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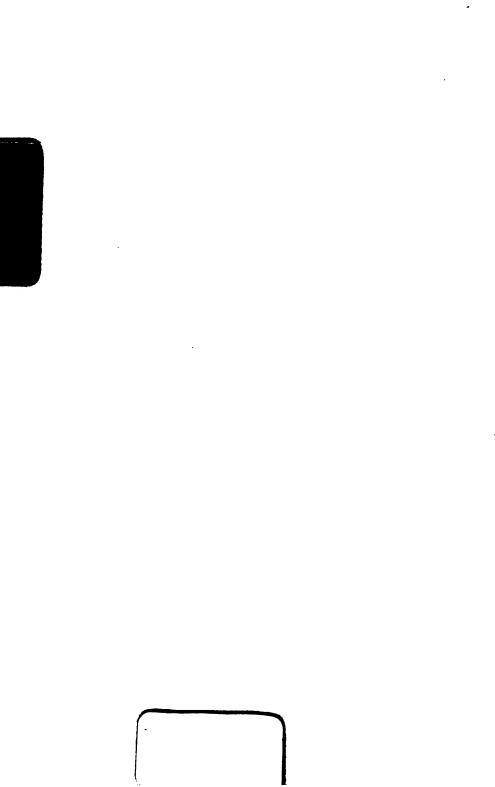
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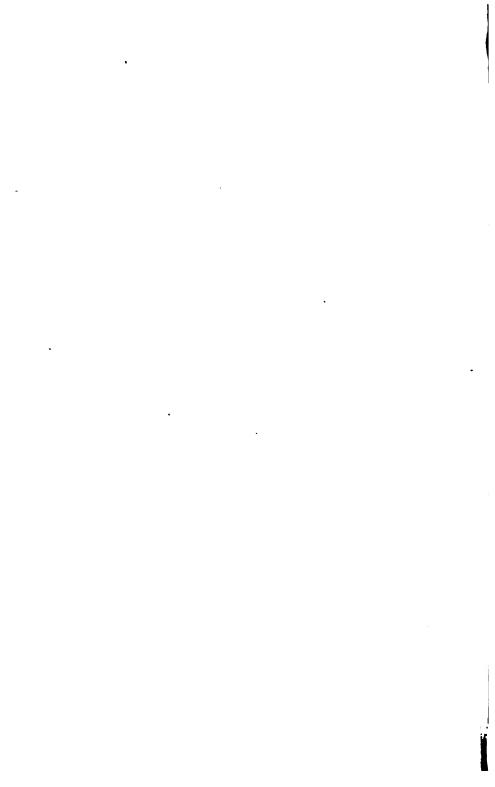
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ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA:

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Miscellaneous Cracts

RELATING TO ANTIQUITY.

PUBLISHED BY THE

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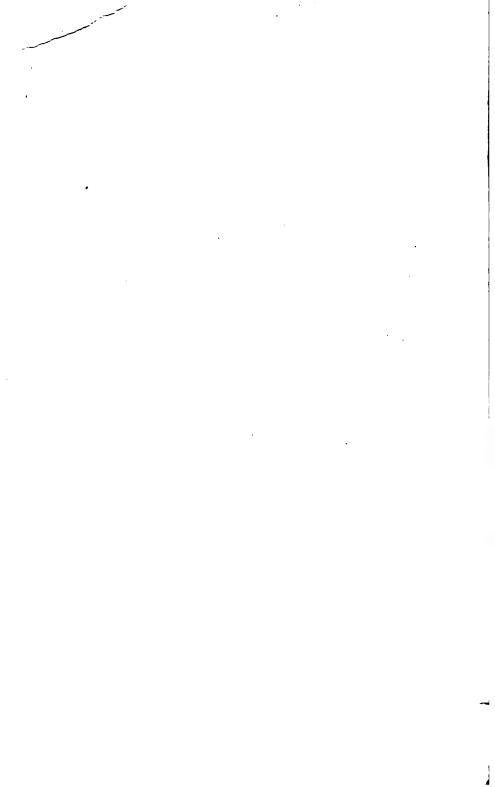
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ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA.

MARSKE.

"A braver sylvan mayd,
Scarce any shire can show; when to my river's ayd,
Come Barney, Arske, and Marske, their soveraigne Swale to guide,
From Applegarth's wide waste, and from New Forrest side.
Whose fountaines by the fawnes and satyrs, many a yeere,
With youthful greens were crownd, yet could not stay them there,
But they will serve the Swale, which in her wandring course,
A nymph nam'd Holgat hath, and Risdale, all whose force,
Small though (God wot) it be, yet from their southerne shore,
With that salute the Swale, as others did before,
At Richmond, and arive, which much doth grace the flood,
For that her precinct long amongst the shires hath stood."

(Drayton's Address to the Swale in his Polyolbion, Pt. II. 144.)

THE village of Marske lies in the middle of some of the finest scenery that even Swaledale can shew. It is distant from Richmond, as you travel towards Reeth, about five miles. You may reach it by two different routes. The New Road runs boldly up the valley of the Swale within half a mile of the village; but with the exception of a single glimpse of the hall, the passer by can only admire the long sloping pastures curving abruptly towards the north and crowned by thriving The Old Road from Richmond skirts the hills on the northern bank of the Swale, and enters the village by a wild and precipitous The church, the hall, and some twelve or descent called Clapgate. fifteen low grey-slated houses, scattered along the banks of a pretty rivulet which takes its name from the village constitute the whole of Marske. It has a southern aspect and lies low and warm at the foot of a long steep hill called Marske edge, which shelters it from the north; to the south-east the valley gently undulates and widens through terraced gardens and copses towards the Swale; and above it, full against the sky, is the bold outline of the Red scar and the green rounded hills of Downholme, which are still reckoned among the estates of the lordly house of Bolton. To the north-west the valley sweeps away to Clints

and Skelton, hemmed in by wood-crowned hills, and rich with the finest pasture land. A pretty little Early English bridge spans the beck and leads you past the hall.

Dr. Whitaker was greatly struck by the beauties of the scenery, and describes them with all that charming gracefulness of diction which more than atones for his inaccuracies and deficiencies as an historian. he might well admire them. On the hills above you have the wildest country, moss and moor, upon which the hand of cultivation has made but little progress; but in the vallies that run among them there is the most luxuriant verdure. They remind you strikingly of the little vallies, bright with the richest green, that run up to the stony bases of the Alps, or of the friths and straths that you may see among the Scottish mountains. At Marske, however, the woods with which the hills are crowned enhance the beauty of the landscape, and give a grace which you may look for in vain in Italy and in Scotland. Nature is here most lavish of her beauties: the inequalities of the ground give her constant opportunities of displaying them, and at every turn you have something to attract the fancy and please the eye.

The village of Marske has never probably been much larger than it is. The position attracted the notice of the ancient lords of Richmond, to whom it was given by the king at very early times, and they built themselves a hunting box in that little green valley, which in course of time was bestowed upon a favourite retainer. He took up his abode upon the spot and erected a few cottages for his labourers and tenants. their assistance he cleared the valley of wood and kept it in cultivation. Above him on all sides were moors and forests. To the north and east the great wood of Applegarth, the chase of the earls of Richmond, skirted his estate, and during the long nights of winter his retainers could hear with alarm the howling of the wolves which they were not permitted to destroy, as they came trooping after the startled deer from the white rocks of Clints. The forests are now gone, and more land has been assarted and become amenable to the share, but it is probable that the whole population of the parish is not materially different from what it was in the earliest times. A country gentleman, at the present day, has fewer retainers beneath his roof than his ancestors, and any increase in the number of villagers only makes up the deficiency in the A small agricultural parish with a limited sphere of labour and few requirements is subject to very little change. In 1801 the population of the parish was 239; in 1811, 247; in 1821 and 1831, 290; in 1841, 274; and in 1851, 244. In 1851 there were only 47 inhabited houses in the parish.

THE CHURCH stands on a warm slope in the centre of the little village, among trees and gardens. The churchyard still retains the socket of its ancient cross. The church itself is a small edifice and has never been highly decorated, nor is elaborate ornamentation necessary in so retired a place. It is dedicated to St. Edmund. It consists of a north aisle, nave, and chancel. In the outer wall of the nave there are remains of Norman masonry; the south door and, singularly enough, the little belicote at the west end are of the same style of architecture. The belicote contains two ancient bells. The windows, with the exception of one of Late Perpendicular work in the chancel, are entirely modern. In the interior, the pillars in the nave appear to be of Early English work, but they are much disfigured by whitewash. There is nothing in the fittings to deserve any remark.

The patrons of the living have always been liberal benefactors to the fabric. The font, of rude and coarse workmanship, bears the initials The and the date 1663. Dr. Whitaker gives an engraving of it. It must have been the gift of Timothy Hutton, a younger son of Sir Timothy. He married Margaret daughter of Sir John Bennet, and was a merchant in Leeds. On the two windows on the south side of the nave is the date 1683 and the name of John Hutton, Squ. They must have been put in by some village mason, so rudely are they done. In 1762 Mr. Horne, the rector, put a new roof upon the chancel, which cost him 12l. About thirty years ago the church, which was in a state of great decay, was restored by John Hutton, Esq., the late munificent owner of the estate. The chancel, which was of Late Perpendicular work, was rebuilt, a porch erected, and the whole of the fittings of the church renewed.

In the windows of the nave are two shields of arms inserted by Timothy Hutton, Esq., the simple bearing of Hutton, and Hutton impaling Chaytor.

The late Mr. Dixon of Middleham, in his MS. description of the church, speaks of "a curious old poor-box and a very old chest with a circular top like to one which is at Fingall." The collections at the Heralds' College have been searched in vain for any church notes at an earlier period.

The communion plate consists of a small silver salver bearing the arms of Mason, a double-headed lion rampant, with a mermaid for a crest with her usual accompaniments, "a comb and glass in hand." Around the rim is engraved Jere. Mason, born in the parish of Marske, July the 20, anno Dom. 1642." These arms were borne by the poet Mason. There is also a silver chalice and cover with the inscription For Marsk church.

1665. Cost 21. 1s. 0d. A pewter basin for the alms bears the initials J. H., and there is an old pewter flagon.

Before the church was restored there were on the floor several gravecovers bearing "crosses of curious and varied forms." They were in the pavement before the altar rails and in the porch. Dr. Whitaker gives an engraving of one on which are represented the book and chalice of a priest, but it is remarkable for nothing but its extreme ugliness. All of these stones were destroyed at the restoration of the church.

At the same time disappeared the following memorial, which Dr. Whitaker justly calls a "pedantic relic of a pedantic age." Some account of the writer will be found among the rectors of the church. On three oaken panels fastened to the north wall of the chancel within the altar rails was the following inscription:—

Jacksoniomnema, in piam memoriam, non in vanam gloriam, positum.

Aº 1639.

Iambi
Præivit aut sequetur omnis hos homo.

Vides, stupesq'. quin monere protenus.

Cupiditatibus tuis statim mori,

Deoq' te dicare, sic diu, vel hic.

Eris modo bonus, sic et, quod optumum,

Fruere mortuus beatitudine.

Sic ιαμβιζει pro defunctis suis charissimis pariter ac mellitissimis Johannes Jackson.

ό μεμονωμένος. (I Tim. v. δ.)

και ο ελαχιστότερος. (Ep. v. 8.) H. S. E.

Barclaius Jackson, f.
Johannis Jackson, rectoris hujus ecclesiæ ex
dilectâ conjuge Johannâ Bowes de Aake,
cujus vita punctum
fuit aut paulo productius momentum: obiit
primo, quinquemestris,
Aprilis

A. 1631.

Cujus etiam mater (fœmina illustri prosapiâ oriunda et virtuti deditissima) exuvias mortalitatis hic deposuit, clausit diem suum tum clara ενθανασια, tum summo bonorum omnium mœrore, anno salutis suæ 1639, Julii 24, æt. 41.

Vita hominis fabula; nec refert quam longe sed quam bene acta. (Sen. Ep. 77.) Against the south wall of the chancel was another monument of wood, made with doors after the form of a cupboard or closet. The inscriptions, &c. were painted upon the wood.

On the East Door.

Sacrum piæ memoriæ Johannæ Jackson, filiæ Radulphi Bowes, armigeri, uxoris Johannis Jackson, theologi.

"Mulier timens Dominum, ipsa laudabitur." (Pro. xxxi, 30.)

A woman in the act of prayer. Within, a figure of death.

"Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die." (1 Cor. xv. 36)

On the West Door.

A death's head with arrows in the mouth. The usual crest of Bowes. The arms of Bowes, Ermine, 3 bows, gu., stringed, sable.

Within, the arms of Jackson, Arg., on a chevron sable, between 3 hawks' heads erased of the second, as many cinquefoils of the first. Crest, a horse arg:, impaling Bowes, ermine, 3 bows bent in pale, gules. Motto, Vertute non sanguine. (Job. iii. 13, 14.)

Within the recess was this inscription.

VERTUE IS THE BEST MARBLE.

Notwithstanding lie heere the pietie of John Jackson, divine and pastor of this church, toward his most decre and blessed wife Johanna, with whom hee lived in chast & holy wedlock a just decade of yeeres, mutually moderating ye joyes, & becalming ye sorrowes of eche other. Her father was Ralphe Bowes, of Barnes, Esquire, who was only son & heyre to Robert Bowes of Ask, Esquire, a gentleman of great wisdom & bounty, & of signall note in our English annals for his services both to state & country. Hir mother was Mris. Johan Hedlam, the sole inheritrix of all the lands and possessions of the cheife of that house & name. Shee was a gentlewoman well bredd & educated, excellently catechized and principled in religion; of a regular & blameless conversation, a plaine & open hart, a tender conscience, a loving & kind disposition, & lastly, for conjugall love and bowells of mercy shee was much more then vulgar. Shee had notable gusts & pree instincts of hir desolution, singular preeoccupations and ante pasts of hir future happiness. In the latter end of her sickness her soule grew truly divine & spiritualized, powring forth many devout prayers, psalmes, hymnes, and ejaculations, with unexampled fervour of spirit, and uttering fayr & godly sentences & apophthegmes, worthy to be written in golden characters. So as, indeed, hir last act deserves to be a patterne or prototype to dying Christians for a whole succeeding age or century of the church. And being thus ceased upon by heavenly-mindedness, and by gratious illapses of the spirit into her soule, shee finally payed her debt to nature, on the vigil of St James, July the 24th, and in the yeere of the last patience of the saints, 1639. Reader, if thou wert about to marry, thou wouldst wysh such a wife; if to dye, such a death. O God, let hir soule incessantly prayse thee: fill hir brimmfull of the beatificall vision; and tho' hir body be sowen in weakeness and corruption, yet raise it again to immortalite and glorie; and (lastly) gather in peace unto hir me her desolate husband: I. I.1

¹ My authorities for these two inscriptions, both of which are now gone, are Dr. Whitaker, an account of Marske Church in the Northern Star, ii., 100, 101, and some church notes made by the late Mr. Richard Dixon of Middleham, which have been kindly shewn to me by my friend Mr. Hailstone.

On a marble tablet fixed against the north wall of the chancel, and surmounted by a bust, is the following inscription. Below it are the family arms.

To the memory of John Hutton of Marske, Esq. M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, A.D. 1797, and High Sheriff of Yorkshire, A.D. 1825. The generous patron of Societies for Agriculture, Literature, and Science: the liberal landlord and kind encourager of all practical improvements: the steady supporter on every occasion of political reform, and the hospitable gentleman in the hall of his ancestors, honored and beloved by all who entered it as guests and as friends. He was born the 24th day of September, A.D. 1774, and he died the 14th day of August, A.D. 1841.

Close to it is another inscription, and there is no other in the church.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Fisher, B.A., rector of this parish, who died Sep. 12, 1808, æt. 38. Also of Eliza Fisher his daughter, who died Jan. 23, 1820, æt. 23. Also of Judith Fisher his widow, who died June 3, 1846, æt. 76.

In the churchyard there is no monument of any moment, these two excepted.

Mary wife of the Rev. Wm. Kendall, rector of Marsk, died Feb. 12, 1845, aged 72. The Rev. William Kendall, rector of this parish, died Sep. 2nd, 1855, aged 72 years. "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." St. Mark, 13 chap. 37 ver.

In memory of William Rookby, aged 37, and Joseph Rookby, aged 33 years, who were drowned in Clapgate beek on Saturday the 16th day of November, 1771. They were the only sons of William and Jane Rookby of Greta Bridge. Also, of Margaret the widow of William Rookby above mentioned, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Mewburn of Skelton, who died the 29th day of October, 1826, aged 36 years.

RECTORS.—R. CAPELLANUS DE MERSC, occurs in a charter circa 1225.

Samuel, Persona de Mersc, occurs in a Marrick charter circa 1240.

JOHN, PERSONA DE MERSC, witnesses one of the Marske charters, together with John, clericus de Mersc, circa 1270. He occurs also in other deeds.

PHILIP DE SAPERTON, occurs as rector in no less than twenty-seven of the Marske deeds between 1294 and 1302. He was a trustee, and something more, in the sale of the estate.

STEPHEN DE SCROPE, brother of Sir Henry le Scrope and uncle of Harsculph de Cleseby, occurs as rector in 1310. In 1320-21 he is mentioned in a legal document at Marske relating to Feldom common. He, also, occurs as rector in the Scrope and Grosvenor Roll. He became rector of Wharram Percy 15 kal. Sep. 1323, and was, I believe, prebendary of Welton Paynshall at Lincoln from 1322 to his death in 1327. (MSS. Harl., 6954, 53, a.)

THOMAS DE LATON, son of Robert de Laton of West Laton, near Richmond. He is mentioned in 1354, and in other years, among the Laton and Marske charters. On 12 Apr. 1347, the Archbishop of York granted letters dimissory to Thos. de Laton, rector of Marsk. The Latons had at this time some property in Clints.

JOHN DE PRESTON, inst⁴. 24 Oct. 1362, at the presentation of Harsculph de Cleseby. (Reg. Archid. Richmond.)

JOHN DE CLESERY, inst. on the death of Preston, 21 June, 1394, Thomas de Cleseby his brother presenting him. On 13 March, 1399-1400, a John de Cleseby was ordained sub-deacon by the Archbishop of York, the hospital of St. Nicholas', near Richmond, giving him a title. He was made deacon 13 Apr. 1400. In 1429 Robert Place of Egton makes him one of his executors and leaves him "optimum ciphum meum, murram, argento ligatam." (Test. Ebor. ii. 10.) He occurs frequently among the Marske deeds. In 1401 he acquires lands in Cleasby lately belonging to Thos. Cleseby of Cleasby. In 1476 John Trollop of Thornley, co. Durham, Esq., leaves a sum of money to the friars of Hartlepool to pray for Cleseby's soul. Trollop's grandmother was Cleseby's niece, and he had been a trustee in the marriage settlements. (Wills and Inv., 97: Surtees's Durham, i. 193.)

JOHN DOBLEY, inst. 23 Feb. 1440, per mort. Cleseby, Chr. Conyers, Esq., of Hornby, presenting him in right of his ward Eliz. dau. and heir of Robert Cleseby: ob. 23 May, 1446. (Reg. Archid. Richmond.)

RICHARD BENNOK, inst. 31 May, 1446, per mort. Dobley, Conyers again presenting. (Reg. Archid. Richmond.) Occurs as rector 1451.

JOHN PLACE, occ. as rector in a Marske charter in 1476. There was a close connection, probably of blood, between the Places and Clesebies.

JOHN WEDDALL, occurs Jan. 1531-2, in the will of Wm. Conyers, Esq.

MATTHEW BLAYMYER, occurs as rector, in 1552 and 1559, in wills at Richmond. On 23 Nov. 3 Eliz., Rolland and Richard Huchonson of Skelton, yeo., lease to James Phillip of Brignell, gen., the church and parsonage of Marske, and the glebe land, for 9 years, as they then had it by grant from Sir Matthew Blamyer, parson of Marske.

ANTHONY ADDISON. It is not known when he obtained the living. On March 9, 1603-4, he makes his will, nuncupatively, which was proved at Richmond in December. It is very short. He mentions in it his wife, and leaves his children to the care of Henry Phillip, gen., and Robert Willance of Richmond, draper. He was buried at Marske

on the 11th.3 Five days after this his inventory was made, and all his effects were valued at the trifling sum of 311. 19s., but he had 451. 6s. in gold and silver in the rectory house. The schedule of his debts gives us some interesting information, especially as to the income of the Roger Beckwith owes him 201. "Mr. Henry rector at that time. Phillippe of Wensley, 201. Mr. Hutton, parson of Barningham, 20s. Mr. Hutton, for the rent of Orgate Spring, 10s. Cuthbert Richardson, 2 yeares' tythe, 12d. Thomas Dente, for have tythe, 6d. Higton, for oblacions, 6d. Thomas Temple, for a henn, 6d. Ewen Berie and Thomas Husband, their tieth woole, Ewen 2 yeares, and Thomas 1 yeare. Rowland Langley, for tyeth of sheep of Skelton mower goinge. Nicholas Smithson of Moulton, for tyth of his weathers. Mr. Hutton, for tythe woole of his sheepe of Maske moore, and for have tithe of Orgate close, and for his oblacions." He owes 20s. to Mrs. Bradley for rent, and 30l. to Agnes Phillip for her portion. had probably been a trustee under the will of one of the Phillip's.

JOHN PRICE, A.M., said to have succeeded on the presentation of Timothy Hutton, Esq., 21 Nov. 1603. In the Hutton Correspondence, p. 205, is an amusing letter from him to Sir Timothy Hutton when he was at Chelsea in April 1607. It is full of those laborious witticisms that characterise the period, and which were so much encouraged by Archbp. Matthew. One or two extracts from it will suffice. He is not complimentary to the Richmond postmen. As an excuse for his silence he says "our trotters of Richmond (sie mendicunt!) make so light of our letters in winter, that they make light of them indeede; in soommer season they are so importable, that they still consecrate them to Vulcan or to Deucalion. Now havinge met so meete a messenger, I may not permit him to part illiterat out of our coasts." He now tells him of one of his youngest sons, then a mere infant, "Little John Hutton is well at Marricke; I saw him upon Thursday the 16th of April." He then slips into his gaicty again. "Your colledge of crowes multiply so exceedingly that we stand (almost) in as great aw of them as those nanes and pigmies do of the cranes. All Marske parish have concluded (to the utter impoverishinge of the poore parson) not to plough one forrow this yeare for feare of the crowes, which will hinder me more than I speake of." The rooks would now be in the middle of the breeding season; they are still domiciled in the lofty sycamores that overhang the hall.

² Anth. Addison, quondam rector ejusdem ecclesiæ bur. His dau. Eliz. was bap. on Sep. 28, 1598, and his son Timothy on 22 Sep. 1601. The children bear the names of the lord and lady of Marske, who probably stood for them at the font—a high honor in those days, and the names shew that the rector appreciated it.

JOHN JACKSON, A.M., p. m. Price 28 Aug. 1623. He was the second son of John Jackson, rector of Melsonby, and was born in 1600. received his education at Lincoln College, Oxford. From 1618 to 1620 he was master of the free school at Richmond.

Jackson seems to have been a man of piety and learning, and these qualifications recommended him to the notice of Sir Timothy Hutton and his son. He had his residence occasionally with the family in the hall, and at Sir Timothy's death there was a room there called "Mr. Jackson's chamber." He witnesses the will of that worthy knight, who leaves to "my very good friend, Mr. John Jackson, preacher at Marske, one twenty shillings peece of gould to make him a ringe." The testator charges his son "that he will alwaies keepe a Levite in his house," and we may infer, therefore, that Jackson continued to be closely connected with the family after his benefactor's decease. He was probably the writer of the inscription upon Sir Timothy's monument in Richmond church, and, perhaps, drew up his will. With Matthew Hutton, Esq., Sir Timothy's son, Jackson was on the most familiar terms. two letters from him in the Hutton Correspondence, which give us a very favourable notion of his epistolary powers.4

Second Epistle to the Thessalonians, published in 4to at London, in 1621. His son

John was also in orders.

³ He became rector of Melsonby in 1573, and held it till he died. He was buried at Richmond Feb. 20, 1606-7. His widow survived him more than 20 years. She makes her will at Richmond, where she seems to have resided, on Nov. 3, 1628. It was drawn up, I should imagine, by her son John. "Jesu direct me. I legacye and bequeath that parte of me which is immortall, my soule, into His hands Who elected me before time, redeemed mee in the fullness of tyme, created me in time, Who hath mercifully preserved me from tyme to tyme, and Who shall glorifie me when time shall be noe more: Him doe I humbly beseech in all tearmes of holy abasement time shall be noe more: Him doe I humbly beseech in all tearmes of holy abasement before Him, even for His Sonne's sake and my dear Saviour's sake, Jesus Christ, to be with mee to the end, and in the end preservinge my soule because it belongs to Him, and preservinge my body as belonginge to ye soule. I say noe more, but 'I am Thine, O save me.' Psal. 119. Secondly, for my corps, the lay parte of me and sheath of my soule, I will that my bones be laid beside the bones of my deare husband in the church vard of Richmond with such decent solemnitye as my children shall thinke fittinge, knowinge y' suche things are not to be neglected of them, though they be to be contemned of mee. My eldest son Timothy Jackson (clerk) and John his son. To my younger sons John and Nathaniel my burgages and lands in Richmond. And thus, my lovinge children, the blessinge of your mother's death bed be with you, commendinge my motherly love to you, and you to God, with whose mercifull providence I durst well have trusted you, if I had had noethinge at all to have given you. Moreover, in token of my loyall love and affection to my dead husband, I gyve his daughter Dorothy a small house at Brignell and, after her death, the rent thereof to be distributed among the poore of Richmond and Melsonby. To our godly pastor, Mr. Thomas Rookesby, 5 marks." Her burial is thus recorded by the "godly pastor." "Hanna Jackson vidua pia ac valde beneficens, quondam uxor magistri Johannis Jackson, rectoris ecclesiæ de Melsonbe, sep. 7 Nov., 1628."

Timothy Jackson was, I am inclined to think, the author of an Exposition on the Second Epistle to the Thessalonians, published in 4to at London, in 1621. His son

⁴ Cf. Hutton Correspondence, 259, 260. Both of these letters were written in the year 1637, when Mr. Hutton was from home. A letter in those days was quite an

In 1629 Jackson took to himself a wife. The lady had good blood in her veins, being the daughter of Ralph Bowes, Esq., of Barnes, in the Bishoprick of Durham, and granddaughter of Robert Bowes, the wellknown ambassador to Scotland. Her mother was the heiress of the old Yorkshire house of Hedlam of Nunthorpe. They were married in Durham, at the church of St. Mary-le-bow, on the 13th of Oct. 1629. only child, that died in its infancy, was the issue of the marriage. afflicted father shall tell his own story of his son as he has written it in the parish register of Marske.

"Berkely Jackson, son and only child of John Jackson, rector of this parochiall church of Marsk (who was second son to John Jackson, rector of Melsonby) by his wife Johanna, (who was second daughter to Ralfe Bowes of Aske, Esq.) was borne into this Bochim and valley of teares, November 7th, about 9 a'clock in the morning, 1630: Baptized in the baptisterie of the said church Decemb. 5: his godfathers being the rt. hon. George Lord Berkely and William Bowes of Barnes, in the county of Durham, Esq. (his uncle): his godmother Mrs. Francis Dodsworth of Watlass, second daughter to Sr. Tymothy Hutton late lord of this mannour and patron of this church, and wife to Mr. John Dodsworth of Hee did but tast of the mortality and misery of this life, in we hee was only about xxij weekes, and dyed April 19th, anno χριστογονιας 1631. His soul being so speedily returned to God that gave it, his body was sheeted in leade and lyes interred close to the north wall of yo quire, within the railes, in a vault made within the ground, as yo inscription in the wainscott shewes.

"Joanna, mother to yo sayd Berkeley, dyed in yo Lord in yo south chamber of the parsonage of Marske, July 24th 1639, the eve of St. James."

undertaking, and we can well imagine how carefully it would be studied and written out over and over again before it was sealed up and sent. The thirst for news, and the uncertainty of the posts made letters very precious. A strain of servile adulation runs through all the clerical correspondence of the day, and it is not wanting in Jackson's letters. I give a few extracts from them.

"Good Sir, I do so thirst for your returne, and languish so thorough my defeated

wood sir, I do so thirst for your returne, and languish so thorough my deteated hope of having enjoyed yow heere this night, that I have neither mind ne power to write more than two words. And (indeed) to be cramped with reading a short letter is less torment then to be putt on the rack with a long. Touching your sweet self-multiplyed ones (of which yow desire to heare in the first place) Mr. Jones, in your absence, hath bene as carefull of them as one could be of a christall glass. They are all three as your owne harts could wish them; that is, very well, save that Jacky behavior he little in his own. laboureth a little in his eyes. Babby (whose innocent actions carry theyr warrant with them) cheeres us all with her warms and moyst kisses From Marske, a place seated betweene 4 great hills, or (as yow may properly speake) the English Alpes; which, though it be our habitation, yet, in your so long absence, a place of banishment."

Nine months after this he writes again, "We now begin to grow impatient of your long absence from us: so, as I am a generall suitour to pray yow to fold upp your businesses and make hast northe-ward. . . . I perceave yow have very notably fitted mee with a trilingue psalterium, which indeed is just such an one as I would have (if it be well printed.) . . . I must needs, in the behalf of my wife, pray yow also to buy her 2 fayr and usefull bone combes, about 16 or 18d. a piece. God

send us yow saffe home is a piece of our March leiturgy."

Jackson was rector of Marske in 1648, in which year his brother William Bowes, Esq., of Barnes, makes his will and acknowledges that he owes him 450l. He could not have remained more than a year or two longer, as a new incumbent appears. Anthony a Wood tells us that he was a member of the Assembly of Divines in 1643 and preacher at Gray's Inn, but this may at least be doubted. Of his latter days there is nothing known. Thoresby, however, enables us to trace him, for he had among his MSS. "A common-place book in Latin, wherein are also many remarks in the Italian language, by the Rev. Mr. John Jackson of Berwick, formerly of Marsk, ex dono D. Hardcastle, Bervic." "Mr. John Harrison's prayer, &c. This is not among those printed at the request of his friends, 1647, (by Mr. John Jackson of Berwick)." He likewise includes Mr. Nath. Jackson of Berwick's notes upon certain herbs in his catalogue. Thoresby, we see, alludes to one printed work of Jackson's; Anthony a Wood gives us the title of another, "The faithful minister of Jesus Christ, described by polishing the twelve stones in the High Priest's Pectoral, &c., London 1628." I can add nothing to his description, as I have never seen the work. With one illustrious exception, Jackson is the only rector of Marske who has printed anything.

EDMUND MAULEVERER, occurs as rector in 1648 and 1655. He was a member of the family of Mauleverer of Arncliff, which was connected by marriage with the Huttons. In 1618 Wm. Mauleverer, Esq., in his will says that he has given 40 marks per ann. out of Arncliffe to his son Edmund, for his life, according to a deed made between Sir Timothy Hutton and himself. This is, probably, the rector of Marske.

His connection with the Thomas Hutton, occurs as rector in 1659. family of Marske will be shewn in the following pedigree:-

Philip Hutton, 4th son of Sir Timothy=Elizabeth daughter of Thos.=Rev. Tim. Tully Hutton of Marske, by Eliz. dau. Sir George Bowes of Streatlam. A "scholar" at Cambridge, 1619-23.
Rector of Langton-upon-Swale. Burd at Barnard Castle, Jan. 7, 1637-8. Adm. granted at York, Feb. 15, to his widow, when all the undermentioned children were committed to her care.

Bowes of Streatlam, Esq., 4th son of Sir George and her husband's first cousin. Admrs. to her husband, and has tuition of her children 1637. Re-mar. at Romaldkirk, 10 Dec., 1650. Bur. at Middleton in Teesdale, 21 Oct. 1693.

of Clibborne, co. Westmerland. Rector of Middleton in Teesdale, where he was buried 9 Mar. 1699-1700 He was twice married.

1. Matthew Hutton. 2. Timothy Hutton, bur. at Barnardcastle 7 April, 1639.

4. John Hutton.

3. Thomas Hutton, rector of Margaret Marske, bur. there Sep. 12, 1694. In 1676 Dor. Tullie of Middleton-in-Teesdale, leaves him "a ginney" for preaching her funeral sermon

Elizabeth, bp. at Barnard-castle, 30 dau. . . . bur. at Sep., 1630. Marske, Anne, buried there Feb. 19, 6 Dec., 1641. 1716-17.

Philip Hutton, born at Marske, Oct. 6, and Margaret, bp. at Marske, Apr. 18, bp. there Dec. 14, 1659.

⁵ In the parish register are the following entries: 1647-8 Feb. 27, Beatrice dau. of

There are among the Hutton Correspondence several letters from Thomas Bowes, the rector's grandfather. He seems to have been frequently in difficulties. The Tullies were a Carlisle family, but this is not the place to give an account of them.

HENRY STAPYLTON, A. M., 18 Dec. 1694, p. m. Hutton. He was the fourth son of Miles Stapylton, Esq., Secretary to Bp. Cosin, and the grandson of Brian Stapylton, Esq., of Myton. He was, therefore, connected with the families of Hutton and Dodsworth. In 1703 he was instituted to the living of Thornton Watlass, which he held, together with Marske, till he died. The following scrap of genealogy may be of some use. The continuation will be found in Burke's Landed Gentry, if I may refer to so inaccurate a work. The descendants of the rector are now the only male representatives of the ancient house of Stapylton of Myton: -

Henry Stapylton, A. M., rector of Marske, and ThorntonWatlass. Entered at All Souls College, Oxford, 14 July,
1688, æt. 16. A. B. 23 April, 1692. A. M. 27 Oct. 1694.
Will dated 1743. Died at Watlass. Feb. 9, 1747, and was at Watlass, 22 Dec. bur. there on the following day.

Durham,

1797, æt.

cf. Surtees Dur-

1815, æt.

70.

ob.

bury, Berks. Bur. at Watlass, 22 Dec. 1755.

ohn Stapylton,=2. Lucy, dau.
A. M. rector of of Tho. Wy-Thornton - Wat-liffe, Esq., of lass 1748-1767. Gailes. bp. 23 1. Ellen, = John Mary, born 2, bap. 6 Olivia,=Rev.Tho. dau. Robap. at Robin ger Lee, Esq , of Pinchin-Watlass July, 1696, at Marske, son, rec-19 Sep. tor of Wycliffe Bp. at Watlass Sep. 19, 1707, d. Sep.1725, md. 4 Feb. 1754, 1707, & married buried at thorpe. 1731-80. Watlass 13 at Kirkby Hill, by lic. dated 31 Jan. there 3rd Oct. 13 Apr. Sep. 1723. 1767, set. 60. M. I. Univ. Coll. 1738. Oxford, A. B. 14 Oct. 1729. Eliza, bp. at Marske 26 Aug. 1698, m. Richard A. M. 8 July, 1732. Tennant, Esquire. Mary, only = Joshua Green-Frances, bp. at Marske 11 Jan. 1700-1, ob. unmd. dau. and well of Kib-Sarah, bp. 19 Feb., 1702-3, at Marske, md. at Watlass 8 Aug. 1733, Mr. Tho. Raisbeck, of Stockton. A heir, ob. 19 July, blesworth, co.

Soux of Watlass, Feb. 14, 1739-40 A ham, Vol. ii. Mr. Stapylton resided principally at Watlass, keeping a curate at The parish register records the names of two of his curates, Thomas Lawson in 1720, and Edward Nelson in 1730.

Henrietta, bp. 26 Aug. 1704, bur. 19 June at Marske.

Henrietta, bp. at Watlass 3 Sep. 1714, md. Mr. John

RICHARD HORNE. Inducted by Mr. Blackburn, rector of Richmond, on the presentation of John Hutton, Esq., March 3, 1747, having been previously curate, in which capacity he appears in the parish register in He was a native of Westmerland, and his first cure was the 1738.

Edmund Mauleverer, rector, ibidem, bur. 1651, May 22, Barbara dau. do., bp. 1654-5, F. b. 8, Francis the al deare (wife) of Edm. Mauleveror was interred in the chancell of Marsk.

little chapel of Lund, high up in the Dales. He held the living for a long period, and dying on the 12th of Feb. 1803, was interred at Marske on the 17th, æt. 89. There is a portrait of him at the hall, where he was greatly esteemed, representing him as a short thick-set man in a huge wig. He did a good deal for the rectory house and church. He used to go every now and then into the school at Kirkby Hill and give the boys a holiday, using always the expressive words which every blockhead is quick enough in comprehending, "Ite domum! Ite domum!" Mr. Horne was, also, rector of Downholme.

JOHN FISHER, B.A., Christ's Coll., Cambridge, a college friend of Mr. Hutton, and a native of Westmerland, succeeded Mr. Horne on the 4th of March, 1803. He was thrown from his horse on the moors, and, breaking his leg, died from the effects of the accident on Sep. 12, 1808. He was interred at Marske on the 14th, aged 38. He was the father of Isaac Fisher, Esq., late of Richmond, banker, of John Hutton Fisher, M. A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and now vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, and of Wm. W. Fisher, Esq., M. D., Downing Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge.

James Tate, M.A., p. m. Fisher, 10 Oct. 1808. It is no easy matter in this narrow space to give any adequate account of the life and services of this distinguished scholar, "the scholar of the North" par excellence, as he was generally called.

He was a native of Richmond, a town upon which his talents conferred so much honour. He was an alumnus of Cambridge, and graduated at Sidney, B.A. 1794, and M.A. 1797.

In 1796 the mastership of Richmond school became vacant by the death of Mr. Temple, and, after an examination held before the Bishop of Chester, Mr. Tate was nominated to the office, being far superior in attainments to the rest of his competitors. Here it was that during nearly forty years he matured and imparted to others those vast stores of learning with which scarcely any one was more richly endowed. No one could be more skilful in conveying to others the knowledge which he himself possessed. His nice appreciation of character told him where he was to begin and how far he could go with each of his pupils, and his enthusiastic love for what he taught, together with his childlike simplicity of manner and unaffected kindness, won the hearts of his scholars, whilst he raised and quickened their intellectual powers. Although not a mathematician himself, yet the careful way in which he led his pupils through the philosophical arrangement and the nicest grammatical subtleties of the Greek and Latin languages prepared them fully for the study of the exact sciences, and it was at Cambridge that the laurels of Richmond school were principally won. The highest prizes that Granta could offer were secured with ease by the Richmond school-boys.

When Lord Grey became prime minister of England in 1833, one of his first acts was to reward Mr. Tate for his long services with a canonry at St. Paul's; this piece of preferment, together with the valuable living of Edmonton, near London, he held till his decease in 1844.

Mr. Tate's literary works are not numerous, but they are all of them singularly good. He contributed many papers to the classical reviews, and his treatise on *Greek Metres* is well known and appreciated by every scholar. His *Horatius Restitutus* gives us many most valuable illustrations of the works and life of his favourite poet and his times, worked out with that *curiosa felicitas* in which Horace himself was so great an adept. The work of his leisure hours in after-life was a continuous history of the Apostle St. Paul.

I should not omit to mention the kindliness of his warm heart, which was ever thinking of the welfare of those around and under him. endeared him to his pupils more than the fascination of his intellect. Nor did his interest in their well-being cease with their departure from his school. At college and in after-life he was always communicating with them, and his letters to them are full of warm sympathy and affectionate advice. As a letter-writer he was a perfect pattern, and should his correspondence ever be published, it will be read with great interest and admiration. Through his letters and his conversation there sparkled and scintillated the keenest and most pleasing wit, that salt of the intellect which few people with a life similarly occupied are able to No one could appreciate, or tell, a good story better than Mr. Tate. He could always enter into a joke, although, owing to the charming simplicity of his character, he would occasionally afford one. one could pass from grave to gay by a readier and more pleasing transi-Sydney Smith met him in a coach and told a friend that he had been travelling with a man who had been dripping Greek. could easily throw aside his sesquepedalia verba and verify the description which his friend Mr. Surtees of Mainsforth gave of him during a visit to Harrogate —

> Doctus Tatius hic residet, Ad Coronam, prandet, ridet, Spargit sales cum cachinno, Lepido ore et concinno, Ubique carus inter bonos Rubei montis præsens honos.

Between Mr. Tate and Mr. Surtees there was the most kindly feeling and unreserved intimacy, and the wit and kindliness of heart with which they were so richly endowed endeared them, above all, to a kindred spirit who always accounted himself happy in having been the pupil of one and the friend of both.

Mr. Tate held the living of Marske conjointly with the adjacent rectory of Downholme. Upon alternate Sundays he drove to Marske, and officiated in the church.6 A youthful scholar of his, whom he had taken by the hand when help was of all things necessary to him, was frequently his companion in those journeys. He always, on that account, took the liveliest interest in that little village, and that interest has descended to his son. That youthful scholar in after-years made some little name himself, but he never forgot the affectionate care of his early master, and it was his intention, had God spared him a little longer, to have evinced his love and gratitude in a memoir of his preceptor. "I cannot write it, I fear, but I have not the heart to say so," were his words to his son, a few weeks before he died. Death, alas! too soon afterwards stilled the beatings of that affectionate heart. Others may take up the duty which he left; but none can fulfil it in a more kindly and a more thankful spirit.

Mr. Tate left a large family behind him. His eldest son, another James Tate, alter ab illo, is now master of Richmond school, to which he was appointed when his father left the North. The present school is one of the numerous memorials of Canon Tate which have been suggested by the gratitude of his pupils. All prosperity to the school and its master!

WILLIAM KENDALL, a native of Westmerland, and for some time curate at Marske, succeeded Mr. Tate in the livings of Downholme and Marske. He died Sep. 2, 1855, aged 72, and was interred at Marske. His cousin is now rector of Downholme. Mr. Kendall married a sister of Mr. Fisher, his predecessor in the living.

THOMAS WILLIAM ROBSON, p. m. Kendall, instituted Nov. 2, 1855. The present rector, to whom the writer is greatly indebted for much information relating to his cure. Mr. Robson is the eldest son of Thomas Robson, Esq., of Holtby, and was incumbent of the neighbouring church of Hudswell before he came to Marske.

⁶ Mr. Tate gave up the parsonage at Marske to his curate. One of his curates was a Mr. Hick, father of the Rev. J. W. Hick, incumbent of Byersgreen, in the county of Durham. Mr. Hick had a school at Marske preparatory to that of Richmond, and his house was filled with boarders.

PARISH REGISTERS.—The Registers begin in 1597. They are missing between 1661 and 1671, but, with this exception, they are pretty perfect and in good condition. I give a few extracts from them, omitting everything that can be made use of in another place.

1597. Dec. 16. Chr. son of Rowland Milner, bp.

1634. Apr. 7. John Higden of Marsk, and his wife Anne, dved both in one and the same hower and were buryed on Easter day.

1635. Jan. Ibbison, a groveman, buried.

1635. July 30. Solomon Marshall, free-mason of the hall, dyed there. 10 1637. Mr. Nicholas Foster of Bambrough, in Northumberland, dyed

at Clints, 10 Dec. bur. 11th."

1641. June 10. Richard s. Mr. Richard Foster, a stranger which came from Darnton, bp. 12

1642. Nov. 8. Eliz. dau. Philip Warwick, Esq., and Dorothy dau. Mat. Hutton, Esq., bp. 13

⁷ The Milners formed a strong clan in Swaledale. There was a family of the name living at Skelton for more than two centuries. The Milners of Nun-Appleton, near York, came originally out of this dale, from a place called Calvet house, near Muker. Their wealth was made by trade in Leeds, where they were on the most intimate terms with Thoresby, the antiquary. I could connect, I dare say, the two families of Calvet house and Skelton, but it is scarcely worth while to do so.

8 "United e'en in death." Such cases are not common. The "poet and saint" Richard Crashaw writes the epitaph of another pair.

> To these whom death again did wed, This grave's the second marriage-bed. For though the hand of fate could force 'Twixt soul and body a divorce: It could not sever man and wife, Because they both liv'd but one life.

 A lead-miner, who was probably engaged upon his work somewhere in the parish. A few other extracts relating, especially, to longevity may be given here—"1635. July 30. A beggar's child dyed at the byrkhouse and buried gratis.—1635 Aug. 20. Widow Hutchinson of Helaugh in Swaledale, of an 100 y. old.—1636. Feb. 6. Francis Place, after hee had longe layd in extreme misery, bur.—Feb. 18. Old widow Bough, aged 80 or thereabout, bur.—1742. Nov. 11. Ralph Fetherstone of Allgate, above 80, bur.—1743. Apr. 29. Sarah Milner of Skelton Hall, aged about 91, bur.—1762. Mar. 23. Mrs. Bailden, widow, mother to Mrs. Hird, aged 96, bur."

10 Some alterations must have been going on at the hall.

¹¹ The head of the great house of Forster of Bambro' and Blanchland. He was probably on a visit to Clints when he died. His wife was a daughter and coheir of Sir Wm. Chaytor of Croft. The pedigree of the family will be found in the History of North Durham. On Apr. 29, 1642, a Mr. Francis Foster of Clints was buried at Marske. It is probable that he was a son of the gentleman who has just been mentioned. The Bathursts, a family deeply learned in medicine, were now connected with Clints: did these two gentlemen come thither for advice and change of air?

12 Some account of this family will be found in Surtees' Durham, iii., 357, and in Longstaffe's Darlington, 130. Cf. Richmondshire Wills, where a document occurs which connects the family with this district.

13 A daughter of (Sir) Philip Warwick, the well-known author of the Memoirs of Charles I. He married to his first wife Dorothy, daughter of Matthew Hutton, Esq., by whom he had two children, Elizabeth and Matthew. They both died in their infancy; and on that account Sir Philip released 5001 of his wife's portion. saying, when he did so, "This respect of mine to my father is in acknowledgment of the great blessinge I had in my most virtuous pious wife (who is with God) his daughter.

1647. . . A dau. of Edward Ellerton, bur.

1698. Dec. 15. Mr. Samuel Alcock, bur. 16

1700. May 28. A boy, supposed about the age of 10 years, found by chance, was baptized by the name of Edward.

1701. Feb. 10. Mr. John Bartlet of Nutwith Coate, par. Masham, and

Mrs. Dor. Dodsworth, of par. Thornton Watlass, mar. 16

1701. Aug. 28. Eliz. dau. Brian Ascough, bp. 17

1709. 25 Apr. Francis son of Wm. and Anne Wanley, bp. 16

17.5. June 10. Mrs. Eliz. Fowles, spinster, bur. 10

¹⁴ An ancestor of the late Rev. Edward Ellerton, D. D., who was a native of the adjoining parish of Downholme, where there is a monument to commemorate him. The Ellertons have been connected with that parish for a very long period.

15 A gentleman who was related to the family of Hutton. Olive dau. of John Hutton, Esq., married Thomas Alcock, of Chatham. Mr. Alcock makes his will on Sep. 7, 1692, in which he styles himself "master caulker of their majesties shipps in their yard at Portsmouth." "To be buried with all decent privacy and frugallity. To my two brothers-in-law, John Hutton of Marske, Esq., and Mr. Matthew Hutton of Marske, all my goods, &c., on trust, to pay my debts, &c., and to divide the remainder between my two sons Samuel and Thomas when of age. My daughter Frances Alcock. My brothers-in-law exrs." Proved at London 16 Feb., 1693.

18 The Bartletts of Nutwith Coat were a respectable fa ily. This gentleman was the son of Simon Bartlett. He had an only son, who bore his name, and was buried at Masham in 1769.

Marske, and to have been intimately connected with the Huttons. In 1665, he administered to the effects of John Hutton, Esq "1681. Nov. 29. Mary, dau. Brian Askough, bur.—1683. Oct. 20. Eliz., wife of do., bur.—1698. May 14. Marm. Ascough bur.—1701. Aug. 28. Eliz., dau. Brian A., bur.—1702. Oct. 31. Oswold Tennant of Arkingarthdale and Flances Ascough, md.—1703. May 29. Anth. Cotes and Eliz. A. md.—1741. Dec. 26. Mat. Askey, bur."—Marske Reg.—1705. 8 May. Adm. of Brian Aiscough of Snape to Anne his widow, Matthew Aiscough of Marske being her bondsman.

18 Francis Wanley, D.D., Dean of Ripon. His parents, Wm. Wanley and Anne Fowle, were married at Marske Feb. 2, 1704-5. He owed, without doubt, his advancement in life to the family of Hutton, and especially to Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, whose chaplain and cousin he was. He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, A. B. 1731; A. M. 1736; Fellow: S. T. P. 1748. Vicar of Aldbrough, 1744-1750. Rector of Stokesley 1750-1791. Prebendary of Hinton, at Hereford, 1745. Prebendary of Norton Palishall, at Southwell, 1748. At York he held, successively, the chancellorship and the stalls of Stillington and Weighton. In 1750 he became Dean of Ripon, an office which he filled during the remainder of his life. He fell into great pecuniary difficulties, and was obliged to retire to the continent: on his return he found the deancry at Ripon occupied by the residentiary, who refused to relinquish possession. He lived accordingly in a house in Kirkgate, assisted to the close of his life by many kind friends, who never deserted him in his misfortunes. He died in 1791, and was interred in Ripon Minster where there is a monument to commemorate him. His wife was a daughter of Sir John Goodricke of Ribstone, and by her he had several children.

19 A daughter of Humphrey Fowle or Fowles, Esq., of Rotherfield, by a dau. and coheir of Wm. Dyke, Esq., of Frant, the sister of Mrs. Hutton. Her sister, Anne Fowle, was the second wife of Wm. Wanley, Esq., of Eyford (son of Andrew Wanley and Frances Hutton), and the mother of Dean Wanley. Wm. Wanley, Esq., by his first wife, Alice Bowes, had a son George Wanley (Bowes), Esq., who also married a Hutton.

1721. Apr. 18. Leonard Stapylton and Margery Milner, both of this parish, mar. 20

1730. June 16. Henrietta dau. Jno. Dodsworth, Esq., bur.²¹

1751. Jan. 20 and 21. There fell the greatest snow that ever was known in the memory of man; it snowed for 3 days some little, but the greatest quantity fell these 2 days, viz., Monday and Tuesday, and some little for 4 days following: all the roads were stopd for 4 or 5 days, and men were obliged to go with spades, &c., to cut the roads both to Richmond and Reeth; but it turned to a gentle thaw the following week, and people got to the market. I computed the snow would have been 1 yard deep if it had fallen level without wind.

1756. July 25. Mr. Paul Glenton of Seymour Court, Chandos Street, par. St. Martins, London, and Mary Whitehouse, par. Marske, mar.²²

1770. Dec. 23. Samuel Musgrave of Skelton, bur. Found dead in

the river between Reeth bridge and Fremington.

1771. Nov. 19. William and Joseph Rookeby bur.²⁸ They were brothers: both drown'd in Clapgate beck in coming from Richmond on the Saturday evening before, and found on the Monday following. William Rookby lived at Skelton, and married John Mewburn's daughter and left four children.

²⁰ Leonard Stapylton was master of the village school at Marske and secretary to Mr. Hutton. He was related, I believe, to the family at Myton, and a cousin, perhaps, of the rector of Marske.

Richard Stapylton of Barton makes his will 18 Aug, 1722, desiring to be buried in his son Richard's grave in St. Mary's, Barton. He had by Mary his wife three children, Richard, bur. at Barton, 8 May, 1687; Anne, the wife of Wm. Gibson, to whom she was married at Barton, 18 Feb. 1717-18, and Leonard Stapylton of Marake, bp. at Barton, 20 Mar. 1686-7. He administered to his father 14 Oct. 1727.

Leonard Stapylton, of Marske, was mar. at Marske on 18 Apr. 1721, to Margery dau. of Thos. Milner who was then 30 years old. They had the following children, Richard, bp. 23 Mar. 1721-2, living 1764; Leonard, bp. Feb. 3, 1723-4, living 1764; Thos., bp. 5 Aug. 1734, living 1764; Sarah, bp. 28 Dec., 1725; Mary, bp. Feb. 4, 1726-7, living unmar. 1762; Sarah, bp. 14 Oct. 1729, mar. Thos. Woodhouse; and Anne, bp. 6 June, 1732, and bur. 9 Dec. 1761.

Leonard Stapylton, the father, was buried at Marske, in June, 1763, and his wife

on the 29th of October, in the following year.

The parish register contains some earlier notices of Stapyltons, with whom, be it remembered, the Huttons were most closely connected by blood and friendship.—1635. Dec. 20. Sythe dau. Marm. Stapleton of Feldome, bp—1637 May 28 Mary wife of Marm. S. bur.—1639. Mar. 31. Chr. s. Marm. S. bp.—1640. Apr. 11. Margt. dau Marm. S. bur.—1640. Dec. .. Anne dau. of Marm. S. bp.—1641. .. Mary wife of Marm. S. bur.—1641. Aug. 1. Marm. S. and Eliz ... mar.

- ²¹ Her mother was a Hutton of Marske. Her sister, another Henrietta Dodsworth, carried the Dodsworth estates to the Smiths of Newland Hall. The mother of these two children, Henrietta Hutton, lived to the age of nearly a hundred years.
- 22 At the funeral dinner of a kinsman of this person, a singular incident took place. The arval was held at the little village inn, and in the middle of the festivity a neighbour stood up and proposed a sa toast "A happy resurrection to our departed friend!" Another kinsman was, till very recently, keeper of the lunatic asylum at Bensham, near Gateshoad.
- ²³ The record of a melancholy occurrence. Two brothers are drowned in Clapgate beck on their way home from Richmond market. They were found locked in each others arms. They bear a gentle name, and in their veins some gentle blood was

1776. Aug. 8. A negro servant belonging Mr. Hutton, and who had been in the family about 4 years, and supposed then to be about 17 or 18 years of age, and cod say his catechism in a tollerable manner, bp. by the name of John Yorke, and confirmed at Richmond next day.

1781. Feb. 10. James Postethwaite, the popish priest at Clints, bur.

The service (at request) read as usual.

1786. May 8. A child of Chr. Tideman's, just removed from Jinglepot to Orgate, between 3 and 4 years old, stray'd from his father's house and was found dead on Marske moore.24

flowing. They were lineal descendents, without a break, of the old knightly family of Rokeby. As it is interesting to trace the history of illustrious a house, even in its misfortunes, I subjoin the following pedigree, which has never been printed before:—

Thomas Rokeby of Mortham, Esq., bap 12 Mar. = Margaret, dau. of John Wycliffe 1639, at Rokeby, mar. at Kirkby Hill 22 Aug. of Gailes, Esq., bur. at Rokeby 1661. Adm. to his son Ralph 30 Apr. 1722. 5 July, 1703.

Mary Rokeby, bp. 27 Aug. bap. 20 Feb. Christopher = Anne Sander-Thomas, Rokeby of 1662. son, mar. 30 1665-6, bur. 31 Jan. Rokeby, May, 1697, 1666-7. Susanna, bp. 7 July, bur. gen bp 25 bur. 1737. 11 Sep. 1664. Francis, bp. 3 Jan. 1668-9. Aug. 1664. Ralph, bp. 8 Dec. 1670. Mildred, bp. 29 Nov. 1678, Of Cliffe, gen. Adm. to his father 1722. living 1714. William, bp. 4 Feb. 1672. Margaret, bp. 6 Oct. 1667, Joseph, bp. 2 Mar. 1674, liv. 1714, mr. Cath. Bowes at St. bur. 12 Apr. 1668. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, and had two children, Cath, Elizabeth, bp. 12 May, bp. ib. 23 Sep. 1718, and Thos., bp. 12 Aug. 1720. 1676, mar. Peter Save, "Mr. Joseph Rokesby, from Hurworth, formerly capand living 1714. tain in the army, bur. 2 Nov. 17.7," Darlington.

Peter Rokeby of Christopher R., Wycliffe, baptized 28 Sep. par. yeo., bp. 4 July, 1707, bur. 27 Dec. 1772. 1698, ob 1761.

William Roke- = Janc, dau. by, bp. 3 Sep. 1699, bur. ō Nov. 1783.

bur. 1 May, 1766.

28 Feb 1702. Ann, bp. 11 Mar. 1704.

Elizabeth, bp.

Anne, bp. 16 William Rokeby = Margaret, dau. John and 1731, May, of Skelton, par. mar. 19 Feb. Marske, joiner, bp. at Rokeby 10 1753. Francis Appleby of · Mar. 1734, mar. Barningham. at Marske, 25 Apr. 1763.

Eliz. Mewburn of Skelton, ob. 29 Oct. 1826, æt. 86, bur. at Marske. She re-mar. Danby, a miner, by whom she had two children, both of whom died young.

Jos Rokeby, bp. 6 July, 1737, drowned with his brother Wm. 16 Nov. 1771.

Francis, bp. 9 May, 1743, bur. 12 Feb. 1755.

Elizabeth, bp. at Marske, 11 June, 1764.

She was the housekeeper in Jane, bp. 25 Aug. 1766. the family of Hunter of the Hermitage for many years. Mary, bp. 29 Nov. 1768.

William, bp. 1 Aug. 1771. A saddler in Gray's Inn He got Lane, London. into difficulties, and killed himself.

Mr. Surtees begged my father to find out for him. if possible, a genuine Rokeby or Wycliffe, and promised to provide for him. My father was never able to do so. would be a difficult task to find out a Rokeby now. There is, I think, still a family of Wycliffes in the neighbourhood of Hexham.

24 The child followed its father to the moors and was lost. They searched in vain all night, and found it dead next morning. The poor child had taken its clogs off and tried to go to sleep. Mr. Hutton remembers the incident.

1788. Oct. 24. The Rev. Wm. Dockeray, 25 rector of Watlass, my old schoolfellow and countryman, bur. at Watlass, aged 74 or 5.

1792. July 18. Anthony Prat, a member of the York Society, 28 dy'd at Thom' Potter's, in Marske, bur. here.

The parsonage adjoins the church, and is a small neat edifice standing in a pleasant garden. It was rebuilt in 1755 and cost 1851.; the rector, Mr. Horne, contributing the stones that were wanting and the lime. The eastern portion of the house was rebuilt and enlarged in the course of the present century by Mr. Hick, the curate and schoolmaster of the village, for the accommodation of his boarders. Mr. Horne records with pride the fruit trees which he planted in the garden. In this instance, however, the rector can hardly have been said to have regarded his successors only, and to have planted trees "quæ alteri sæculo prosint," for he tasted, without doubt, of the fruit himself. Where are now the golden pippins to which he was the Alcinous?

Tunc victus abiere feri, tunc insita pomus!

Nor was the rectory without its library in old times. The following works were given for the use of his nephew, the then rector, and his successors, by Matthew Hutton, Esq., soon after the Restoration. library contained a few valuable works, but, on the whole, the divinity comprised in it was of the most heavy and appalling kind:-

96 Sermons of Bishop Andrewes, An exposition of the Epistle to the Romans, by Mr. Parr. A treatise of yo beatitudes, or Christ's happey men, by James Bucke. Syon's prospect in its first view, by R. M. The healing of Israel's breaches, by John Brinsly. An exposition on Revelations, by Brightman. A treatise of yo divine promises, by Ed. Legh. Christian humiliation, by Henry Mason. Instructions for an afflicted conscience, by Robert Bolton. A treatise of the Sacraments, by Will. Attersoll. God's husbandry, by Will. Whately. A mapp of Roome, by D. T. A challenge concerning ye Romish church, by Matth. Sutcliffe. The new birth, by Will. Whately. An exposition on the commandments, Dod and Cleaver. The Christian's conflict. An explication of ye 110 psalme, by Ed. Reynolds. The lectures of John Knewstubs upon ye 20th chap, of Exodus. A threefold treatise, by Robert Bolton. Sermons, by Hump. Sydenham. The hipocrite discovered, by Sam. Torskell. Concerning publicke prayer, by Jo. Browning. Meditations on the Sacra., by Ed. Reynolds. The soule's miserye and recovery, by Sam. Hoard. The plaine man's spiritual plough, by J. C. King David's vow for reformation, by George Hakewell. Precious remedies against Satan's devices, by Tho. Brooks. A monument of mortality, by M. Day. Joannis Calvine. The safe religion, by Rich. Baxter. The scepter of Judah. by Edmund Bunnye. A discourse concerning ye gift of prayer, by John Wilkins.

²⁵ The Dockcray's were a Westmerland family. The rector of Watlass and Mr.

Horne were, it seems, old friends.

28 Probably some benefit club. The York Amicable Society was, I believe, now in existence.

A patterne of pietye, by John Ley. Sight and faith, by Joseph Symonds. The tryall of a Christian's growth, by Tho. Goodwin. The sincere convert, by Tho. Shepherd. The hapynes of enjoying and making a true and speedy use of Christ, hy Alex. Grosse. The debt booke, or a treatise on Romans ye 13 vers, ye 8 (chr.), by Henry Wilkinson. The case and cure of a deserted soule, by Jos. Symonds. The yerning of Christ's bowels, by S. M. Microcosmus or ye historye of man, or Purchas his pilgrime. A book of Christian exercise, by R. P. The conversone of Soloman, by John Done. Aytapheia, or ye act of divine contentment, by Tho. Watson. Devotions, by John Donne. The presumptuous man's mirrour, by Ben. Austin. digested, by Peter Samwaies. Memorialis vitæ Christianæ. A draught of eternitye. The royall passing bell, by Hump. Sydenham. The wonderfull misterye of spirituall growth. God's summons unto a generall repentance, by Adam Harsnett. Christ's counsill to his languishing church of sarvis, by Obadi. Sedgwicke. Examples of miracles of God's mercys to his children, by Sa. Clarke. Herbert's remains. A fountaine of teares, by John Featley. Heavenly meditations, by Thomas Rogers. The journall or dyary of a thankfull Christian, by J. B. The bearing and burden of yo spiritt, by Jo. Sedgwicke. St. Paul's threefold cord, by Daniell Touberville. cure of misprision, by R. Junias. Essays and observations, theologicall and morall, by a Student in theologie. The golden mean. The reward of the faithfull. The saint's encouragement in evil times, by Edward Leigh. Lot's little one, by Will. Ince. Three treatises, ye cure of cares, &c., by Henry Mason. Distractions, or holy madnes, by John Gaule. A briefe of ye bible's historie, by Henock Clapham. Eremicus theolo. or a sequestered divine, by Theophilus Wodemote. L. Annæi Senecæ, Cordubensis, traggedise. Ancilla pietatis, or ye handmaid to private devotion, by Dan. Zootomia, or observations on ye present maners of ye English, by Richard Featly. Whitlock. Paradisus precum. Vox Dei, by Tho. Scott. Assertio vera de Trinitate (Szegedinus adversus Servetum, Genevæ, 1573). The resolved Christian. The penitent, or entertainments for Lent. The returns of spiritual comfort and grief. The grand conspiracye, by John Allington. The royall charter granted to kings, by T. B. Select cases of conscience touchin witches and witchcrafts, by Jo. Gaule. A muster roll of ye evill angells, &c., by R. B. The Christian sacrifice, by James Barker. Stoa triumphans, or two sober paradoxes. Directions for ye private reading of ye scriptures, by Nicholas Bifeild. Meditationes Sancti Augustini. A golden chaine, by Tho. Rogers. Essayes, &c., by Rich. Brathwayt. Memorialis vites Christianes (by Louis de Granada), i ii. David persecuted. Bacon's advancement of learning. Christ sett forth, by Tho. Goodwin. Now or never, by Rich. Baxter. A short essay Summa doctring Christianse. Helps to Christian duties, by Hen. of afflictions. Whitfield. The cause and cure of a wounded conscience, by Tho. Fuller. August. medita [tiones]. An answer to Monseiur de la Militiere, &c. Divi Aurel. Augustini, &c. The doctrine of the bible. Wisdome and innocence, &c. A discourse of holy love, &c. The saint's guide, &c., by Tho. Hooker. An opening of the tenn commandments, by Will. Whately. Judgment and mercy for afflicted soules, by Fig. Quarles. The mirror of martyrs. A treatise of prayer. A miscellany of ejaculations, divine, morall, &c. The practise of Christian perfection, by Tho. White. Faith and experyence, by John Collings. The saint's infirmitys, by John Preston. Milke for babes, &c., by Martin Fynch. Psalmi seu precationes, &c. The measures and offices of friendship, by Jer. Taylor. Physicke against famine, &c., by Will. Attersoll. Memoriale vitæ Christianæ, &c. The plaine man's pilgrimage, &c., by W. W. The oxe

musseled, &c. The rowsing of the aluggard, &c. The doctrine and use of ye sacrament, &c. Seventeene little sermon bookes. An essay of drapery, by William Scott.

These books, I believe, have long since disappeared.

The rectory of Marske is valued in the king's books at 12*l.* 6*s* 3 *d*. According to an old survey in the Registrum Honoris de Richmond, the living paid 10*s*. for procuration fees, 4*s*. 6*d*. for Peter-pence, and 1*s*. for synodals.

Circa 1270, Hervey son of William de Marske grants to the church of St. Edmund of Marske and to John, the rector, and his successors, his arable land and wood "juxta le gyle in Henriwra," he releasing the donor and his heirs from the tithe of hens and eggs.

In 1446, when an enquiry was made into the value of the living, it was found to be worth 10*l*. and was taxed at 10 marks, the amount fixed upon at the Nova Taxatio in 1292, it having been taxed previously at 16 marks. (Reg. Archid. Richmond, & Rot. Orig. in Thesaurario Dunelm.) When Bishop Gastrell made his survey of the diocese of Chester, the living was worth, glebe, tithes, and fees, 71*l*. 5s. At the present time the tithes are commuted for 390*l*. per annum, in addition to which there are some 40 acres of glebe land, for the most part in a bad condition.

CHARITIES.—In 1655 Thomas Hutchinson gave 100l. to the poor of the parish, invested in a yearly rent charge of 5l. out of the Clints estate; 3l. of it to be distributed in Skelton and the rest in Marske. In 1695 the Rev. John Jackson bequeathed certain rent charges for the use of the poor; these, pursuant to his will, were sold many years ago, and invested in lands in the parish of Richmond and in tithes and land at East Harlsey, near Northallerton, which are let for between 60l. and 80l. per annum. The lord of the manor and the rector are the trustees. The poor have also a yearly rent charge of 10s. out of the Riddings farm, near Grinton.

There is also in the village a small school for the benefit of the parish, of which the lord of the manor and the rector have the management. The endowment of the school in Bishop Gastrell's time was 9l. per annum. Through the kindness of the trustees of the Hutton charity and the present owner of the estate, the master now receives nearly 50l. per annum.

At the dissolution of the monasteries there were several parcels of land within the parish in the hands of ecclesiastical corporations. Feldom belonged to Jervaux Abbey, and an account of it will be given afterwards. The nunnery of Marrick had property in Marske which

was valued at 13s. 4d. per annum. This is mentioned at a very early period among the Marrick deeds in the Collectanea Topographica. There was also property in the village worth 12d. per annum belonging to the tiny cell of St. Martin, near Richmond.

THE HALL stands on the southern bank of the rivulet, in a most charming situation. Sheltered from the northern blasts by a group of aged sycamores, and lying, as it were, in the smooth basin formed by an amphitheatre of hills, it looks towards the south-east. On either side of you the ground rises upwards in undulations so beautifully rounded that you might imagine that nature, for once at least, had simulated art. The prospect in front is bounded by the abrupt outline of the Redscar, but as the eye falls downwards it rests upon a softer and a more pleasing landscape. Before you is a stately avenue of limes intended, perhaps, at some time to form the approach to the hall, and to divert the road towards the village which now runs, with an agreeable effect, through the very grounds. On either side of the road are the gardens, covering a large extent of ground, and laid out in terraces beside the brawling stream. Shrubs of the choicest kinds are blended on the slopes with the native brushwood, and among them, at the verge where the forest trees creep in, stands a silver fir, the finest, perhaps in England. The poet Mason, who was well acquainted with the beauties of Marske, does not forget it in his English Garden.

Far to the north of thy imperial towers,
Augusta! in that wild and Alpine vale,
Through which the Swale, by mountain-torrents swell'd
Flings his redundant stream, there liv'd a youth
Of polish'd manners; ample his domain,
And fair the site of his paternal dome.
He lov'd the art I sing; a deep adept
In nature's story, well he knew the names
Of all her verdant lineage.

On the summit of the hill that overhangs the hall, to the westward, is the deer park, which has been in existence for more than a century. In it, on the loftiest eminence that can be found, there peers over the trees an obelisk of freestone. It marks the burial place of an elder brother of the present worthy owner of the estate. He desired that his bones should be laid in a place from which he had so often admired the beauties of the scenery around.

Moritur et moriens dulces reminiscitur Argos.

And his wishes were fulfilled. The funeral service was read over his

remains in the little church below, and then the procession wound slowly up the hill and laid his body in the earth at the appointed spot. The pillar bears the following inscription to commemorate him:—

H. S. E.

MATTHÆUS HUTTON, ARMIGER,

DE

MACCLESFIELD

COM. CESTRIAE

OBIIT. XXII DIE DECEM. MDCCCXIV.

ÆTATIS SUÆ XXXV.

The hall, as it is at present, bears no great appearance of antiquity. It is a plain substantial edifice, built, in all probability, about 120 years ago. Remains of the old house, however, may be found in the interior. There are no traces now of the "faire place" which Leland saw at Marske in his pilgrimage; but, as far as comfort is concerned, there is no reason, probably, to regret its destruction. The stables stand to the westward of the hall, and were built about 1750. They were erected for the accommodation of a magnificent stud of race-horses, one of which, known by the name of Black Chance, brought considerable credit to his owner. There is a portrait of him still preserved, shewing the proportions of a steed when four-mile heats could be run with no difficulty at all. Another horse, called Marske, was the sire of the celebrated Eclipse, and is well known to all who are versed in the history of the turf. He, too, had his portrait painted, of which there is an engraving.27 Among the pictures that are preserved at Marske several deserve an especial notice. Among them is a complete collection of the portraits of the Huttons since 1700, and many of the Darcies of Among them are the following:

Matthew Hutton when Dean of York. A stern looking man. He wears a black cap fringed with white lace, and a white ruff. An unpleasing picture.

Another portrait of the same person when Archbishop of York. In the corner is the date 1603. It represents a very aged man in his episcopal robes. Age has somewhat softened his features, but the aspect is still forbidding.

A full-length portrait of the widow and son of Sir Walter Raleigh. This is a very interesting picture. The little boy bears the well known features of the unfortunate navigator, and there is a pensive melancholy air about mother and son that reminds us of their troubles. Lady Raleigh's ring is also preserved at Marske.

²⁷ Mr. Hutton's groom used to be a regular attender of Durham races about 70 or 80 years since. He took over his master's horses in the course of the preceding week, and on the Sunday morning before the races he duly went to church. He always went to the same church (Elvet), occupying the same seat, and listening each year to the same sermon. The vicar selected the encouraging text "So run that ye may obtain"! Tempora mutantur.

Sir Conyers Darcy, the distinguished Royalist. Created Lord Darcy and Conyers in 1641. A handsome face, florid and oval, with a Carolian beard and moustache. Half-length. He is in a court dress, and has a purple mantle with a surcoat of white point lace. A very pleasing picture.

Dorothy Bellasis his wife. A pretty girlish face with light hair and brown eyes. She holds a watch in her hand, and is very richly attired in a brown brocaded dress trimmed with lace. Her ear-rings, singularly enough, are attached to the ears by ribands.

A small oval portrait of the unhappy Monmouth. So beautifully is it painted that it looks like a minature. He is in armour, with his long dark locks rolling over the burnished steel. The face is radiant with vivacity and intelligence.

James Jessop, Lord Darcy of Navan. A small and very pleasing picture. He is dressed in brown velvet, with his hair unpowdered. The countenance is open and expressive, full of colour, with keen dark eyes.

Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York and Canterbury; in gown and bands. Whitaker describes the picture as that of "a plump and rosy divine, of tranquil times, when persecution no longer alarmed, nor profound theological studies wasted the frame of theologians."

John Hutton, Esq., the present Mr. Hutton's grandfather. A splendid portrait by Hudson. The face beams with kindness and animation.

I now come to the history of the parish and the descent of the estate. The number of English statute acres within the parish at the last census was 5,220; the whole, with the exception of a scanty portion appertaining to the rector of Marske, is now concentrated in the family of Hutton. The whole of the estate was, in old times, part of the great Richmond fee, and was granted out, Applegarth excepted, by one of the ancient earls to the Roalds, afterwards to be identified with the Scropes of Bolton, under which lordship it is a manor, being holden by knight's service. They subinfeuded it to different tenants, and their properties remained distinct till a very recent period, when they were bought up by the present Mr. Hutton and his brother. I shall divide the parish into five properties, Marske, Clints, Skelton, Feldom, and West Applegarth, and I shall consider the history of each separately.

THE ESTATE OF MARSKE.—There is no mention of Marske in the Domesday book. It is quite possible that at that early period the village had no existence, and that the lands were not yet divided from some neighbouring manor. At all events they were included in the vast estate of Edwin the Saxon earl, which was seized by the Conqueror and bestowed by him on masse, as a royal guerdon, upon his nephew Alan Earl of Brittany. Thenceforward Marske was a portion of the magnificent Honor de Richmond, and from its vicinity to the castle it is probable enough that it was retained for some time in the possession of the earls,

26 MARSKE.

for pasturage or hunting. It is not quite certain when Marske became a manor, and to whom it was first granted out. When Kirkby's inquest was taken, the Roalds held immediately under the earl, but in the following charter, which was granted more than a century earlier, the earl himself grants common to a subtenant for all his lands in the manor, and that by the bounds by which the manor itself is afterwards conveyed by a Roald. I cannot ascribe to this charter a date later than 1171, and it is of so much value and interest that I give it in extenso.

Conanus filius Conani, 28 comes Richmondies, omnibus hominibus suis Franciis et Anglicis, clericis et laicis, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Notum sit vobis quod dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Harschulpho Cleseby, meo carissimo consanguineo et constabilario castri mei Richmondies, et omnibus terris et tenementis suis in novo foresto manerio et dominio de Merske cum pertinentiis, libertatem et communam in omnibus locis, terris, pratis, silvis, campis, moris, boscis, planis, pascuis et pasturis, cum bonis suis omnibus et catallis cujuscumque generis vel speciei sint aut fuerint, et in omnibus aliis aisisamentis et proficuis et commoditatibus ad alicujus creatures usum pertenentibus vel intra aut supra terram cum pertinentiis spectantibus.

Videlicet, a philo aquæ forestæ versus austrum usque ad cornarium clausuræ de Skelton, et deinde usque lapidem stantem in oriente fine de Hesylhowe, et de inde usque ad congeriem lapidum super Cockhowe, et de inde sicut aqua celestis dividit inter dominium de Skelton et dominium de Merske usque ad Whytegate, et sicut Whytegate se ostendit versus austrum usque Thyrlgate et Bratheow-bek et sicut Bradehowe bekk descendit in aquam de Swale, et sicut aqua de Swale descendit usque pedem aquæ forestæ, et ulterius sicut aqua de Swale descendit in pedem aquæ de Felbek, ascendendo per Felbeck usque pedem de Sowemyre, et de inde usque Wudkeld juxta locum qui vocatur Chapel-grene, et a Chapel-grene usque pedem de Swaynemyre, et de inde usque lapidem super moram usque cornarium albi muri, et sicut alba mora se ostendit et extendit versus occidentem usque lapiJem stantem super rodam que vocatur Clevedale Rake, alias vocatur Hyne Rake, et sic linialiter descendendo per lapidem vocatum Whyte-stane super Graystane Hill usque ryvolum de Clevedale, et sicut rivolus de Clevedale transit in aquam forestæ, et sicut aqua forestæ dividit inter dominium de Merske et Skelton. Preterea, insuper, dedi et concessi dicto Harsculpho et heredibus suis advocationem ecclesiæ de Merske. Item dedi eidem Harsculpho in omnibus terris guis libertatem tenendi curiam cum juribus et omnibus aliis aisisamentis a tribus septimanis in tres veluti alicui curiæ convenit contingere et pertinere sine alicujus curiæ sectatione, per se, et heredibus suis et tenentibus suis libere et integre sine aliquo impedimento. Item dedi etiam dicto Arshculpho et terris suis predictis libertatem piscandi in omnibus aquis meis de foresta cum retis sagenis et instrumentis aliis piscacioni convenientibus. Similiter dedi predicto Arsculpho et terris suis predictis libertatem ad sectam molendinorum suorum unacum tenentibus et omnibus aliis infra metas predictas commorantibus. Item dedi dicto Harsculpho et heredibus suis libertatem venandi in omnibus boscis,

²⁸ His grandfather was Conan Duke of Brittany, and hence he calls himself fitz Conan. His own father was Alan surnamed Niger Earl of Richmond.

vastis, pascuis et pasturis, infra dominium de Merske. Preterea, eciam, dedi et concessi ac confirmavi dicto Harsculpho libertatem claudendi, murandi, seperandi vel fossandi omnes terras suas manerio de Marske pertinentes, cum boscis aquis et omnimodis aliis commoditatibus et aisissamentis qualitercumque dicto manerio spectantibus aut pertinentibus yeme et estate, et in separali continere, et libertatem predictam complete, libere et imperpetuum ab omnibus hominibus conservare, sicut divise et habunde in mea presencia assignavi, ut supradictum est et specificatum-habendum et tenendum omnes libertates et communias predictas cum suis pertinentiis prefato Harsculpho, heredibus et assignatis suis, imperpetuum de me et heredibus meis, reddendo inde michi et heredibus meis tres racemos zinsibri in die Natalis Domini, si petantur, pro omnibus aliis serviciis, consuetudinibus, exaccionibus et demandis. Et ut ista mea presens concessio et donatio stabilis sit firma imperpetuum sigillum meum præsentibus apposui. Hiis testibus Gylberto Folyot, Elva Amundavilla, Henrico Camerario, Yvone capellano, Galfrido filio Bryani, Hugone hostiario, Elya de Downehome, Adam de Rothmere, Malgero filio Galfridi, Alexandro arcumgerente et aliis multis. (Seal defaced. Small. Brown wax.)

Of the early history of the family of Cleseby there is very little known. The novus homo of the house was probably a foreigner who came over in the court of the Earl of Richmond. The little vill on the banks of the Tees gave him the name of Cleseby. The singular name of Harschulph is peculiar to the Clesebies, and it is observable that the beginner of the house of the Roalds was one Arscoit Musard. In the little court that was held in the castle of Richmond the Clesebies, probably, held high positions, and they were connected by blood with the Roalds and several other families of distinction: and I cannot but think that Harschulph the constable was the grandson of Harschulph Musard, and that his interest in Marske descended to the Roalds. The following charter shews that in the time of King John, the Clesebies had a subfeudatory interest in Marske:—

Adam de Clesebi.—Reginaldo fratri meo, pro humagio et servicio suo, duas bovatas terræ in Merse cum tofto et crofto et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sine retenemento; illas, scilicet, quas Petrus de Merse dedit mihi pro servicio meo: illi, scilicet et heredibus suis tenendas de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate libere et quiete, faciendo forinsecum servicium quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terræ in feudo ubi duodecim carucatæ terræ faciunt feudum militis, et reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis quatuor solidos, scilicet, duos solidos ad Pentecosten et duos solidos ad festum Sancti Martini. Hiis testibus Radulfo filio Radulfi de Mulet, Halnado de Halnadebi, Nicholao de Stapelton, Alexandro de Croft, Roberto de Brethanebi, Alano Clerico, Benedicto de Stapelton, Alexandro de Clesebi, Henrico de Jollebi, Rogero de Aldeburc. (Seal, a fleur-de-lis, sig. ade de clesebi.)

This charter introduces to us for the first time a family of the name of Marske which, even at that early period, had some interest in the village, and under which the Clesebies were holding. Among the Marske papers is the following charter:-

Alanus de Barton, quondam manens in Cleseby.—Harsquid' filio Willelmi de Cleseby totum mes. meum in villa de Cleseby et eciam totam terram meam sicut jacet apud Ellehou in territorio ejusdem. Testibus, Harsquido domino de Cleseby, Willelmo de Mordon, Alexandro de Cleseby, Alano Orre in Stapelton, Alano de Barton clerico.

Among the muniments of the college of the vicars choral at York are two grants of land in Barton by Robert de Mersc and Robert son of Alan de Merse. Did Alan de Barton change his name when he acquired property at Marske? This is, at least, a probable supposition. The date of these documents is certainly not later than 1230. The following pedigree will shew the descent of the estate for the greater part of a century :-

Robert de Marske. =

Roger, filius Roberti de Marske, makes a = Amicia, whom Robert Cassandra soror Rogrant of land to Henry fil. Reginaldi. fitz Robert calls avia. geri de Marske.

Robertus, filius Rogeri, dominus de = Alice, releases her dower to Philip de Saperton 1296, being then "vidua Roberti quon-dam domini de Mersc." Marske, witnesses a grant to Marske church.

 Wymark = Robertus, filius Roberti, = Alice. In 1323 Alice, relict of Robert dominus de Marsk. Uncle | quondam dom. de Marske, releases Harsof Harschulph de Cleseby. Sells Marske in 1296.

quondam dom. de Maiske, releases Harsculph de Cleseby from a payment of 40s. at her death.

Richard de Marske coll. 11 Feb. 1361, to the rectory of Great Langton. Occurs among the Marske deeds.

Thomas de Marske. In 28 Edward III. he makes his brother his attorney to receive for him a mes. at Clints.

Robert, son of Robert de Marske, quitclaims his interest in Marske to Thomas de Cleseby, 13 Edward III.

Adam de Marske of North Duffield =

Emma, dau. and coheir, mar. Walter, son of Robert Walker of North Duffield.

Alice, dau. and coheir, mar. John Halyday.

They quitclaim their interest in Marske to Thos. de Cleseby 3 Hen. IV.

Robert de Marske, 'civis et stokfyschmonger, London. releases his interest in Marske to Thos. de Cleseby 1399.

There are a great many charters at Marske relating to small portions of property in the parish which were made in the thirteenth century. I give extracts from a few of them, observing, in limine, that the names of the places are still, to a great extent, retained at the present day.

Robertus filius Alani de Merske-Willielmo filio Rogeri de eadem villa-4 acr. terræ in Clivedale-redd. 2s. per ann.-ita tamen quod quocienscunque predictus Willielmus in foresterio ceciderit nichil amplius quam 6d. debit. Testibus, Conano de Mersk, Warino converso, Rogero de Haske, Petro de Merske, Gilberto ejusdem villæ, Roberto sacerdote.

Robertus filius Herveii de Mersc.—Johanni filio Petri de Mersc.—acram terræ quam Herv. pater meus vendidit in magno suo negocio. Test., R. capellano de Mersc, Roberto filio Alani, etc.

Joh. fil Petri de Mersc.—Henrico nepoti meo—unam particulam terræ in campo de Mersc, scilicet viride assartum in Feldegile et duas particulas terræ et terram meam in Acreshowe et in le hengande, cum uno tofto in parte superiore tofti quondam Petri filii Lucæ patris mei—rent 1d. Test., dom. Joh. tunc rectore de Mersc, Rogero domino de Mersc, Conayno de Mersc.

Rogerus fil. Roberti de Mersc.—Henrico filio Reginaldi.—illud toftum et croftum quod fuit Cassandræ sororis meæ in villa de Mersc et sex acras terræ meæ in Mersc et liberam communiam. Test., magistro Roberto de Cleseby persona de Dunum, domino Joh. persona de Mersc, Johanne filio Petri de eadem, Joh. de Eilertona, Galfr. de Apelgard, Roberto receptore de Eichmond, Willelmo de Bulbrec, Johanne clerico de Mersc.

Robertus filius Henrici de Mersc.—Willelmo Hohtton duas pecias terræ in territorio de Mersch vocatas Conanridding & Herviridding paying 12d rent to the nuns at Ellerton and a lb. of incense to the monks at Jervaux. Test., dom. Gwyschardo de Charron tunc senescallo Richemundiæ, Halnath de Halnatheby tunc ballivo, dom. Joh. tunc persona de Mersck, magistro Joh. de Hohtton, Herveo fil. Will: de Mersck, &c.

Johannes dux Britanniæ primogenitus dominus Richemund—Willelmo de Hohttun—domos suas in magno suo assarto apud Feldegile in territorio de Mersc—set quod sit talis clausura circa dictum assartum qualis clausura solet esse circa campos in foresta et quod non habeat ibi canem commorantem. Testibus Joh. de le Bret'n, Alano militibus, Bartholomeo capellano, Halnato de Halnatheby, Rogero de Auget. Roberto de Applegarth.

Willelmus de Hochton in Neuton juxta Barton—Roberto filio Roberti domino de Mersk et Wymark uxori suæ—totum clausum subtus Clappegate quod vocatur Conanriding, excepta porcione ecclesiæ. Testibus, domino Hugone de Ask et Halneth de Hanlethby, militibus, Roberto de Apelgarth, etc.

When Kirkby's inquest was taken in 1287 it was found that there were six carucates of arable land in Marske, twelve making a knight's fee: of these Henry de Marske held one, Roger de Scargill half a carucate, and Roger de Bretham another half, all of Robert de Marske. These lands, together with four other carucates, were held by the said Robert of Roald de Richmond.

I do not intend to weary my readers with a recital of all the little changes of property at Marske. There are very many of them. The purchase of a single house, in those days, might originate at least a dozen charters.²⁹ Every person who, by the utmost stretch of the ima-

which I have carefully perused. They were catal gued, by Matthew Hutton, Esq. of Marske, who died in 1666, and, subsequently, they have been arranged by Mr. Michael Fryer, who was on the most intimate terms with the late John Hutton, Esq. Mr. Fryer lived for a long time at Reeth, spending a great portion of his time at Marske. He was a distinguished mathematician and well versed in antiquities. He drew up the account of Eugene Aram, which was printed at Richmond in 1832. Mr. Fryer died at Newcastle about fifteen years ago.

gination, could be supposed to have the slightest interest in the property which was sold was required to release his right to the purchaser. The Dean and Chapter of Durham have, on an average, eight or ten charters connected with every acre of land that they possess! No one will thank me for telling him to whom each toft and croft in a little country village was leased out, and how they returned to the lessor. No one cares to know how there was occasionally a sale of a house or an acre of land, and what anxiety there was to recover it. There is nothing worthy of being recorded in the history of the magnates, if we may so call them, of a little country village, whose social position was scarcely superior to that of the labourers of the present day.

In 1294 Robert de Marske begins to sell his estate: the ostensible purchaser was Philip de Saperton, rector of Marske, but the real buyer, or at all events the person who had the greatest interest in the bargain, was Harschulph de Cleseby, a nephew of the vendor and of the head-lord, Sir Roald fitz Roald. The following grant of Roald fitz Roald, giving up the manorial rights to his nephew, is valuable on many considerations:—

ABUNDÆ DE MERSKE.-Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Rowaldus dominus de Constable Burton dedi concessi et hac presenti carta meo confirmavi Herschulpho Clesby, nepoti meo, totum dominium de Merske, una cum advocatione ecclesiæ cjusdem ac molendinum meum aquaticum; cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, sicunt jaciuntur particulariter ex utraque parte aquæ forestæ, sicut se abundant versus australem usque pedem de Hartsties, assendendo in Hartsties usque cornarium clausorum de Skelton, et deinde usque lapidem stantem in orientali parte de Hesilhow, et abinde usque locum vocatum Rukke super Cockhowe, et deinde sicut aqua celi dividit inter dominium de Skelton et dominium de Merske versus occidentem usque altam viam quæ venit a Helwath usque Brathowbek, et deinde sicut Brathawbek discendit in aquam Swalliæ, et deinde sicut se extendit usque pedem aquæ forestæ, et abinde usque pedem de Felbeck ex parte boriali ascendendo in Felbeck usque pedem de Sowemyre, et abinde usque pedem de Wodkeld juxta placeam que vocatur Chapelgrene, et deinde usque pedem de Swaynmyre sicut aqua quæ vocatur Felbeck se extendit, et abinde usque lapidem stantem super moram, et deinde sicut se extendit usque cornarium muri quod vocatur Whitewall, et abinde sieut se extendit versus occidentem usque lapidem stantem desuper rodam quæ vocatur Hyndrake descendendo in rivulum de Clyffedale, et deinde sicut se extendit in aquam foresti, et sicut aqua foresti descendit inter dominium de Merske et dominium de Skelton usque pedem de Hertsties; habendum et tenendum dictum dominium de Merske, cum advocatione predicta, ac molendinum predictum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prefato Herschulpho heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum; reddendo inde michi et heredibus meis ad scutagium, quando currit, unum obolum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Rogero de Aske, Thoma de Lawton, militibus, Roberto de Appilgarth, Johanne de Laton, Petro de Swynetwayte, Roberto de Preston, et aliis. (Seal much defaced. Arms, a lion rampant.)

The following extracts, from the Marske charters, shew how the subtenancies were gradually changing owners. The curious names tempt me to give them in the original language:—

Robertus filius Roberti de Merske—Hersculpho de Cleseby, nepoti meo—placeam vocatam ermitagium in villa de Merske a parte boriali rivuli de Whydaylle currentis in aquam forestæ, ubi, extendit se ad pedem de Ragill, ascendendo in Ragill usque cornarium muri super moram, et deinde se extendit usque bondem stantem super rodam vocatam Wyddaylle rake, discendendo in aquam.

Robertus filius Roberti domini de Mersk—Phillippo rectori ecclesiæ de Mersk—totum toftum quod jacet juxta toftum abbatis Jorevall', et terram et pratum meum ex parte boriali de Clivedalebek, videlicet, unam bovatam terræ in Merske quam cum tofto emi de Johanne filio Willelmi de Bulbrek et quinque acras terræ et prati jacentes super Halleflat inter terram Galfridi de Clyntes et terram Roberti filii Roberti filii Henrici, et unam acram super Younsker, et pratum meum et vastum in Robertrudhyng inter Herviridyng et sepem, et quatuor acras terræ cum vasto in Gamelridhyng quas emi de Willelmo filio Johannis de Melsanby, et pratum meum quod vocatur Houttonriddyng, ad terminum vitæ, reddendo annuatim unam rosam infra primas nundinas Richemund post festum S. Joh. Baptistæ. Mersk. 17 kal. Nov. 1294. Test. Thos. fil. Robt de Applegard etc. (Seal. SUK LEO FORTIS, around a lion rampant—a common device.)

Rob. fil. Rob. quondam domini de Mersk.—Philippo de Saperton, rectori de Mersk,—viam de tosto meo—pratum voc. Golmyre et Frere ridings et Frere ridings

myre, durante vita—terram et pratum in Merske quæ Amicia mea avia quondam tenuit nomine dotis, durante vita.—necnon molendinum de Mersk—clausum subtus Clappegate vocatum Conayneridding, excepta porcione ecclesiæ.

Thomas de Richemundia, dominus de Constabelburton—Philippo de Saperton rectori de Mersk totum tenementum quod habet in feodo meo ex vendicione Roberti filii Roberti domini de Mersk in villa de Mersk. Apud Constabel-burton die Jovis prox. ante fest. S. Andr. 1295. Test. Ricardo de Neusam, Waltero clerico de Constableburton, Thoma de Apel-

garth. (A beautiful seal, which I have engraved.)

Constabel Burton in crast. S. Petri ad Vinc. 1295. Thomas de Richemund dominus de Constabelburton ac filius et hæres domini Roaldi de eadem—Philippo de Saperton, durante vita, molendinum aquaticum et omnes terras etc. in feudo meo apud Mcrsk quæ vendico tenere de Roberto filio et hærede Roberti quondam domini de Merske.

In 1296 Robert de Marsk conveys to Saperton the manor of Marske, and the advowson of the church, in the presence of Sir Hugh de Aske, Sir Wm. de Scargill, and Roger Lord of Halnaby, and in 1298 he quitclaims to him all his interest in Marske. In 1301 Harsculph de Cleseby enfeoffs Saperton, Harschulph son of Wm. de Cleseby, jun., and Margery his wife, in the manor and advowson, (the "heremite croft" as granted

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to him by Robert de Marske alone excepted), to the use of the said Saperton for his life, with remainder to Harsculph son of Wm. Cleseby, jun., and his heirs, and failing them to Saperton's own heirs. In 30 Edw. I. Saperton suffers a recovery at York of the manor and advowson, "exceptis tribus acris terræ et una bosci, et communia pasturæ ad quatuor jumenta, sex-decim vaccas cum sequela trium annorum, et homagio et servicio Hervici de Mersk et heredum"—and Saperton acknowledges them to be "jus Harsculphi, ut ea quæ idem Harschlphus habet de dono prædicti Philippi"—Cleseby then grants to Saperton a life-interest in the manor, which is estated on Harschulph son of Wm. de Cleseby and Margery his wife, and their heirs—failing them, on Robert son of Wm. de Saperton and his heirs—failing them, on Robert de Mersk and his heirs, and then on the right heirs of Harsculph de Cleseby.

The manor of Marske is now in the possession of the Clesebies. The purchaser, Harschulph de Cleseby, was a man of some consequence in his day. In 1278 he was receiver of Richmonshire. At the time of Kirkby's inquest, a Harschulph (son of Wm.) de Cleseby held lands at Cleseby, Wycliffe, Thorp, and Girlington. In the 8th of Edward I. he was found to be enfeoffed of Aldbro' for his life, by John de Britannia. By deed dated Feb. 1305, according to Dr. Whitaker, he founded a chantry at Ellerton. The Harsculph de Cleseby on whom he estated Marske was probably his nephew, and his brother Sir John de Cleseby was indebted to him for some property at Marske, and, in all probability, for an estate in the parish of Downholme.

Of Sir John Cleseby, till very recently, I knew positively nothing. He disappeared altogether from local history. This disappearance is, however, explained by the following entry in the Lancrost chronicle.

MCCCXVI. Eodem tempore, miles quidam de comitatu Richemundiæ, dominus, scilicet, Johannes de Cleseby, congregans sibi multitudinem malefactorum et ribaldorum, insurrexit et patriam destruxit, spolians et rapiens (et) vastans pro voluntate sua et suorum, sicut fecit dominus Gilbertus in Northumbria cum suis complicibus et ribaldis; sed, Domino ordinante, ambo cito capti fuerunt, et dominus Johannes positus est ad pœnitentiam suam, quia noluit loqui coram justiciariis adductus, et cito post mortuus est in carcere.

What an unhappy end! And yet there was more of wantonness than malice in these exploits. Gilbert de Middleton thought it a good joke to plunder the cardinals, with the Bishop of Durham in their suite. The Peacock of the North, with his company of "ruffling blades," was like him, but he was a Neville, and the arm of the law did not choose to arrest his course.

The descendants of the culprit's brother were more fortunate. They retained possession of Marske for nearly a century and a half. We learn, however, from registers of the archbishops of York, that on one occasion the head of the house of Marske fell under ecclesiastical censure. On June the 18th, 1408, the archbishop directed Thomas Tesdale, rector of St. Crux, in York, to absolve from excommunication John Barowby, chaplain, of Kirkby Ravenswath, who had been thus punished for solemnizing a clandestine marriage, without banns, between Robert Place, Esq., and Catharine Halnaby, of Halnaby. He was also to absolve the witnesses of the ceremony, Sir Halnath Mauliverer, kt., Sir John Halnaby, and Thos. Cleseby, Esq., lord of Mersk. The wedding had probably taken place in the adjacent manor house at Skelton.

The following imperfect pedigree will give my readers some account of the family of Cleseby of Marske:—

William de Cleseby, jun. = dau. Sir Wm. le Scrope, kt.

Sir John de Cleseby, kt.—Lord of Downholme (Whitsker). In 1313 he grants to John de Bellerby, clk., a toft and croft and other lands at Walburn. At York 7 Edw. II. he grants to his brother Harsculph, "totum servicium Hervici de Marske, et Joh. filii sui," and pardons him his suit of court at Marske. Died in York Castle.

John de Cleseby. Red, two silver bends, an ermine canton. (Glover's Roll.) There are some variations in the armories.

Harsculph de Cleseby, son of Marjory. Wm. de Cleseby, jun. Marske is settled upon him and his issue in 1301. Henry le Scrop, kt., grants "Harsculfo de Cleseby, nepoti meo, placeam vocatam hermitagium in villa de Marsk. Test. mag. Steph. de Scrop, rectore de Marsk, fratre meo." In 1313 Joh. de Ask, fil. et hær Hugonis de Ask, mil., grants "Harsculpho de Cleseby, et Mariotæ, ux. terram voc. le hermytage in campo de Merske." He was constable of the castle of Conisburgh, and in 19 Edw. II. his

goods at Marske to the amount of 61. were seized for a debt due by him to the king. "Hursqui de Cleseby port de goules ove une fees et trois losenges d'argent." (Roll of Arms, 2 Coll. Top., 327.)



Thomas de Cleseby, dominus de Marske, — Sibellafil. and hær. Harsculfi de Cleseby. In
1337 he acknowledges receiving "de Mar' quæ
fuit ux. predicti Harschulf patris mei—40 cartas
tangentes Mersck et unam cartam tangentem
Cleseby, videlicet, illam cartam quam Harschulf
de Clesby dedit Herschulf filio Willelmi." The
part of the indenture at Marske is sealed as in the
the margin, Laton on The same bearings occur separately at Jervaux. In 13 Edward
III., Robt. de Marske quitclaims his interest in
Marske to Thos. de Cleseby and Sibella ux. In
16 Edw. III., he grants "placeam apud Merske
voc. le Mikelridding," to Sir Wm. le Scrop, kt.
for 10 years. Witnesses charters at Marske, 23
Edw. III. and 1343.

Harsculph de Cleseby, witnesses several charters = at Marske, inter 28-45 Edward III. Presents to the living in 1362.

John de Cleseby, rector of Marske from 1394 to 1440. See among the rectors. June 17, 6 Hen. V., Thos. Cleseby, Esq., makes his bro. John Cleseby, rector of Marske, his attorney to take seizin of lands in Marske given to him by Robert Crull. Thomas de Cleseby, \rightleftharpoons Alianora. dominus de Marske. In 1384 Thos, de Couton releases to him the manor of Marske, and the church, and lands in Cleseby and Thornton Steward. 23 Ric. II conveys to his broth. John, and Robert Playce, Esq., all his lands in Marske, ex dono Richard de 8 Oct., 2 Hen. VI., Marske.

Acrisius de = Alice. Cleseby, occ. L----in the Marske charters inter 1380-1400. Had lands in Huds-A bailiff of Richmond 1388.

John de Cleseby, Esq., occurs as a trustee at Marske, 12 and 14 Hen. V.

enfeoffs his brother John, Chr. Banister,

Esq., John Settill cap, and John Dogson of Newsom, of Marske, &c. (Seal of Arms:—Two bendlets, a of Newson, of Market, &c. (ceat of Arms:—I we bendets, a canton.) At the Dissolution, the Abbey of Eggleston paid 66s. 8d. per ann. to a chantry priest at Ellerton, "pro animabus heredum Thomæ de Cleseby." 23 July, 16 Hen. VI., Alianora nuper ux. Thomæ Cleseby, grants seizin to Ralph Pudsay, Esq., of Colynhall and Orgate. On 18 July, 34 Henry VI., Ralph Pudsay, kt., conveys them to John Dinley, Esq., and others, and seals with one of his mullets as in the margin. of his mullets as in the margin.

.. probably a relative of Walter Hawyk of Little Eden, co. Durham, who 2 March, 4 Hen. VI., willed that estate to his son and daughter, rem. to John of Trollop. The arms of Hawyk were Gold (or silver), a black bend, generally charged with three crosses (crosslet.) See 1 Sur. 36, 91, 92.

Robert de Cleseby, dominus Elizabeth. Agnes, wife of John Harsculph de Cleseby.

Trollope, Esq. of Thomas de Cleseby. Thomse de Cleseby, 1 Mar., 5 Hen. VI.



confirms the effect of the deed of 2nd ΫI., Henry subject to the dower of Alianora his father's widow: (Seal, given in margin.) In 7th Hen. VI., he again

conveys his lands to the same parties to make a settlemt of his estates, & that is, 1. On himself in tail. 2. On John Trollop, Esq. & Agnes his (Cleseby's) sister & heir, in tail. 3. On Harschulph de Cleseby. His wife Elizabeth to keep her dower.

Thornley, co. pal., a legatee in 1429, of Robt. Playse of Egton, who calls her broth Robert of whom she was heiress presump-tive in 7 Hen. VI.) his "cousin and godson." In 1474 her grandson took Little Eden under the settlement of 4 Henry VI., and the Hawyk arms were quartered by her descendants in right of that land.

Roger de Cleseby. Richard de Cleseby. Peter de Cleseby. John de Cleseby.

Margaret, (afterwards wife of John Wawton, Esq. of Cliffe, who dd in 1479, and called by Glover, 'amita Elizabethæ Cleseby.')

Alianora.

All these, in July, 16 Hen. VI., as children of Thomas & Alianora, release Colynhall and Orgate to Pudsay their mother's feoffee.

Elizabeth Cleseby, only child and heiress. "Spofford. Ad curiam domini Henrici Percy comitis Northumbrise, tentam ibidem 25 Maij, 29 Hen. VI., inquisitio capta fuit per sacramentum, &c. Qui dicunt, &c. quod Elizabetha filia et heres Roberti Cleseby, modo uxor Willelmi

"Spofford. \(\sigma\) Wm. Conyers, Esq., 5th son of Christopher Conyers of Hornby, Esq., of Marske, jure ux.

Coniers, ad festum sanctorum Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ ultimum elapsum fuit setatis quatuordecim annorum et amplius. Ideo preceptum est feodario domini quod deliberari faciat prefatis Willelmo et Elizabethæ uxori ejus omnia terras et tenementa in Patenall, Setyll, Remyngton, Newsom et Horton cum eorum membris et pertinenciis que sunt sive fuerunt in manu domini racione minoris estatis ejusdem Elizabethe."

It will be seen that the elder line of Cleseby ends in an heiress who became the ward of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury. The loss of the family estates must have been very mortifying to the uncles. It is probable that before this there had been some dissensions in the family, as Robert Cleseby, it will be observed, estates Marske on his sister Trollope, failing his own issue, to the exclusion of his six brothers. When Marske passed away from them to a little girl their disappointment must have been very great. It manifested itself in an unwonted way. On the 12th of June, 1436, the king issued a writ to enquire into the circumstances of an assault said to have been made upon the house at Marske by Harsculph Cleseby, late of Marske, gen., and others. They had arrayed themselves in a warlike fashion, and had expelled the adherents of the earl. We know nothing of the result of the enquiry.

Cleseby had, undoubtedly, a very brief tenure of the property of which he had so unceremoniously taken possession. The discontented feeling in the family did not, however, cease for a long time. In the 7th of Henry VIII. an agreement was made between Thomas Cleseby of Scruton, gentleman, and Wm. Conyers, Esq., of Marske, by which it was stipulated that Convers should have Marske and Hudswell, Cleseby keeping all the lands in Cleseby and Manfield which had belonged to Thomas Cleseby, his grandfather. Convers, possibly, to free himself from any further annoyance, put in a claim to the ancient estates of the Clesebies before Marske came into their possession, and it is probable enough that he would have some interest in them through the heiress: this demand, and it would be a very dangerous one, would suggest a compromise which would set the matter at rest for ever. Of the subsequent history of the Clesebies there is little known. were traffickers in abbey lands, one of them having a lease at Ellerton and another a house at Fountains. Another member of the house, who bore its ancient name of Harsculph, rushed into the Rising in the North, and was condemned at York. He was drawn to the gallows on Knavesmire, to learn there that his life was spared. A family, descending doubtless from the ancient house, continued to reside on the old estate at Cleseby to the middle of the seventeeth century.

Marske now fell into the possession of a branch of the great and rising family of Conyers, an offshoot from the house of Hornby which was so soon to be ennobled. The custody of the lands and person of the heiress of the Clesebies was made over by the Earl of Warwick, to whom it had been in the first instance granted, to Christopher Conyers, Esq., of Hornby, and he married the young lady, and secured her estates, to one

of his younger sons, William Convers, the head of the family of Convers

With his wife Convers received a very goodly heritage. A fine levied 10 Henry VI., in the lifetime of the father of the heiress, recites the possessions that descended to her—the manors of Marske and Pathnell in Craven, and a messuage, four boyates, and 215 acres of arable land in Cleasby, Thornton Steward, Horton in Craven, Remington, Newsom in Craven, Swinden, Arncliff in Craven, Settle, Horton in Ribblesdale, and Thornton-le-Moor.

He was by no means a careless husband of his wealth. He was a member of a careful and a saving family, and with many opportunities for enlarging his estate, and no want of money, he grew rapidly in worldly substance. On 20 Sep. 1472, he sells for 600 marks to John Wodehall of Stainton in Cleveland his lands in Stainton, Stainsby, Maltby, Thormandby, Thornton, and Yarm, which he had bought for the same sum from Wm. Eseby of Faceby on the same day. On 10 Apr. 34 Hen. VI. Joan dau. and heir of Thos. Storror of Manfield grants her land at Marske to Wm. Convers, Esq. The grant is witnessed by Chr. Convers of Hornby, Esq., and Sir John Convers his son, Robt. Wyclyff, Esq., Richard Bennock, clerk, and Thos. Grene. On 12 June 6 Edw. IV. Robert Cuthbert of Barnardcastle, Kath. his wife, and Wm. Cuthbert his son and heir, grant to Wm. Conyers, Esq., all their right in the the towns and territories of Barnardcastle and Bolron. On 24 Mar. 35 Hen. VI. Sir Ralph Pudsay and Henry his son release to him and his wife their interest in Marske. On 4 June 16 Edw. IV. Robt. Simson of Lower Conscliffe grants to him a tenement and 10 acres of land in On 20 July 13 Hen. VII. Geo. Kelsy grants to his son Chr. Convers a messuage in Clints, and on the 9th of Nov. 20 Hen VII. Wm. Braderig of Richmond, son and heir of Chr. Braderig, deceased, grants to Chr. Conyers, Esq., lord of Marske, his lands, &c., in Marske and Aldburgh and his burgage in Richmond.

sole heiress of Robert Cleseby of Marake,

Marske, Esq., jure uxoris. Fifth son of Chr. Conyers, Esq., of Hornby. Lived at Marske in 1463. Feb. 4,

11 Edward IV., a general pardon to him from the

1. Elizabeth, = William Conyers of = 2. Anne, widow of Sir Ric. Tempest, kt. On 5 daughter & Marske, Esq., jure Feb. 15 Ed. IV. Wm. Conyers binds himself, together with Chr. his son & heir, & John Swale of West-Grinton, Esq., in the sum of 500 marks to Humphrey Lord Dacre to give her a state of 10 marks per ann. 1 Mar. 16 Edw. IV. he enfeoffs her of Collinghall, Hermite close, & Orgate, two tenem. in Carlton near Aldburgh, lands in Richmond & Aldburgh, for life, rem. son Chr. and heirs, rem. son Wm. She remarried Thos. Hardy, and on 20 Sep.

18 Hen. VII., Christopher Conyers, Esq., grants Collinghall to her and her husband for her life.

Wm. Con- 1. Elizabeth, = yers men. in feoff. of daughter of Thomas Met 16 Edw. -calfe, Esq., IV. of Nappa, by the heiress Rogr. Conof the Hartyers men. lingtons. in will of his bro. Chr.

Thomas Conyers, ment in the will of his broth. Cuthbert.

Robert Conyers, exr. to his brother Chr.

Margery Conyers, mar. Eston of Richmond. and had issue mentd in will of her bro. Cuthbert.

Christr. Convers= 2. Elizabeth dau. of Marske, Esq. of 3 June, 1 May, 3 Hen. VII. Chr. Con-16 Hen. VII. Conyers, Chr. yers, Esq., enfe-offs W. Conyers Esq. enfeoffs Jn. Witham, Edw. Knyght, Roger of Hornby, Esq. Newarke, Wm. Thos. Metkalfe Elson, Thomas of Nappa, Esq., Robert Convers Knyght,&Lanc. & Galfrid Met-Bayn, in a mes. kalfe, gent., of &c. in Pathnall, Marske & Path-& lnds. in Newnell, in Craven. som field pro vita Eliz. uxoris Will dt. at York 14 Mar. 1504-5, ad usum suam. & pr. there, q. v. Wm. Lord Conyers & Robert

Conyers, Esq., the feoffees of 3rd Henry VII., confirm this grant

20 Sep. 20 Hen. VII., and their seals are here The blue engraved. lion of Brus and Fauconberge is pleasingly introduced by the lord of Hornby within his paternal maunch. She was executrix to her husband 1504-5.

of Humphrey

Sedgwick of

 \mathbf{W} alburn \mathbf{H} all

Esq. Died be-

fore her hus-

band, & bur.

church.

Marake

Cuth. Con. John yers, made Convers accolite by of Richthe Bp. of mond. Dromore. exr. to 17th Dec. his bro. 1491. Rec-Cuth. tor of Rud-Percival bv 1513·17 Archdea -Convers con of Carmen. by lisle. Ob. hisuncle 7th April. Cuth. 1517 (Hut ton Rudby Obituary.) Will dat. 22 March, and proved at York 16 June 1517.



 William Conyers, Esq. of Marske.

Eleanor, dau. Mentioned in his father's will, and by his uncle. 10 May, Hen. VIII. grants lands at Clints, Collinghall, & Est Pathnell, to Rbt. Bowes.... Th. Rookby, Ric. Sigeswick, Esqrs., & Chr. Beckwith, cap., the dower of Eleanor his wife. A general pardon to him 5 June, 29 Hen. VIII. Makes a settlement of Marske 4 Inq. p. m. 10 Oct. 1 & 2 Ph. & Mary, ob. Edw. VI.

10 Jan. 1 Ph. & Mary

Will da. 12 Jan. 1553-4. Pr. at Richm. Apr. 10. Bowbearer within the New Forest & Arkilgarthdale.

Tho. Conyers, mentioned by his father and his uncle, and by his brother.

Michael Conyers, ment^d by his father.

Jane Convers whom her father mentions in his will, and, also, her uncle.

Humphrey Convers. ment. by his father.

Christopher Convers, ment. by his father.

Convers. $\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{sq}}$, of Marske, set. 40, at his father's death. Aug., 17 Hen.

Wm.

Convers

1 William = Catherine, one of the three days. & co-heirs of James Mauleverer of Woddersome, Esq. by Anne, dau, and co-heir of Ralph Wycliffe of Wycliffe, Esq., ment. in her husband' will; exx.

Christopher Conyers, mentd by his father. James Conyers, mentd. by his father.

Thomas Conyers, inserted on the authority of Hopkinson.

Robert Conyers, mentd by his father, of Woolley, co. Durham. Pedigree in Visitation of Durham, 1615.

Eliza-Christiana, beth, mar. Randaur. dal Girlington of Mad-Girlingdison, ton, Esq., mentd by co.pal. Dunher father. elm.

Cath., ment by her

of Marske, Esq., grants to Christopher son and heir of Sir James Metcalfe, kt., William Thoresby, Thos. Mounford, Thos. Midelton, Robt. Maleverey, and Ralph Hopton, Esqrs., his manors of Marske and Pathnel to fulfil indre, of marr. between him and Sir Wm. Malevery, kt. and Ralph Wyclif, Esq., for the marr. of William his son & heir, & Kath. d. James Malevery, Esq., 19 Hen. VIII., at request of Wm. Conyers, Esq., they estate the said lands on his son William and Cath. his wife. 20 Aug., 20 Hen. VIII., Wm. Rokeby, gen., ad requis. Wm. Conyers, Esq., of Marske, grants to Wm. Conyers, his son and heir, and Kath. ux., jus suum in Clynts and ten. in Richme. and Aldburgh. Will dat. 11 Mar., 1556-7, Pr. 4 May, seq.

father. Mar. Thomas Middleton, gen. of West Apple-

Margaret, ment⁴. by her father, said to have married William Slingsby.

Elizabeth, married Richard Sedgwick, Esq., of Walburn, and died 1573. 人

Cecily, married Henry Askwith of East Newstead, Esq.

1. Alice, dau. Anth. Ken- = Joan, only =ArthurPhillip, dall of Thorpthewles, second son of daur. and by Eliz. d. . . . Warde, heiress, un-James Phillip of Brignall, bp. 6 Jan. 1580-1, mar. mar. when her father 29 Dec., 1601, bur. 26 gen. died. Jan., 1619.

William Conyers of -2. Woolley, par. Brancepath, Esq., set. 56, 1629-30. Adm. grd. 12 May, 1641 to his son Thomas.

Adeline,

1. Anthony Conyers son & heir, 1615, of clerk, ob. 14 bur. 15 Apr. 1636, at Brancepeth, s.p.

1. Elizabeth Conyers, bp. 6 Jan., 1602-3. Isabel, bp. 27 July, 1606; mar. 26 Nov. 1628, Hugh Blackett of Shipley, gent.

Convers of Woolley, Esq., only surviving son and heir, bp. 20 Sep.,

1621.

Thomas

Margaret, dau. bp. 20 July, of Sir John Calverley, kt., of Littleburne, by Cath. dau. Sir Tim. Whitting-1623. Jane, bp 26 Sep. ham of Holm-side, kt., bp. 14 March, 1630, & 1624, bur. 12 May, bur. 7 May, 1705.

2. George, bp. 10 Mar., 1604-5.

1607. 4. Alice, bp. 25 Sep. 1608, mar. 17 Jan., 1631-2, Thos. Merrington of Billingham.

3. Anne, bp. 26 July,

seq. Will dated at Brancepeth, 4 May, 1705. Died in great poverty.

3. William, bp. 30 Oct., 1609, bur. 20 Oct., 1619. 4. Robert, bp. 16

28 Aug., 1612.

Catharine, bp. 11 Nov., 1612, bur. 24 Jan., 1626. July, 1611, bur. 6. Mary, bp. 10, bur. 13 Apr., 1613.

Thos. Conyers, born 3, bp. 28 May, 1651. Wm. Conyers, born 8, bp. 15 Nov. 1653. Calverley Conyers, bp. 26 May, 1657.

Elizabeth, born 6 May, bapt. 4 June, 1655, mentioned by mother, her 1705.

Beale, bp. 23 July 1615. рb. 5. Thomas, 17, bur. 18 Nov. 8. Anne, bp. 10 Feb., bur. 1618. 6 June, 1617.

The following wills will serve to illustrate the pedigree, throwing, as wills always do, a very pleasing light upon the history and the manners The wills of the two last owners of Marske who bore the name of Convers will be found in the volume of Richmondshire Wills which I had the honor to prepare for the Surtees Society seven years ago.

March 14, 1504. Christofer Conyers of Marske, esquier, beyng in the cite of Yorke, seke in body—to be buryed where y^t schall plese Almyghty God. I bequeth & gyff my best grament in the name of my mortuary as the custum ys of the saide cite. To the parische kyrke of Marske, 13s. 4d. To the Freeirs of Rychmond, 6s. 8d. To the Grey Freirs in York, 6s. 8d. To the nonrey of Marryke, vj s. viij d. To my

brothere Rogere Conyers, a horse. I will that myn executor fynd a prest to syng for my saule, my fathere and mothere saules, my wyffe saule that gon ys, by the space of iii yeres nexte aftere my decesse where yt shall plese my wyffe, & the prest to have by yere vij marc. I will that Elysabeth my wyffe have al maner of suche goodes & catalles as I receyvyd withe her in mariage. To my son Thomas, for terme of his lyffe, all my landes and tenamentes in Thornton in the more, nowe in the haldyng of Bulmere, a whele wryght, and gyffyth by yere xxiij s. iiij d.; and all my landes in Straffurth nowe in the holdyng of th'abbot of Eggliston, and gyffyth by yere vjs.: and all my landes [in] Barton, nowe in the holdyng of John Person, and gyffyth x s. viij d. To my sonne Michaell for terme of his lyffe, my landes in Rychmond and Huddeswell, nowe in the holdyng of John Hogeson, and gyffyth by yere xvj s.; all my landes in Alburth off Fetham, and gyffyth by yere vs.: all my landes in Carleton in the holdyng off John Rome and Thomas Taylor, and gyffyth by yere xviij s., and a cotage with th'appurtenances in Clynttes in the haldyng of John Anderson, and gyffyth by yere iij s. iiij d. To Humfray, landes & tenementes, for terme of his lyffe, that ye, my landes in Bolome, in the haldyng of Penyman, & giffith by yere x s. : all my landes in Wolsyngham, in the holdyng of Sir Thomas Hall and John Eyre, & giffith by yere viij s.; all my landes in Barnyngham, in the holdyng of Thomas Nelson, & giffith by yere x s., & xij s. yerly of a tenement in Marske nowe in the holdyng of To my sonne Christopher, for terme of his lyffe, my landes in Haukeswell, in the holdyng of Martyndall & on Scott, & giffith by yere xxiiij s.; all my landes in Staynton in Clyveland, late in the holdyng of one Barwyk & the pariche prest, & giffith by yere xij s., & all my landes in Barnard-castell, late in the holdyng of a webster, and giffith by yere vs. Yff yt fortune Elysabeth my wyffe to be with chylde it shall have for terme of liffe all my landes in Newcastell uppon Tyne. To Elysabeth my wyffe halfe a more mere at Whitnowsyke in the wirkyng of James Atkynson, & halfe anothere more mere there in the wirkyng of Edmund Tod. To William my son a more mere at Coupperthwaite, whith I bought of Thomas Metcalfe. To William my son and eyre all my led chest nes, of burneledes, wortled, at my maner at Marske, to remayne to hym & hys eyrs for evere as yrlome, and all my farlmehaldes in Arkylgarthdall, so that he in any wyse lett not ne make any interupcion un to my feoffes nor myn executurs in executyng of this my will or any parte theroff, ne make ne trouble ne vexacion to my wiff for her fcoffement, joyntor or thirde, nor to any of his yonger brethere, of my suche landes as y have giffyn & bequst theym. I will that my feoffes perceyfe the revnues of the lordeschipe of Marske for iiij yeres to [raise] al li. towardes the maryage of my doughter Jane, &c. To every ilkon of my yonger men servants vi s. viij d. To ilke othere man servant vs. and ilke woman servant iij s. iiijd. My wyffe Elysabeth, my brother Sir Cuthbert & my broder Robed Conyers my executurs. These beyng witnesse Mr. David Johnson bachiler of canon, William Convers my sonne & eyre, William Elson, gent., Sir Thomas Kyng, Sir William Darnwater chaplayne & others. Yeven at Yorke, the day & yere above saide, and signed with my sele. (Prob. apud Ebor. 21 Nov., 1505, & adm. to Robt. Conyers.)

1517. 29 March. Cuthbertus Conyers, archidiaconus Carliolensis et rector ecclesise de Rudby, suspicans diem mortis mess appropinquare—sep. in choro eccl. de Rudby. Volo quod 201. disponantur die sepulturs mess. Cantarise de Salkeld iiij li. ut capellanus ibidem oret pro anima mea et progenitorum meorum. Volo quod Robertus Eston, filius sororis mess Margerise de Richmont, ad exhibicionem suam et orandum

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pro anima mea per unum annum habeat viii marcas. Volo quod curatus meus vel alius discretus presbiter habeat xvi marcas ad celebrandum in ecclesia de Rudby per duos annos integros. Ecclesiæ de Rudby iij li. vjs. viij d. pro vestimento emendo. Ad fabricam pontis fracti xx marcas allevandas ex viijxxarietibus meis depascentibus apud Scarth. Willelmo Conyers de Merske arm. unum ciphum argenti cum signo Jhesu in profundo, cum secundo meo lecto, scilicet, cum ornamentis, et unum le garnes le vessell. Thomse fratri ejusdem Willelmi iij li. vj s. viij d. cum uno pullo, et Johannse Conyers sorori eorumdem, x li. ad maritagium suum, solvendas ad manus mariti sui futuri ejusdem et nulli alio. Johanni fratri meo de Richmont vj li. xiij s. iiij d. ac filio suo Percivallo xl s. Sorori mese Margerise de Richmont xl s. et Willelmo filio suo xls. et unicuique alteri sororum mearum xx s. Priori et Conventui Carliolensi xl s. ad celebrandum pro anima mea, Magistro et fratribus Collegii de Graistok vj s. viij d. Henrico Conyers de Westlathes unum equum album moliter gradientem, quem emi de Willelmo Alderson et solitus sum equitare in persona propria, cum xx s. Convers rectori de Browham et Roberto Eston omnes libros meos tam juris civilis quam canonici. Dominæ Annæ Conyers duos annulos aureos quos habet. Christofero Conyers, filio et heredi domini Willelmi Conyers militis, iij li. vjs. viij d. et optimum meum lectum cum ornamentis, ac magistro Willelmo Dacre filio et heredi domini Thomse Dacre militis iij li. vj s. viij d. Ad fabricam unius pontis vocati Geslingmyer-Roberto Eston meam nigram togam duplicatam cum le tawne sarcynet. Johannes Conyers frater meus, Mr. Johannes Conyers magister hospitalis prope Alverton, Willelmus Husband magister Collegii de Graistok, et dominus Egidius Turner, vicarius perpetuus de Dalton, executores-Dominus Willelmus Conyers, et dominus Thomas Dacre milites, supervisores. Datum apud Rudbe. (Pr. 16 June, 1517, apud Ebor.)

Jhesus. Jan. 2, 1531-2. Wm. Conyers of Marsk, esquier, so to be buried in the churche of Saynt Edmunde of Merske. Where my broder Richard Sygeswyk of Walb'n and others stand seased of x li. landes for performance of my will, my exrs to be seased of vij markes of it for vij yers to th'use of a preste to syng and praie for my soul, and the preste to be taken and admit by the discrecon of Eleanor my wyffe. Wher my wyff only of hir own gude mynde, kyndnes, and gude luffe she bereth to me and or childre, hath of her feoffment and threddes in Craven, at Patnall haulle, released ix li. to such uses as I shall declare for thelth of my sowle and the well of my childre, if Gode calle me to His mercye at this tyme, it shall go for v yers to the benefiet and mariage of Margaret my doghter, and then for v yers to th' use of Kateryn my doghter. I will my wiff have the chose of all my bedyng, to have two bedes, and one of thre flat boles, with vj silver spones. To my sone and heire my fermhold in Arkelgarth dail, called Poncherd, to kepe store apon, and the lesh of my leid mynes after vij years, and Orgate, and the chamer called the parlor lofte and a stanting cope, covered, parcell gillte, with the heirlomes, and a silver salte covered, with vj silver spones and a mes. of ground at Modersall, &co. To my sone James the parsonage of Merske which Sir John Weddalle hath covenannted to make a lawfull resignacion, and, if he mynd hyme therto, he shalle have xx li. towardes his exhibicion. My broder Thomas. My sone Christofre. To my sone Robert the Peill

³⁰ This will is in the autograph of the testator, and is preserved among the muniments at Marske. The testator lived thirty years after this, and made a different disposition of his substance, which may be found in the Richmondshire Wills.

close, ij water mylnes, &c. Wher it is agreyd betwise Henr' Gyrdlynton & Randall his son & heyer & me for a mariage to be hadd bethwixe the said Randall & Crystyne my doughtyr, & I to pay xl li.—it to be kepyd. To Anton Sympson of Heyllay park a more meire of grounde at Punsherd. To Akytill, a boye beynge with the vicare of Arclegarth daill, a fermhald in the Bowes.

I wish much that it were in my power to connect the writer of the following most remarkable document with the family at Marske. He was most proud, apparently, of the relationship, and it would give me much pleasure to make out the connecting link. No will can be more curious and striking, and it will be read, I am sure, with very great interest.

July 10, 1636, Roger Convers of Richmond, 31 in the countie of Yorke, laite of East Appleton, within the parrish of Cathericke, in the saide countie, manie years servante to the laite renowned King James and Prince Henrie of famous memorie (in extraordinarie), in whoes services and affairs by commission and otherwise often imployed, wherin my loyaltie and service well approved to the good of the staite and this countrie commonwelth: being sonne and heire of John Convers, laite of East Appleton afforesaid, Esqr., deceased, & intombed in All Hallowes Churche, in News Castell upon Tyne, whoe was of the famelie and house of Maske, nighe Richmond, afforesaid, discended from the fyfte brother of William Lord Convers, sometime of Hornebie in the said countie of Yorke, the first Lord Convers, whoe married the

31 This will is written on one large sheet of coarse paper. The whole of it is in

the testator's handwriting, and it gives us a perfect picture of the compiler.

He was, it will be observed, in great fear of the plague, and he probably fell a victim to his alarm, as he was buried at Richmond on the 19th of January, 1636-7, just six months after he sat down to make his will. He remembered, doubtless, all the previous visitations with which Richmond had been afflicted, and the news that the plague was again at Newcastle would work greatly upon the old man's fears. At Newcastle the plague made great havoc, and Mr. Jenison, the intruding vicar, wrote thereupon "Newcastle's call to her neighbour and sister townes and cities throughout the land to take warning by her sins and sorrows; whereunto is added, the number of them that died weekly in Newcastle and Gateside from May 6 to Dec. 31, 1636. London, 1637."

Conyers, it will be seen, mentions an intruder upon his paternal estate at East Appleton. That intruder was the well known author of Drunken Barnaby, a man of eccentric, although great, learning. We meet him here located in Richmondshire for the first time. Soon after this he took to himself a wife from East Appleton, a daughter of the house of Croft. He lies in the parish church of Catterick, where

there is a monument to him and his adventurous but ill-fated son.

I give with this note some extracts from the wills of the father and brother of the

testator, which are in the Registry at Durham.

May 26, 1619. John Conyers of Newcastle uppon-Tyne, gent. I release unto my may 26, 1619. John Conyers of Newcastle uppon-Tyne, gent. I release unto my sonne Roger Conyers two bonds which he oweth me in satisfaction of his child's part. To my sons John, James, & Geo. Conyers, 140l. each. To my daurs. Cecilie wife of Thos. Husband, Dorothy Willies, Grace & Mary Conyers, 140l. each. To my dau. Ann Anderson, 80l. To my cosin, John Smelt, 10l. To Marie and Jane Metcalfe, daurs. of Rich⁴ M. a cupboard at Laiton. Son James ex¹. Sir Thos. Laiton of Sexhowe, kt., Ambrose Dudley of Chopwell, esq., Chr. Pepper of St. Martin's, & Edmond Richison, supervisors. Codicil. 9 Aug. Whereas his sonne in law Richard Metcalfe, of East Layton, owes him 357l., for the love which I bear to him & Eliz my dan, his wife I forgive him 157l and give 40l to each of his children. Michael, Mary, and Jane Mctcalfe. (Pr. 25 Feb. 1619-20.)

INV. 23 Feb. Howshould stuff, 131. One silver bowle & eight silver spoones, 31.

One baie meare & one dunn nagg, 51. One cowe, 33s. 4d. Three corsletts with

dowghter of the Lord Dacers of the north: since which towe Lords Convers, vis., Christofer Lord Convers, whoe married the dowghter of the Earle of Westmerland, and John Lord Conyers his sonne, whoe married the dowghter of the Earle of Cumberland, whose departed this life withoute anie yssue maile, whose inherittance therebie discended to his three dowghters, of one of which Sir Conyer Darcie, knight, discended and came; to whome a thirde parte of the said lands discended as heire to his said mother: (of web relation maid in memorie of the nobillatie and worthines thereof) I, nowe, sicke in bodies, visitted with long sicknes and infirmitties of bodie, the stoone, and the gowte, being disabled in bodie to travell upon my necessarie occasions for my mantenance, yet of good and perfecte memorie, for that in this perillous tyme of plague and pestilence wherwith dyvers parts of this our realme of England ys nowe sore visitted, and especiallie the cittie of London and subberbes thereof, and the towne, burrowe, and subberbes of Newe Castell upon Tyne afforesaid, to web wee are all noe less subjecte and remidiles, but onelie by repentance to appeale to God for mercie to withdrawe his wrath frome them and us, we'l humblie beseche God of his greate goodnes to grant. I, nowe being of the age of threescore and sixtene years, ordeyne and make this my last will and testamente in mannor and forme following.—First, I bequeth my soule into the hands of Almightie God, my Creator, and to Jhesus Christe my Redemor, and the Holie Gooste, my Consolacion and Comforter, the Wholie and Blissed Trenitie, to Whome be all honor and glorie ascribed for ever & everlastinglie; by Whome and throughe Whome I trust assuredlie to enjoye eternall rest perpetuallie. Allsoe I render and committ my bodie to be buried & intomed in the churche or parishe churche yearde where yt shall please God to call mee to His mercie. - my loving wife Allice Conyers, by whoes industrie and greate paynes taking wee have, by God's providens, our mantenance & releife, my sole executrix—to her my burgage &c. in Pilgrim Street, in the towns of Newcastell upon Tyne, laite the inherittance of Thomas Howey my brother in lawe, deceased, laite husbande of my sister Grace Convers, also deceased. To my wife my messuage, the kilne house & garth in the towne of East Appleton, laite in the tenure of John Conyers my father, to hym given by Wm. Pepper, my grandfather, with Jane Pepper that was my mother, in franck marriage, being one of his dawghters, in the 3rd yeare of Qu. Eliz., of which my said father was seized for the space of sixtie yeares and more, and died thereof seizid, the said Jane his wife being departed this life longe before hym, which messuage is now in the wrongfull tenure of John Hall by cullour of demise from one Richard Brathwaite, whoes father purchased divers other landes of my father & me in East Appleton aforesaid, but the said mes. was especiallie excepted. I desier my said wife Alice as a legacie or bequest frome me to gyve twoe shillings and sixpence a peece amongst my most nedeful kinsfolke and frinds, as in remembrance of my love to them. I hereby desire my wellbeloved frends

pikes, 40s. One watch, 30s. One cote of plate with furniture, 20s. Two jackes, 5s. All his apparell & money remaining in his purse, 80l. One gould ringe, 20s. Debts on specialties due to him. 1966l. 15s. Funerall expenses, 35l. 6s. 8d.

All his apparell & money remaining in his purse, 80%. One gould ringe, 20s. Debts on specialties due to him, 1965%. 15s. Funerall expences, 35% 6s. 8s. Sep. 15, 1634. Thomas Conyers of Newcastle, gentleman. To the poore of par. of All Sts., 40s. To my brother John Conyers, 10% and my best wearinge cloake. To my bror Roger Conyers, 5%, and to Alice his wife, 20s. My sisters Mary Stubbs, Eliz. Metcalfe, Dor. Willis, and Sisly Husband. My sister in law Sarah Conyers, 20s. To my honest friend Daniel Pusey, clarke, par. All Sts., 20s. To my kinde freind John Tomkins of Newcastle, gentleman, 5%.—he ex⁷ & residuary legatee. Inv. 27 Feb. 1634-5. Sum total 138% 1s. 10d.

Mr. John Waistell, eeqr., recorder of Richmond, Mr. Israel Feilding of Startforth, esqr., my nephewe, and Mr. Francis Nicholson of Downeham Parke, gent., to take the paynes to be supervisors of this my will, and as a token of remembrance of me I gyve to everie of them ten shillings. To my nephewe and Mrs. Jane Shaftoe his wife, either of them ten shillings, and to Ann Shaftoe their dowghter, ten shillings. To my sister Elizabeth Metcalf and her two dowghters fyve shillings, and to my sister Cicill Husband fyve shillings, and to my syster Marie Stubbes fyve shillings, and to my brother John Convers six shillings, and to my sister Dorathie Willis dowghters, everie of them towe shillings sixpence. To Sir William Hutcheone, clerke, of Richmond, towe shillings sixpence. (Prov. 1 Mar., 1636-7, at Richmond)

In dorse, manu testatoris. The last will and testament of Roger Conyers, made the tenth day of Julie, 1636, in the tyme of yo greate visitation of plague and pestilence att London and Newcastle upon Tyne, wherupon a generall & straite watche. Hard for anie to travell without a good certificate under the hand of good awethoritie.

We now come to a very interesting period in the history of Marske. There is a probability of the estate again descending to an heiress, and measures are taken for securing to her a husband. On Jan. 16, 1550-51, Wm. Conyers of Marske, sen., Esq., and his son, another William, to carry out the indentures of marriage which they had entered into on the 31st of October previous with George Conyers, Esq., of Easington in Cleveland, convey to Sir John Conyers, kt. Lord Conyers, Sir Chr. Metcalfe, kt., Chr. Lepton and Richard Whalley, Esqrs., Michael Wandesford, Thos. Gower, jun., James Gower, and Robert and Anthony Convers, gentlemen, the manor of Marske and lands in Hawkswell, Barnardcastle, Bolam, Wolsingham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on trust. And the following settlement of these estates³¹ is made:—1. On Wm. Convers, Esq., sen., for his life. 2. On Wm. Convers, Esq., jun., his

32 The estates at this time were numerous and valuable. They were the manors of Marske and Pathnall, lands, &c. in Clyntes, Bollerom, Carleton, Aldeburgh, Hawkswell, Horton in Craven, Newsam, Richmond, Hudswell, Staneton in Cleveland and Staynsbye. All this appears from an exemplification, under seal, made at the request of James Phillip, gent., of the Inquisition post mortem Willelmi Conyers, 1 & 2 Ph. and Mary. Marske and Clints were held of Henry Lord Scrope by knight's service and were worth £30. per ann.

I now give a particular description and rental of the demesne lands at Marske, at the time of the marriage of the heiress of Conyers with Arthur Phillip, on the evidence of Rychard Gyffordson, Allen Hawkyn, Thomas Helmealey, Rychard Cotes, John Taylor, Edward Dent, Barnard Orton, George Pettye, Willyam Todd, Thos. Atkynson, James Blades, Willyam Dawson, Leond. Hagston, James Metcalf, Peter Thomson and

Robert Rawe.

Hobert Rawe.

"Arable londs, 3 acres, 5l. by yere. Hall close cont. 8 acres, 26s. 8d. Atkynson field, cont. 14 acres, 40s. Prye field, cont. 20 acres, 50s. 4d. Rawse closes, cont. amonge them 22 acres, 3l. 6s. 8d. Wraye wood, cont. 16 acres, 4l. Orgate closes, cont. 6s acres, 30s. The Orchard and the garth adjoynyng to the howse and one close callyd Longleyes, cont. 5 acres, 20s. The Parke and Hingyng banck spring, cont. 4 acres, Wraye wood, cont. 3 acres, Thycket spring, cont. 1 acre, the spring adjoynyng to the fatt close, cont. 2 acres, the spring callyd Orgat spring, cont. 2 acres, the intack at Orgett, cont. 4 acres, 40s. Ha...orth hyll, cont. by estymacon 200 acres, 5l. 13s. 4d. One close of pasture callyd Fatt close, cont. 24 acres. 4l. The myll there 4l. Summa, 37l. 10s. 4d."

son and heir-apparent. 3. On Joan Conyers, dau. and heir of Wm. Conyers, jun., and her heirs, and failing them, on Nicholas son and heir of George Conyers, Esq., of Easington, or Leonard his brother: but if either the father or the son have any farther male issue, the portion of the presumptive heiress is to be 340*l*., a very handsome dowry.

It was evidently the wish of the Conyers's to marry the heiress of Marske to one of their own name and family. And it was a very natural desire. The intended bridegroom of the young lady was a distant cousin, descended likewise from the house of Hornby, and the son of the head of the family of Conyers of Bowlby, in the parish of Easington in Cleveland.

But there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. Before any farther arrangement was made, the owners of Marske, father and son, both die. The wardship of the heiress and the custody of her lands now pass away into the hands of the queen, out of the reach of her family, and a successful applicant springs up for them in the shape of one James Phillip of Brignall. He was a turbulent fellow, without either character or position, who had been an agent on the estates of Lord Scrope of Bolton, and had gained the ear of his master, it is said, by improper influences. Under the shelter of that potent name he had pushed successfully his own fortunes, but, after the fashion of all unscrupulous men, by the most unfair means, stripping and plundering the estates over which he was steward, ousting tenants from their leases, forcing loans which he never intended to repay, litigious and quarrelsome.

But there is a little diablerie connected with him. In the latter part of the last century two tablets of lead were discovered on Gatherley moor. On the one side were scrawled magical signs and imprecations against James Phillip, John, Chr. and Thos. his sons, and all their kith and kin, that beggary should be their lot; that they should flee Richmondshire, and that nothing which they took in hand should prosper. On the other side, in a tabular form, were rows of figures which if summed up diagonally, horizontally, or perpendicularly, made up the mystic number of 369. Some have thought that these tablets were forgeries; but, let me ask, what possible reason could there be for forging them. ³³ It is far more likely that they were made by some

³³ These tablets are said to have been found by Wm. Hawksworth, Esq., in a tumulus on Gatherley moor, the very place where you would expect to find them. They were noticed, first, in the Gentleman's Magazine, and a long account of them, with engravings, may be found in Clarkson's Richmond, and Whitaker's Richmondshire. From the circumstance of the names J. Phillip being scrawled at the bottom of one of the tablets, it has been thought that he was the maker of them. It is far more likely that they are the names not of the maker, but of the intended victim.

poor victim of James Phillip's malice; for, as Avery Uvedale of Marrick says in his complaint against him, "his extorcione is almost cryede owt apon in everye poore widdowe's mowthe," and he "soo vexithe many poore menne with proces and suits in the lawe that theye be utterly undoone and almost readye to goo abowt in the cuntrye on begging w staff and poouke." We can easily imagine a party of the sufferers gathering together on the lonely moor of Gatherley in the stillness of the night, tracing the magic circle and muttering strange words. The leaden tablets are the laminæ on which their wishes were inscribed, summoning the aid of the powers of evil.

Nunc, nunc adeste; nunc in hostiles domos Iram atque numen vertite.

And strange to say, by a remarkable coincidence, a curse seems to have fallen upon the Phillips. The generation that witnessed their rise witnessed their fall, and, now there is not a Phillip in the whole of Richmondshire.

But it is gravely stated that James Phillip was himself conversant with those arts of which his adversaries availed themselves. Avery Uvedale says of him that he "is a man suspectide to bee by common rumor a practiser with arte magicke, for the rumor goethe that his brother was taken in the tyme of King Henrye the eight for conjuring in the cowrte and working w⁴ a familiar, with whom this James Phillipe then being in the cowrte fledde, as the rumor goeth, by leaping down owt of a windowe, and afterwardes came to the service of the olde lorde Scroope, whom by rumor hee so enchantide that he gett siche substance of landes and goodes w²⁶ hathe browght him from the state of a yeoman man almost to presume with a jentilman, and to be his fellowe, yea, rather, his better." **

It was into this man's hands, probably through the mediation of Lord Scrope, that the heiress of Marske came, and, of course, he never thought of fulfilling the intention which her father and grandfather had of marrying her to her cousin. He seems to have married her at once to Arthur Phillip, his second son. Upon this a violent contention arose between him and George Conyers of Easington, who, to say the least, had been very hardly used. There were forcible entries upon Marske, ³⁶

²⁴ This extract is taken from a bill of complaint which was preferred against James Phillip by Avery Uvedale of Marrick. It was printed in the fifth volume of the Collectanea Topographica among other excerpta from the Marrick papers which were prepared by the late Mr. Thomas Stapleton. Uvedale had a quarrel with Phillip.

²⁵ George Conyers and Nicholas his son received many of the rents and took fines from the tenants. This, however, lasted for a very short time.

frays throughout the whole dale between the partizans of the two claimants, and, one occasion, Phillip had a quarrel "against certaine of Mr. Conier's servants in Marske chirche for sitting in a stall, whereapon hadde like to have beene greate manslawghter." Phillip, however, was successful. On Sep. 1, 1558, he got a general acquittance from Catherine Conyers, the mother of his daughter-in-law, who thenceforward took his side most vigorously. On the 26th of May, 1560, the queen mentions in a letter that a petition has been preferred by George Convers in the Court of Requests against Catherine Convers. She had thrown him into the Marshalsea on a plea of trespass, and for a debt of 4001., a sum which, as he states, he paid to divers persons on account of the said William, her husband. He got out of prison, and on the 3rd of Dec. in the same year, Robert Rokeby, of Lincoln's Inn, gent., receives in his behalf the sum of 60l. which James Phillip had paid him, by force of an award. It is probable, therefore, that the question was compromised, after several years of wrangling and contention. Convers, in spite of all his troubles, died in affluent circumstances in 1568; and both his sons, one of whom was a minor when his father died, made alliances with the family of Beckwith.

The following pedigree will give my readers some account of the new owners of Marske. There was a family of Phillip at Morton Tynemouth, co. Durham, but I cannot connect it with that at Marske, although there is, probably, some relationship. The arms of the Phillips of Brignall are said to be az. three sparrows closed, proper, but on a silver chalice in the church at Rokeby a somewhat different coat is ascribed to them. The blazon I cannot give, but the bearings are, between a chevron charged with three flowers (roses?) three sparrows. "Philip was the usual name for a tame sparrow. 'Philip! Sparrow James,' King John, Act 1." (Surtees' Durham, iv. 24.) The Phillips formed quite a clan in the parish of Brignall, and any extensive account of them will properly come under that parish.

Henry Phillip of Brignall, said in the Visitation of 1575, to be a son of Ralph Phillip of Brignall.

^{1.} Charles Phillip of Brignall. Will = Anne dau. Ralph 2. James Phil- = Alice, dau. dated 19 Aug., 1677, and proved at Richmond, 22 Oct., "to be buried in the parishe church of Brignell." Bolton, mentd nall: an agent by her husband under the of Bolton.

Maccording to Clarkson a different coat was granted to James Phillip of Brignall, by Wm. Flower, Norroy, in 1561, viz., "three falcons arg., beaked and belled or; crest on a wreath, a demi-horse rampant, holding in his mouth a broken spear, broken in two, all argent." My father and Mr. Surtees gave him the simpler bearing of the sparrows.

beth...

mention⁴

with her

husb. in

the mar.

artles, of

Francis

Phillip.

Issue of (harles and Anne Phillip. |

by his father & his bro.

Cuthbert Phillip, ment^d

Agnes, a ment 1577.

William Phillip, a minor

by his father.

1614.

George Phillip, mentd John Phillip, mentd = Margaret by his father: of dau. Brignall. Buried Hutchin there 10 July, 1619. Will dated -son.

of Brignall, gen.

of Marske, jure ux. May 8, 4

Eliz., the queen

grnts. him a lease

of the tent. in

Marske late be-

longing to the

Nunnery of Mar-

rick, late in occ.

of Wm. Conyers,

Esq., for 13s. 4d.

October 26, Mr.

Arthur Phillipp

Sells

1597,

manor of Marske) buried.

per ann.

Marske.

fam.ofScrope of Bolton. Bailiff of the queen's woods at Grinton: a chantry commr for Rich-

Issue of James and | Alice Phillip.

mondshire 3 Eliz. 11 Mar. 3 Eliz., "Henry Scrope, kt, Lord Scrope of Boltonne, appoints

dau. of Nich-

olas Leyborne

of Cunswick,

Westmerland,

Esq. Admin.

grand 14 Mar.

1575, to her

husbnd, to the

use of her dau.

Elizabeth Phillip, aminor

when her mother died.

In 1597 the estate was

charged with 100% to her

(quondam Lord of the

James Phillip of Brignell, gentilman, to veue, set furth, bargayne and sell my woods and underwoods in my

Mary. maners of Eglington and Stanton, co.

York, Essington, co. Notts. and Eston, co. Lincoln." Will dated Feb. 7, 1682-3,

"being of auncient years and craysed in bodie—to be buried at Brignell."

Sep. 18, 1614.

Margery.

I. John Phillip=Eleanor, 1. Joan dau. - 2. Arthur Phillip = 2. Bridget, 3rd = 3. Elizaof Brignall, dau. and and heiress residy. legatee heiressof of Wm Conto his father. Edward yers, Esq , who leaves him Hudsof Marske. his household well. July 3, 5 stuff at Brig-Eliz., she & nall & his lease her husband convey of the manor Marske to Ric. Becke and park there & John Story, to have under Henry a fine made which is Lord Scrope. done on 31 Jan. 1564.5.

3. Henry Phillip, mentd in the Visitation.

Christopher Phillip.

5. Thomas Phillip: to these three sons their father leaves annuities of 61. 13s. 4d. for 70 years out of Brignall.

1. Agnes, said in the Baronetage to have been an heiress, and to have mar. Ralph Robinson the ancestor of the Robinsons of Rokeby who quarter the arms of Phillip, qu.

Dorothy, whom her father desires her brother John to keep with meat, clothing, &c., for 70 years as "he would his own daughter."

Jane, mentd in the Visitation. Grace, mentd by her father, and left as Dorothy. Eleanor, to whom her father leaves 100 marks.

Francis Tunstall of Scargill, Esq.

1. Jane, dau. of - Francis Phillip eldest = 2. Elizabeth, dau. son and heir: joins his father in the sale of the estate. Marr. covenants with Jane

Tunstall, sealed Dec. 8, 25 Eliz., and on the 12th, to perform them, Arthur Phillip conveys Marske to Richard Myddleton of Myddleton hall, Westmerland, Francis Tunstall of Awclif, co. Lancaster, gen., and John and Christopher Phillip of Brignall, gen. He was of Lincolns Inn, and was an eminent lawyer and conveyancer.

William Phillip, said by Clarkson to

William Phillip, joins his father & bror. in the sale Welden, mar. at Richmond of the estate. Qu. of Lin-coln's Inn. Marske was Feb. 8, 1596-7. charged with 100/to him

John Phillip, a minor in 1597; to have 50%. from the estate.

James and Henry Phillip, minors, 1597; each to have 30% from the estate.

Mary and Alice Phillip, each to receive 40%. from Marske.

Anne, Katherine, Lucy, and Bridget Phillip, each to rece. 30%. Cath. mar. Wm. Corbet.

Some of these children are, perhaps, by the third wife.

have been his son, but qu. Jane Phillip, according to Dugdale, married John Pearson of, in Cleveland, and their son Thomas Pearson of Harpham, gent., married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Phillip of Marske, and widow of Salvin of Newbiggin.

Between 1626 and 1634 the Huttons leased a farm in Marske, at the rent of 30s. per ann. to Thomas Phillips. On 4 Apr. 1638, Matthew Hutton, Esq., leases to Thos. Phillips of Marske, the younger, the farme lately occupied by Thomas Phillips his father. 1640, Apr. 14, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Phillips, the younger, bp. 1640, Dec., Mr. Thomas Phillips, bur.—Marske Register. 1634, May 11, Catherine Corbet, wife of William Corbet, and daughter of Arthur Phillips, once lord of this towne, buried. On 1 Jan., 5 Jac., Sir Timothy Hutton leases to William Corbett of Marske, Katherine his wife, and Hutton Corbett his son, "the seate and soyle of the laite decayed leade mynes or smeltinge houses in the territories of Marsk, laite in tenure of Richard Wyllance of Richmond, deceased."

Jan. 26, 1573-4. William Claypham, of Marake, gentleman—"Wheras I have bene brought up frome my tender age to this stayt I am now in at the onely cost and charges of my most deare frendes Mrs. Katheryne Conyers, layt wife and executrix of William Conyers of Marake, esquire, and also of James Phillip of Marake, aforesaydd, gentleman, and nowe am desirus of my owne mynde to drawe to sarvis in the southe partes in hope of better maintenance of my leavinge, by God's grace, and thereunto onely set furthe in money and apparill by my sayd deare frendes," he gives them a general acquittance.

Avery Uvedale, in his complaint against James Phillip, says that he injured the property and encroached upon the rights of the heiress by letting it out in leases. And there is evidence to prove that he did so. If I do not think that Arthur Phillip had much to do with Marske before his father died, and he would then receive it, in all probability, overburdened with encumbrances, which his large family would not allow him to diminish. We cannot wonder, therefore, that he soon fell into difficulties: Clints was the first portion of his estate that he sold, and Marske soon followed it. It passed away to the family of Hutton.

The Huttons obtained a footing in the neighbourhood by the purchase of the estate of Marrick, which was sold to them in 1592 by Richard Brackenbury, Esq., of Sellaby, a county of Durham man. They would, therefore, be eager to secure the adjoining property of Marske when there was a chance of its being sold. On the 7th of March, 39th Eliz., Arthur Phillip of Marske, Esq., and Francis Phillip his son and heirapparent, Talbott Bowes of Richmond, Esq., and Anth. Besson of Graie's Inn, gent., sell the demesne of Marske for 3,000% to Timothy Hutton, Esq. On the 27th of the same month, the town and manor are conveyed at the request of Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, to his

³⁷ A lease of the parsonage of Marske has been already noticed. On Apr. 8, 1589. Arthur and Francis Phillip, grant a lease of the leadmines, &c., in the lordship of Marske, to Cuthbert Buckle, alderman of London, who leases them on the 18th of June to Richard Willance, Arthur Hutchinson, and Marm. Pearson of Richmond, and they, on Aug. 18, grant them back again to the Phillips. On June 18, 1589, Buckle leases to Willance, Hutchinson, and Pearson, the mill and certain closes in Marske. Mar. 5, 1588-9. A lease of Orgate to the Phillips, for life, from the Queen: this was claimed by Sir Timothy Hutton. There is a letter about this lease in the Hutton Correspondence, p. 162.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDAT.U.18.

Dedigree of Hutton of Hargke.



ton of Priest

the mantle-piece in the dining room.

Hall, and his arms, impaling those of Dyke and Penkherst, are over

1. Kdmund Hut-Matthew Hutton of Priest Hutton, par. Warton, co. Lancaster-

Hutton, father of nices of Thos. Good-Robert Hutton, rich, Bp. of Ely, mar. Bur. 2 March, 1730-1. 1. Catherine, dau. of = Matthew Hutton. Born = 3. Frances, dau. & heit Fulmesby, and of Pembroke Hall 1562 at Priest Hutton in 1524 or 1525. Master



portrait of her at Marske. n of Richard Scrope,
r Esq., and widow of
Martin Bowes, Esq.,
k of York; mar. at St.,
k of York; mar. at St.,

Elizabeth, born 2, bp. 8 Feb. 1657-8, bur. 11 Aug. 1718

Henrietta, bap. 7 Nov. 1660, and bur. 17 May, 1728

I. Barbara, dau. Tho.—John Hutton, Eq., of Marske, — Barbar Esq. of York, eld-et son and bert, bp. 18 Nov. by Barbara, dan. of 1691. Eart to his father. Butt has a portrait of her rector of Wensley. by Barbara, dau. of dated 29 Mar. 1720-1 Rev. Wm. Maeon, Mrs. Dixon of York, a relative of the poet ason. Mar. arts. of Ripon, Matthew Dodaworth, over which he was made captain by Sir Conyers Darcy, 25 Sept 1745. Will dated 19 Mar. 1767. Trustees, Francis Wanley, Dean a company of foot for the sun-pression of the Rebellion in 1745, provements at Marsko. the stables and made great un-Raised Anne, dau, of Ralph Lord Stawell. Bap, at Gilling, Oct. 13, 1706. Mar. arts. dated Feb. 8, 1725. She had a portion of 50001, and 2. Elisabeth, dau. & co-heir Was married at Homby, 5 March, 1720-7. Buried at of James Lord Darcy of Nevan, by his second wife There is a portrait of her, Marake 10th June, 1739. 2. Matthew Hutton, born 3,

among many others of the

Darcies, at Marske.

a fine portrait of him, by Hudson, at Marske. Req. his nephew, and Rev. Chas. Dalton, rector of Hawks-

Bur. in the north aiale, Jan. 16, 1768. There

John Hutton, Esq., of Marake Hall, - Anne,

born 30 Sep. bp. 14 Oct. 1730. Will dat,

Peb 3, 1780, & pr. at London II Dec. 1783, Trustees, Wrn. Charter, Esq.

Ling of Appleby. Died at Richmond 23 and was bur. Septem. 1828,

Richard dau. cf

of York & Canterbury. Ot

Thomas Hutton, bp. Jan.
 1698 0. bur. 16 Dec. 1702

a portrait of him at Marske, given to Mr. Hutton by his dan. Mary, and another at Lambeth. A 19. & bur. at Lambeth. 27 Mar. 1758. M. l. There is bp. 8 Jan. 1692-3. Archbp. 2. Frances, bp. 22 Sep. 1686. Elizabeth, bp. 30 Nov. 1683.
 aisle, May 22, 1759, unmar. 3. Derothy, bp. Aug. 8, 1694, bur. 6 May, 1696. Rarbara, bp. July 9, 1697, bur. 8 Dec. 1720. Watlass Oct. 1, 1772.

Died and buried at Bur. in the north

3. Timothy Hutton, bap. 31 5. Henrietts, bp. Oct. 23, 1701, mar. Feb. 8, 1718-19 John Delsworth, Eag of Thornton Washam, by

 Elizabeth, bap. Feb. 3, 1727-8, and bur. 1 Sep. seq.
 Anne, bp. June 1, 1732, mar. Geo. Wanley Bowes, keq. of Byford. co. Glouer, & Thornton Hall, Durham (younger son whom she had a large family. She died aged 97, Mar arts, dd 7 feb. 1718-19. She had a portion of 1500. There is a portrait of her ut Marake. June 11, 1739. Died at Ald-bro' 2 March, ames Hutton, = bap.at Mar-ke

4. Timothy Hutton of Marske = Risabeth, dau. of Wm. Hall & Clifton Castle, Eq., Chaytor, Eq., of Spen-born and bap, at Marske, i6 nithorne. Mar. Dec. 19. Oct. 1779. High Shariff of 1804. Died Jan. 4, 1859. & was bur. in Downholme churchyard on the lith.

leine, Esq. of Carlton Hall, & had issue. Ob. June, 1816. Hutton. bp. at Mash-am 24 Mar. 1796. In-herited Sedbury on the death of Sir James Henry Darcy Robert Hildyard. Harriet, Aggae of Bungay, in Suffolk. dau....

John Timothy Darcy Hutton — Emily, dau Tho. M. Lamb, James Henry Hutton of Ald-Esq. of Aldbro' Hall, born 1823. | Esq., of Middleham. bro', born 1823. Esq., of Middleham.

Harriet Emma, mar. Rev. Rich. Cattley of Worcester & died leaving an only son

 Matthew Hutton, born 31 Dec. 1777,
 bp 28 Aug. 1778. Capt. 24th Foot,
 Died at Macclosfield 12 Dec. 1813, & bur. at Marske.

1. John Hutton, Esq., of Marske Hall, born 24 Sep.

2. James Hutton. born Jan. 24, bap. 4

there 27 Jan. 1803. Portrait at Marske. Aug. 1776. A captain in the army. Died at Marake on his birthday & bur.

ban 28 Oct. 1774 Christ's

trait of him and his sister at Marske. of Marske Church, near his lather, Crakehall, gen. Bur in the north ande of Spennithurae & Chr. Pickering of

Sep. 26, 1786, aged 32.

There is a por-

bur there 30, 1782. Ripon, and was an annuity of 2001. Died at ton, bapt. Oct. 13. 1733. His 13. 1733. His father left bim. Marthew Hut-

Cheltenham 1 Sep. 1781.

S. Elizabeth. bp. Feb. 24, 1735-6, mar. Oct. 1764, Henry Pul-

at Masham on the 9th. 1798. and bur.

> Dear Mid Asberi

of Wm. Wanley. Kaq by Alice, dau. Fr. Bowes of Thornton, Esq.) by whom she had 3 daus & cohs. He died in 1752,

set 53, and was bur. in Lincoln's Inn Chapel. She died at

College, Cambridge, M.A. 1797. High sheriff of York-shire 1825. Died at Marsko August 14, 1841, and bur. there. M. I. Portrait at

Marske and bust.

John Darcy Hutton

sons-in-law Richard Remington of Lockington, clerk, and Wm. Gee of Beverley, Esq.; and on the same day in the following year, in consideration of the sum of 1,600% already paid, Francis Phillip of Marske, Esq., covenants to the archbishop to free the property from all those payments to his brothers and sisters with which the estate was charged by himself and his father on the 30th of Sept. previous. On the 7th of Oct., 1601, Remington and Gee convey the manor, at the request of the archbishop to Timothy Hutton, Esq., the archbishop's eldest son.

In the family of Hutton the estate has ever since continued, and I shall now bring before my readers several members of that family who have distinguished themselves at home or abroad.

The founder of the family and the purchaser of the estate was Matthew Hutton, Lord Archbishop of York. As I shall have an opportunity, before long, of going fully into the history of his life, I shall, on the present occasion, give only a summary of it: more than this is unnecessary, as the archbishop merely purchased Marske for his eldest son, and he, therefore, ought properly to be considered as the head of the house of Hutton of Marske.

Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York, was born about the year 1525 at Priest-Hutton, a small Lancashire village in the parish of Warton. His parentage, although perhaps humble, was at all events respectable, and there is no foundation whatever for the absurd accounts of it which were afterwards circulated. Lancashire is the nurse of clever men, and Hutton is one of the very many who have built up her fame. He was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1546, being then, as some say, 17, and he pursued his studies there with such success that, in 1557, he was made a Fellow of his college. In 1561, he became Lady Margaret's Professor, and in the following year he succeeded to the Mastership of Pembroke Hall, Ridley's College, and the Regius Professorship of Divinity: for these honours he was mainly indebted, I believe, to the affectionate regard of Grindall, whose chaplain and familiar friend he was.

In addition to these preferments he had the rectories of Boxworth, near Cambridge, and Settrington and Leeke in Yorkshire, and stalls at St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, Ely, York, and Southwell. On June 3, 1561, he was selected by the vice-chancellor of Cambridge to be one of the twelve preachers to be yearly chosen by the University with the queen's permission.

In 1564, Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Cambridge, and Hutton kept the Divinity Act before her majesty with so much ability and learning, that his promotion to still higher honours became almost certain. In 1567, he was advanced to the Deanery of York, an onerous

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and honourable office. There he distinguished himself by the zeal with which he opposed the encroachments of Archbishop Sandys, and by the excellence of his preaching. In 1589, he was promoted to the wealthy see of Durham, which he left for the archiepiscopal chair at York in 1594-5, although he was somewhat unwilling to leave the "deeper manger" even for "the higher rack." In 1596, on the death of the pious earl of Huntingdon, he became President of the Council in the North. He died at Bishopthorpe on the 16th of January, 1605-6, and was interred in York Minster, under a handsome monument, which has been renovated, a short time since, by his descendant.

It is most pleasing to find him spoken of with much respect by his contemporaries, whether they were friends or foes. commends him for his knowledge of the Fathers. Dr. Haddon speaking of his debating powers at Cambridge says of him "mihi vehementer satisfecit, usque eo, vix ut aliquid audiverim melius." Fellows of Pembroke Hall when he gave up the Mastership speak of him as being "very dear to them, for his notable learning, holiness of life, and great love to them." The grave and venerable Burghley, than whom there was no better judge of character, tells his son that "he was a person of great sufficiency and as well approved in that chardge (the archbishoprick) as any prelat in England." And long after his decease the voice of praise was not silent. Fuller the historian says "he was a learned prelate, lived a pious man, and left a precious memory." The industrious and excellent Thoresby tells us that "he wore the mitre to a good old age, having adorned it with all episcopal accomplishments and Christian graces;" and Mickleton, our own Durham antiquary, says of him "Valde fuit literatus et optime lectus et exercitatus in antiquis patribus, magnus disputans et predicator excellentissimus."

In his religious views Hutton was strongly tinctured with Puritanism. He held somewhat extreme opinions on the questions of predestination, reprobation, and orders. He was, also, opposed to any alteration in the dress of the clergy. The well known letter which he wrote to Lord Cranborne shortly before his death has been too severely criticised: the censurer must not forget the old age of the writer, and his great piety and goodness. The position of a bishop in those days was far more difficult than it is now. The great controversy between the two religious parties was then at its height; and the supervision of a jealous and exacting sovereign made it by no means easy for a prelate to do his duty. But it must be said for Hutton that he did not flinch from his duty. As Dean of York, he manfully opposed Archbishop Sandys in

his attempts to control the Chapter: he was bold enough, on one occasion, to thunder into the ears of the queen the duty of selecting her successor on the throne; and, on another occasion, he ventured to plead for the life of Margaret Neville, the poor suffering daughter of the fallen house of Westmerland. He did not forget, also, the places where he had drunk in those vast stores of learning which had been so useful to He founded a free school and a hospital at Warton in 1594, and to Trinity College he gave one hundred marks. He was also a kind patron to needy scholars and his poorer kinsmen, 36 and many charitable bequests will be found in his will.

38 Archbishop Hutton was a very kind friend to his kinsmen. The families of Hutton of Houghton le-Spring, Haughton-le-Skerne, & Barnardcastle, owe their prosperity to him. A pedigree of the Huttons of Houghton may be found in Surfees. The following notices of persons who bore the name, and, perhaps, shared the blood, of the archbishop will be read with interest.

From the Huttons of Haughton the Huttons of Sowber Hill profess to descend.

Robert Hutton, the archbishop's brother; rector of Haugh- Anne, daur. ton-le-Skerne. Will dated 27 Dec. 1610, pr. 9 Jan., "to mentd by her husbe buryed in quyer at Haughton, neere my wyves stalle, under the blewe stone in the east ende of the churche." Inq. p. m. (3 Surtees, 345.)

mentd by her husband: made her will at St. Hellen's, Auckland, 13 May, 1624.

Thomas Hut- Matthew Hutton = Anne ton, son and of Bishop-Auckheir, aged . . land, gent., ex at hisfather's to his father. Will dated 11 inquisition: Dec. 1623, prov. had Skern-8th Jan. : buried ingham. at St. Andrew's. Archbp. Hutton leaves him 201.

Elizabeth, married Humphrey Stevenson, mentioned by her grandfather and father.

Samuel = mentd. Hutton by her exr to his fahusbd. ther & $ment^d$ by his mother. Prebendary of Ulleskelf at York, 1603-1629. Admin. granted 3 Apr. 1629, to William Hutton of Kirkby Malzard gen., with tuition of his three sons.

Elizabeth dau. Marm Hutton, Edw. Barnes exto his father & mentd by his of Soham, co. Cambridge. mother. 29 July 1598, was in the ser-Timothy Hutvice of Archbp. ton of Marske, Hutton who on Esq., grants her an anny of 12 Nov. 1596, grant^dhim lease 201. and he of lands at Otments her in ley - renewed his will. 21 Oct. 1601-

for 21 years.

Anne, ment^d by her parents, mar. John Vaux, curate of St. Hellen's, Auckland, 1616-33.

Timothy Hutton, mentioned by his grandfather and grandmother. In 1629 Sir Timothy Hutton, leaves to him, being his godson, 141. per annum, for 7 years "if he doe be-have himselfe well and continue soe longe att Cambridge." 1636.

Thomas Hutton, mentd by his grandfather and grandmother.

Toby Hutton, mentioned by her grandfather and grandmother, mar. dau. Thomas Hawksley. Cf. Hutton Corre. Bap. at Belfrey church, York, May 14, 1616.

20 Mar. general acq. from Timothy Hutton of Cambridge, M.A., to Matthew Hutton of Marske, Esq. Witness, Tobias Hutton.

"May 13, 1624. Anne Hutton of St. Hellen, Awckland. My son Marm. Hutton has had the profitt of my house without making me accompt: I release him of all such reckinings & he to clame no more of my goods, but if hereafter in my lifetyme he shall reforme himselfe of his vaine expence, I may be moved to alter this will. To the poore of Haughton 20s., because I had my living among them, & 20s. more toward the making of a dynner for me to the neighbors there, & the bells to be rung for a For a man of his learning the archbishop wrote but little. He printed a sermon which he preached at York in 1579 before the Earl of Huntingdon. Thoresby had a copy of it in his museum and mentions it as a

farewell. To my dau.-in-law Elizabeth Hutton, a double duckett & a gold ring which

lyes in a boxe in my little truncke."

Her children, through their folly and extravagance, seem to have caused some trouble and annoyance to their cousins at Marske. Vaux made himself notorious in after years, by dabbling in magic and selling almanacks and strange books at the altar of his church at St. Hellen's, Auckland. It has been thought that Luke Hutton, the highwayman, was a son of the rector of Haughton, or, at all events, of his namesake who was a prebendary of Durham. Sir John Harrington boldly asserts that he was a son of the archbishop, but this is certainly untrue, and I have never seen the slightest evidence to connect him in any way with that prelate's family. There is an old ballad of 22 stanzas called Luke Hutton's Lamentation. A verse or two will suffice as a specimen. It is now excessively rare.

I am a poor prisoner condemned to die,
Ah woe is me, woe is me for my great folly!

Fast fettered in irons in place where I lye;
Be warned, young wantons, hemp passeth green holly.
My parents were of good degree,
By whom I would not ruled be;
Lord Jesus receive me, with mercy relieve me!
Receive, O sweet Saviour, my spirit unto thee.

Upon St. Luke's day was I born';
Ah, woe! &c,
Who want of grace hath made me to scorn;
Be warned, &c.
In honour of my birthday then,
I rob'd in bravery nineteen men.
Lord Jesus, &c.

Nor must we forget John Hutton, rector of Gateshead from 1595 to 1612. I cannot but think that he was a kinsman of the archbishop. Some of my Newcastle readers will thank me for giving them some extracts from his will and inventory.

The inventory is full of curious words and is singularly interesting.

Feb. 20, 1611-12. John Hutton, parson of Gatesheade. To be bur. in the parish of Gateshead. To my wife Florence (web she gave me for a token) 51. in gould, & two gownes, two kirtles, two petticotes & a velvet hatt which I bought for my wife Besse & the syde saddle, etc. which I bought last at London. To my sister Margaret Blackburne one little poece of East Countrey plate. To my sonn Henrie Farniside, 31. 6s. 8d. To James Farniside a (new) m of arts hood & 40s. To Edward Miller, my sister's daughter's son, 101. To Jacob Farniside, Edwyne Nicholson, & Wm. Cooke, my wives children, & everie one of there wyves, a Frenche crowne a peece for a token. To Thos. Cuthbert, notarie publique, a French crowne. The rest to my wife & James Cole of Newcastle. To Jaine, wife of Nich. Cole & Eliz. wife of Wm. Rand, either of them a booke, th'one called Learne to Lyve, and th'other, Learne to Dye.

Inv. Mar. 23, 1611.—In the Hall. One iron chymney, one poor, one paire of tonges, one paire of shorte rackes, one little reckoncrooke, two (blank) and a crosse barr, 30s. One wayneskott table and one shorte forme, 30s. Foure buffett stooles, 4s. One long-settell bedd, 10s. One wayneskott chaire, 6s. Two turned work chaires, 4s. One long table, one old forme, and one longsettell forme, 33s. 4d. One cobbord, 30s. One livery cubart, 16s. Two little wroughte stooles, 2s. One paire of playing tables, 2s. One knave for a basing, 12d. Sixe thrumed quishons, 12s., fyve little greene quishons, 2s. 6d. One ould carpitt of tapstree worke, 10s. One ould greene carpitt cloth, 3s. One ould dresser cloth, 12d. Two hand akrenes & two brushes,

great curiosity. I have never seen it. He also wrote a short treatise on Election, Predestination, and Reprobation, which he sent to Archbishop Whitgift. This was printed in octavo in 1613, and there is a copy of

3s. 4d. Two old painted quishons and a freing, 2s. viii glasses, two judgs, & a wood frayme, 5s. A paire of garding sheares, 16d. One spicel, one spice box & a standish, 10s. A French rapperstaff and a pattell staff, iij s. One hanging brasse candlestick, xij d. One clock with furniture belonging unto it, liij s. iiij d., ix pounds of harden yearne, iiij s. One two-handed sword and two halberts, viij s. One sute of armor, two steale capes and a buckler, xxxiij s. iiij d. xi pictures and skutchons in fraymes, xj s. A paire of virginalls, xxvj s. viij d. In the buttery. Three pye plates and a custard coffin, iiij s. Seaven old banckating dishes and two old sawsers, iij s. iiij d. Sixe newe pottingers, ij s. vj d., xiiij newe banckating dishes, viij s. ij d. xij flower potts, iiij s. One possett cup & a cawdell cup, ij s. vj d. Three aquavita botles, iij s. A perry pann, a graite, and a wood pye print, xx d. A dozen chese trinchers, xij d. Two old cloth baskets, xij d. Three howse shelves, xij d. One gantree, xvi d., &c. In the kitching. A tapp stone, vs. An appell iron, xij d. A paire of snuffers, xij d. One water soa, xij d. A woodd bracke with a tong, ij s. &c. In the west parlor. A litle chymney, iiij s. A paire of belles, x d. A still and a pann for it, ij s. vi d. A hurle bedd, iij s. Sixe tapstree work quishons, xx s. Two mappes, iij s. ecc. In the east parlor. A caff bedd, ij s. vj d. Straking sheetes—Two long stracking table clothes, iiij s. Fyve streakin towells, 2s. 6d. Two hatt casses, 12d. One old sword, 2s. 6d. &c. In the chamber. A velvett quishon, 20s. Three mapps, 10s. sword, 2s. 6d. &c. In the chamber. A velvett quishon, 20s. Three mapps, 10s. Fyve courtings, a paire of renalance & 3 courting rods, 20s. A locking glasse, 2s. 6d. In the garrett. One stuphe gowne faced with velvett, 5l. One old stuphe gowne & one old carsey gowne, 40s. A corner cap and a hood, 20s. A litle hood, 6s. 8d. A velvett capp & a carsenit tippitt, 10s. Two hatts with syp'. bands, 16s. A ryding clock, 20s. A taffetie cott, 13s. 4d. A cearesay cott & britches, 33s. 4d. A cearesey cott and iij old cotes, 20s. Three paire of britches, 20s. Two stuphe dubletts, 13s. 4d. A read waystcote, 3s. 4d. Two paire of Jarsey stokings, 10s. Two paire of carsey stokings, vs. A leather girdell, 6d. A muf, ij paire of gloves, a paire of mittons, 4s. Fyve rust bands, 16s. 8d. iiij lynn sheets, 26s. 8d. iiij paire of handcuffes, 3s. 4d. Two wroughte nighte cappes, vjs. viij d. Two night kurtchers, 2s. iiij hand kurtchers, 3s. Three paire lyne hose, 2s. Two ymbrodered quishons, 16s., xvij paire of lynn sheetes, 8l. 2s. &c. In a little chamber. A daugh sheete, 12d. In the corne lofte. A greate skreane, 12d. In a little rooms. Fyve litle drye tubbs, 16d. Fyve old mugs, 10d. A plat water pott for a gardin, 20d. A paire of litle scales & weights, 5s. 8d. An iron hammer, 12d. Two heckles, 4s. A taffetie gowne, a kearesay gowne, two kirtells, two petticotes, a velvett hatt, a ryding sadle with furniture belonging to a woman, 18l. In the studdie. Inprimis, iij guilded cupps & a cover weighing xxij ounces, duble guilt, att vs. viij d. per ounce, is 6l. 4s. 8d. cupps & a cover weighing xxij ounces, duble guilt, att vs. viij d. per ounce, is 6l. 4s. 8d.

Item, a rumer cupp weighing 3 oz. and \$\frac{1}{2}\$, att \(\delta s\), per oz., is 18s. 9d. A salte weying x oz, att vs. per oz., \(\delta s\), att \(\delta s\), per oz., 4l. 8s. 3d. A beaker weying viij oz. & a \$\frac{1}{2}\$, att \(\delta s\), per oz., 4l. 8s. 3d. A beaker weying viij oz & a \$\frac{1}{2}\$, att vs. per oz., 42s. 6d. Three white cupps weying xxiiij oz. & a 1, att vs. per oz. is 6l 2s. 6d. A guilded picture, 4d. A brushe & a rubber, 2s. A voyding baskett, 3s., two hand staves, 2s., two linkes, 6d. A paire of pincers & other iron implemis, & two peeces of lead, 4s. A pock mantua, 2s. A cap caise, 18d. A standish, 18d. A paire seasers & a hinging A pock mantus, 2s. A cap cause, 18a. A standish, 18a. A paire seasers a a ninging lock, 4d. A bowe, vj arrowes, three shearing hookes, a pece of a bras candlestick, a batle axe & a litle staf, 2s. A glase botle in the parlor, 4d. Goods outs of the house.

xxxvj firr sparrs & a horse heck, 13s. 4d. Fyve firr buntings, 8s. xij foother of sclates, 30s. Two leaders, 2s. iij swin trowes, 2s. 6d. Bookes in the studie, 50l. Debtes, 10l. 7s. 10d. In money & gould, 30l. In his purse, 16s.

The rector of Barningham near Richmond, must also be mentioned.

Dec. 17, 1639. Thomas Hutton, parson of Barningham. For my dau. Eliz., I did give her in marriage 400l., therefore he cannot require any more at my handes, having delt so bountifullie with him. For my dau. Marie Slinger, I did paie for her lease of Little Hutton, taken in the name of Francis Slingher her late husband

for her lease of Little Hutton, taken in the name of Francis Slingher her late husband

it in the York Library.30 There are some of his letters among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum and others have been printed by the ecclesiastical biographers and historians. There is still at Marske a great portion of his correspondence, which has been given to the world by the Surtees Society. The same volume which contains the letters gives many notices of the archbishop and his family, and among them is a short history of the Huttons drawn up by Dr. Ducarell, the chaplain and admirer of another Matthew Hutton, who, more exalted than his ancestor, was raised from the chair of Paulinus to that of Augustine.

In the husbanding of his estate the archbishop was a careful and a thrifty man. Two of his sons received the honour of knighthood. He married his eldest son, Sir Timothy, to a daughter of Sir George Bowes, and gave him, together with other property, the estates of Marske and Marrick. Sir Thomas Hutton, his second son, became the owner of Poppleton, near York, and married a daughter of Sir John Bennet, then a distinguished advocate in the court at York, who afterwards rose into painful notoriety. All his daughters were well allied and amply dowered. And to several members of his family he granted leases of his episcopal

to Mr. Wm. Pudsaie, together with arrerage unpaid in the tyme of Henry Slinger his father. To my sonne in lawe Edw. Harrison, I did promise to give him in marriage with my dau. Beatrix, 300*l*.—she to have 20*l*. per ann. out of the land at Grinton; & whereas it was reported by his frendes that he did paie for his table, I protest to my knowledg I never had anything; I had of him one cow & a hogg swyne, for which he had the tythe of Myllhill three yeares at 30s. per ann. And this I have done to stopp the mouthes of slanderous persons & to maike vertue & peace amongst my owne children. To my dou. Elynyer the trunck yt was her brothers. Res. to Eliz. Wood, Marie Slinger, & Beatrix Harrison, they exrs. Math. Hutton, Esq. & Mr. Fr. Appleby, supervisors.

Appleby, supervisors.

In the parish register of Barningham are the following notices of his family. 1598.

July 25. Eliz. dau. Tho. Hutton, parson of Barningham, bp. 1599. Sep. 18. Geo. Alderson and Alice Hutton, mar. 1600. May 18. Timothie, the son of Thos. Hutton, parson of Barningham, bp. 1602. Aug. 3. Mary, dau. do., bp. 1604. Nov. 30. Betteris, dau. do., bp. 1611. June 10. An, wife of do, bur. 1625. Nov. 29. Wm. Woodd, parson of Great Ottrings, and Eliz. Hutton, dau. Thos. Hutton, parson, mar. 1628. May 25. Edwarde Harrison and Beatrix Hutton, mar.

Timothy Hutton, whose baptism has just been given, distinguished himself a little. I found some extracts from his will among the Baker MSS. in the University Library

at Cambridge.

June 18, 1638. Timothy Hutton, S.T.B., Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge. To the Mr. and Senior Fellows of St. John's for books for the library, the income of his chamber being 201. 16s. To the poore of Chelsworth in Suffolk, where he was parson, 40s. To the poore of the parish of Barningham, six miles from Richmond (where he was born), 50s. To Matthew Hutton, Esq. and Richard Hutton of Popleton, Esq., 20s. each for a ring. Pr. 3 Oct. 1638.

30 Brevis et dilucida explicatio verse certse et consolationis plense doctrinse de electione, prædestinatione, ac reprobatione, authore Matthæo Eboracensi Archiepiscopo, theologo eximio: cui accesserunt et aliorum clariss, theologorum inclytæ Cantabrigiensis Academiæ D.D. Estei, Somi, Chatertoni et Willeti, ejusdem argumenti scripta: necnon Lambethani articuli, etc. Impensis Henrici Laurentii, Amsterodamensis Librarii. An. MDCXIII. pp. 256, small 8vo.

and archiepiscopal estates. His widow, a third wife, survived him for some years and ended her days in York.40

There is little in the archbishop's will to attract our notice. original probate is still preserved at Marske. He desires Dr. Goodwin, who had aided him in his attempts to convert the recusants, and whom he just promoted to the chancellorship in the Minster, to preach his funeral sermon, for which he is to have 10l. There are several charitable bequests and many gifts of money to friends and kinsmen. mentions, also, a few of his books. To Philip Ford, rector of Nunburnholme and incumbent of the prebend of Stillington, which he lived long enough to lose in the Great Rebellion, he leaves a number of the Fathers, SS. Augustine, Jerome, Ambrose, Chrysostom, Gregory, Tertullian, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, Clement of Alexandria and Rome, Justin Martyr, and Irenæus, together with such pieces as he has of other

40 She was the daughter and heiress of Richard Scrope, Esq., and the widow of Martin son of Sir Martin Bowes. When she married the archbishop she had a goodly estate of her own. He made her a jointure of lands in Darton, and the lease of the tythes of Heaton, Storthwaite and Beilby. To this, in his last will, he made a farther addition; 501. per ann. out of the manor of Hagthorpe and the tythes of Hagthorpe and Brackenholme; 501. per ann. out of the manor of Wharram Percy, and 401 payable by Sir Philip Constable; all the property that she brought with her and whatsoever rents are due to him at his decease, together with "the best new yeare gyf in plate that I have, which she wyll chuse and take."

Mrs. Hutton lived and died in York, leaving all her estate to her children by her first husband, into the history of whom is is unnecessary now to enter. Her will runs

as follows.

Jan. 1, 1815-16. Francis Hutton of Yorke, widdowe, laite wife of the most reverend father in God, Matthew late archbishopp of Yorke, whole of bodye—to be buryed in the cathedrall church called Yorke Minster, in the quere there, so nere unto my said late husband, the said late archbishop, as conveniently may bee, and for the charges thereof I allow 100%. To Matthew Bowes, my grandchild, sonne of Thos. Bowes, my laite deceased sonne, my dwelling house in Coppergaite, etc., as they were confirmed to mee and Richard Bowes my sonne by Parcivall Levett of Yorke, merchant, and Eliz. his wife. Whereas I am enformed that the estate of the said house is in my said sonne Bishard for towns of his life, as my methantly come towards him hat house said sonne Richard, for terme of his life, as my motherly care towards him hath beene very greate in many wayes, see as I hold him sufficiently provided for, and whereas I have lent him 800%, he to suffer Mat. Bowes to have the said house. I give to the said Mat. my dovecoate, garden and orchard neare the church yard of St. Maries in Castlegaite which I purchased of John Brooke, merch', deceased. To my welbeloved brother Wm. Clopton, gent., one of my guilt boules. To my daurs. Francis Parmeter and Jayne Burton, either of them, one whyte silver boule of the bigger sorte. To my dau. Cordell May, one silver salt with a cover of silver. To the said Mat. Bowes, which Thos. Bowes his laite father committed to my keeping for him, a longe quishing of crimson velvett with the Bowes their armes on it, one silver boule of the value one worth 30s. & the other with the sparke of a dyamond. To the poore of Yorke 10%. To a godly preacher for one sermon to be preached at my funerall, 40s. The rest to my sonne Richard Bowes—he ex². I intreate Roger Bellwood of Yorke, preacher of God's word, whoe is schoolmaster to the said Matthew to take the government of him during his minority. Roger Bellwood, Henry Rogers of Yorke, clerk, & Thos. Whitney of the same, gent., supervisors. To the ladie Reade, wyddowe, my playne black velvet cloake & one of my silver bowles. (Pr. 3 Nov. 1619. Adm. to the exr.)

writers of a more questionable authority, Bucer, Calvin, Marlorat, and Musculus, with two Greek Lexicons to assist him in his studies. chaplain, John Woodwaun, whom he had educated and provided for, is to chose out of the rest of his books as many as are worth 61. 13s. 4d. Sir Wm. Gee, his son-in-law, who had some taste for divinity, is to have Sebastian Munster's edition of the Bible in Hebrew, and to another son-in-law, Sir John Calverley, is given another work by the same learned author, the Cosmographia of the geographer Claudius Ptolemy. His "ancient good friend, Mr. Chr. Myller, physician," receives as a gift the Paradox Medicorum of Leonard Fuchius, the great German doctor, which the said "ancient good friend" had looked at, in all probability, full often, with admiring eyes. There is at the present time hardly any book at Marske which may be said to have belonged to the archbishop except, perhaps, a very fine copy of one of the earliest Prayer-books.

We now come to Sir Timothy Hutton, the archbishop's eldest son, who took up his abode at Marske and occupied a high position among the Yorkshire gentry. Many pleasing memorials of his piety and judgment are still in existence, and they give us a very favourable impression of his character. He was born in 1569, and was educated, in all probability, at Cambridge, where he laid in a considerable store of learning, which was fostered and encouraged by his sire and the many able men with whom he was necessarily brought in contact. correspondents who addressed him in Latin and Italian, and, doubtless, he and the pedantic rector of Marske, John Jackson, measured their wits tegether full often in knotty points of divinity and philosophy. Timothy could make, too, a very fair speech, although he could not extricate himself altogether from the stiff rules of rhetoric which were at that time so strictly adhered to. He was also, more than once, the patron of literary men. Henry Hutton, of Mainsforth, wrote two very curious, and now scarce, volumes of poems called "A compendious History of Ixion's Wheel," and "Folly's Anatomy, or Satyrs and Satyrical Epigrams."41 Both are dedicated to Sir Timothy Hutton, whom the author styles his friend "nomine et re."

Noblest of mindes, unknowne, I would invite, Rich Pyrrhus to accept a Codrus mite.

⁴¹ Follie's Anatomie, or Satyres and Satyricall Epigrams. With a compendious History of Ixion's Wheele; compiled by Henry Hutton, Dunelmensis. London: Printed for Matthew Walbanke, and are to be sold at his Shop at Graies Inne Gate. 1619.

It is dedicated "to the worthily Honor'd Knight, Sir Timothy Hutton," as follows:—

Sir Timothy's advance in life was due, of course, to his father. In 1592 he became the owner of Marrick, and in the same year he took to himself a wife, on which occasion the archbishop made him a present of 1,900l. The lady was a daughter of the celebrated Sir George Bowes, and her mother was a Talbot. Queen Elizabeth stood for her at the font and gave her her own name and a cup of gold which is still in the possession of her descendants. With this lady, who brought the estate of Stainton near Barnardcastle with her, Sir Timothy enjoyed many years of happiness. In 1598 he became the purchaser of Marske, which was henceforward his chief residence. It 1605 he was high sheriff of Yorkshire and, as such, on the 16th of Feb. he was knighted at Whitehall. In 1602 and 1629 he was Alderman or chief magistrate of Richmond, and he was also Bowbearer to King James.

Sir Timothy inherited a good estate, and left it larger than he received it. He succeeded in buying back a portion of Clints, which had been sold away by Arthur Philip, and in 1605 he purchased the Church and Castle Mills at Richmond and bought a lease of the Friarage of Sir Wm. Wray for 300l. In the Friarage he frequently resided and in it he died. In 1625 he had a rent-roll of above a thousand pounds a year, which was thus made up:—"Marske demesne, 180l. The tenement with Orgate, 50l. Marrick Abbey and tithes, 250l. Rich-

My lame-legd Muse nere clome Pernassus Mount
Nor drunk the iuice of Aganippe's Fount:
Yet doth aspire with Dedall's wings, appeale
To you, sole Patron of our common weale.
The foule maskt Lady, Night, which blots the skie,
Hath but one Phœbe, fever-shaking eye.
Olympus azure clime, one golden light.
Which drownes the starry curtaine of the night:
And my rude muse (which Satyrists would rend)
Our generous, grave Patronizing friend.
You this Mœcenas are, peruse my writ,
And use these Metroes of true meaning wit:
Command; commend them not: such humile Art
Disclaims applause, demerits no desert.
Value my verse according to her worth:
No mercenary hope hath brought her forth.
Times puny, Penny wits, I loathing hate.
Though poor, I'm pure, from such a servile state.
These workes (fram'd on the Anvile of my braine)
My free borne Muse, enfranchise from such shame:
In which large calendar, Timists may view,
I onely writ to please the world and you.
Your worship's friend,

Nomine & Re, HENRY HUTTON.

Bound up with it, Satyricall Epigrams; compiled by Henry Hutton, Dunelmensis. Lon: Printed for Matthew Walbanke, and are to be sold at his Shop at Graics Inne Gate, 1619.

mond lands and mills, 160l. Fremington, 10l. 12s. 6d. Ulnaby, 24l. Aldbro', Dunsforth, and Ellinthorp, 120l. Kylham tyth, 130l. Wharram Peirsey, 180l. Raystrop, 26l. Bp. Meadowes, 16l. Sum., 1,096l. 12s. 6d." A good deal of this, it will be observed, was leasehold property under the see of York.

In his domestic relations Sir Timothy was a kind friend and an affectionate father. His sons received the benefit of a college education and were well preferred: his daughters made honourable alliances. To those of his kindred who stood in need of his help he was a generous benefactor. His last will and testament overflows with love and kindness. No kinsman, no old friend or servant, is forgotten in it, and it is fragrant with the breath of true piety and devotion. The preamble and the conclusion, I believe of his own writing, are extremely striking, and may be read with interest and advantage. The whole of the document is printed in the Hutton Correspondence, and a few extracts from it will now suffice.

Feb. 17, 1628. In the name of God the Father, of God the Son, and of God the Holy Ghoste. Amen, Amen, Amen.

Blessed be Thy glorious name, O God, for these temporall blessings which Thou hast bestowed on me, Thyne unworthy servante; humbly beseechinge The, O Lord, to blesse this my disposeinge thereof unto my poore posterity, even to Thy good will & pleasure. Butt, espeatially, O gracious God, I doe give The most humble and harty thankes for Thy spirituall favours, which Thou hast frely bestowed on me by the testimony of Thy most holy, sacred, and assisteinge Spiritt, the assurance of consolation in Thy salvation; unto Whom, therefore, & in Whose name, I doe most humbly recommend my sinfull soule. And as for my miserable and wretched body, the onely enemy to my soule, I hold it not worthy of any disposeinge, but doe leave it unto the disposeinge of my freinds, as they in there foolish affection shall give order for the same; though I knowe that with these eyes, and none other, I shall comfortably see my Saviour in that greate & joyfull day, untill when, O good Lord, heare me and myne when we doe call upon The: yea, O my God, I doe knowe that Thou hearest, but, Lord, heare and have mercy, and blesse us with Thy most sacred and comfortable Spiritt; and safe-vouch that never departe from us, but that it may be our assured comfort and consolation to the end and in the end. Amen. Amen.

To my deare & ever-loving sister, the Lady Ann Hutton, of Neither Popleton, wyddowe, 201. in gold to buy her a gowne, & my thre coach horses; and I pray God reward her into her bosome for her loveinge kindnesses which she hath ever afforded to me and myne. To my nephew and neece, Richard and Elizabeth Hutton, each a 20s. peece of gould to make them rings, & I pray God blesse them. To myne adopted wife, Mrs. Margaret Benett, a 20s. peece of gould to make her a ringe, & I pray God

⁴² The parish register of Richmond records one of his kind deeds. "Isabell Stevenson borne in the Earle Orchard, the 18th of Maie, beinge Whytson even, baptized at the instance of Sir Timothy Hutton, 21 July, 1616.

to send her a good husband. To my very kynde freind, Mr. John Weeks, her unkle, my bay saddle nagge, & I pray God to send him a good wife. To little Nanne Cleburne, 100%, and I pray God to blesse her. To Tim. Hutton, my godson, 14%. per ann. for 7 yeares, if he doe behave himselfe well & continue soe longe at Cambridge. To that sanctifyed man, Mr. Danyell Sherrard, the now preacher at Popleton, 10% per ann. untill he gett a liveinge worth 40% per ann., & to his three sons, Timothy, Richard, & John, 51. a peece towards the byndeinge of them apprentices. To my worthy friend, Mr. Justice Hutton, a 20s. peece of gould to make him a ringe, desireing the continuance of his countenance and advise unto me and myne. To a preacheinge minister att Marwicke, soe longe as it shall continue in my poore posterity, 20%, per ann., see he doe continue and lie there, & that he be of honest conversacion. I doe give out of my lands att Marske unto the schoole and hospitall att Warton, in Lancashire, which was erected by my late deare and reverend father, 221. 13s. 4d. per ann. untill my sonn Mathewe can buy a rente charge in Lancashire or elsewhere, which beinge added unto the 241. which Mr. Tocketts payeth, maketh upp the just some of 461. 13s. 4d.: and I doe wish my sonn Matthewe to be carefull that the poure mens place be bestowed on none but such as are the most impotente and poorest. The rest to my eldest son Matthewe Hutton: & I doe humbly besech God that what I have here given that He will be plessed to give a blessinge thereunto. I doe require and charge my sonne Matthew, in that duty which a sonne oweth unto the remembrance of a father, that he will alwaies keepe a Levite in his house, and to leave a charge behind him to those who shall by God's grace succeed him to doe the like, and to give a competente and sufficiente allowance unto him: and I doe hartily wish that it might be see continued see longe as it should please God to continue the poore posterity of this poore house, which it hath pleased God soe lately to rayse out of the duste. Domine Jesu, veni cito. Amen. O Lorde, make noe longe tarryinge. Amen. O Lord, I have wayted for Thy salvation. Amen. 43

Shortly after this the testator died full of honours, although he had not reached the appointed limit of man's life. He was interred at Richmond, and his friend the rector thus records his burial—"Dominus Timotheus Hutton, miles, cujusque boni amicus, et patronus fidelium

43 The Inventory of Sir Timothy's effects has been partly printed already. I give that portion of it which relates to Marske. It shows us the furniture of the hall and the number of the rooms that the house contained.

In Marke House.—In the upper little chamber, one standing bedstead, a trundle bedstead, a great cheet & a little table, 2l. 10s. One vallance and curtaines, 1l. 6s. 8d. In the upper great chamber, one standing bedstead, one liverie cubbert, one chaire and one stoole, 1l. Three suits of hangings and one long carpett, 20l. In Mr. Jackson's chamber, two bedsteads, two chests bound with iron, one wainscott chaire, one iron locke, one vallance and curtens of green sey, 2l. In the lower inner chamber, one feild bedstead, one chest bound with iron, one great wainscott chest, one trunck, one table and one chaire, 4l. In the lower out chamber, one feild bedstead, one liverey cubbert, one little table, two chaires, two little stooles, vallance and curtaines, 1l. 13s. 4d. In the chamber next the storehouse, one standinge bedstead, one trundle bedstead, one presse and one chest, 13s. 4d. In the storehouse, 33 diahes of pewther, 5 pannes, on iron pott, 4 pewther candlesticks, 2 buffet stooles, one little truncke, one frying panne, one iron teame, one iron skellett, 3 closestoole pannes, one raper & dagger, 3l. 13s. 4d. In the greate chamber, 4 bedsteads,

Domini Jesu Christi ministrorum candidissimus et benignissimus, quoad corpus, humatus fuit sexto die Aprilis, 1629." We can well imagine what a day that would be in Richmond, and what a gorgeous funeral there would be, for he died whilst he was Alderman. A stately monument, towards which the purse of his son and the pen of Jackson, the rector of Marske, contributed, commemorates him in Richmond church. Clarkson gives an engraving of it, and the inscriptions that it bears are well known.

Of Matthew Hutton, Esq., Sir Timothy's son, there is somewhat to He played great havock with the estate which his father left him. Between 1614 and 1616 he was studying at Cambridge, and it appears that he left the university considerably in debt. (Hutton Corr. 216.) In 1617 he was married to Barbara dau. of Sir Conyers Darcy, with whom he received a considerable portion, but in 1626 he found it necessary to join with his father in obtaining a private act of parliament to enable them to sell his wife's jointure lands, the demesne of Wharram Percy, for the payment of his debts. He had, I believe, a seat in parliament, but what town he represented I cannot discover.

In 1629 his father died, and he now missed his counsel and found the estate encumbered with a great number of charges under Sir Timothy's will. He had recourse to the unwelcome expedient of selling his lands. On the 6th of December, 1630, he actually sold Marske to his fatherin-law, Sir Conyers Darcy, and his son, Conyers Darcy, Esq., of Aynderby-le-Myres. The estate, however, thanks to the kindness of his relations, was not sacrificed, but other lands and leases took its place. In December, 1630, he sold the manor of Marrick to the Blackburnes for 3,8001., and Barforth soon followed.

In 1634 he sold the Mills at Richmond to the Danbies, and disposed of his lease of the Friarage for 600l. All these were heavy sacrifices.

two cubberts, one covered chaire, five little covered studies, 3l. 6s. 9d. Item, 9 feather_bedds, two mattresses, 4 pillows, ten boulsters, ten coverletts, seaven blanketts, feather bedds, two mattresses, 4 pillows, ten boulsters, ten coverletts, seaven blanketts, xvl. In Jarvases chamber, five bedsteads, 1l. 6s. 8d. In the studie, one table and cloth, one chaire, one little trunck, one deske, one viall, one orpharyon (?), 1l. 10s. In bookes, 13l. 13s. 4d. In the parlor, one drawing table, one square table, one liverey cubbert, one carpett, 12 stooles, one chaire, two quishons, 12 mappes and 2 pictures, 2l. 10s. In the hall, three tables with formes, 1l. 10s. Seven corsletts and fower pikes, 4l. 13s. 4d. Five musketts, 3 callevers with powder flaskets & headpeices, 5l. Three halbertts and eight bills, 1l. In the kitchin, 3 spitts and a gallow balke, 6s. 8d. In the brewhouse, one lead, one cooler, one gile fatt, and one mash fatt with th'appurtenances, 10l. Timber wood in the stable and yard, 1ll. One salt clock and one little watch, 10l. Quicke goods, vizt., 7 horses, 29l.

A lease of the Fryery neare Richmond for 2000 yeares bought of Sir William Wray, 300l.

Wray, 3001.

An estate is more easily dismembered than built up. And what family is there that is unacquainted with these earthquakes which shake, now and then, an ancient house to its very foundations, spreading ruin and dismay around.

When the Great Rebellion broke out Matthew Hutton took, with his kinsmen the Darcies, the king's part, and, with them, he suffered for his loyalty. Mr. Fryer says that he was fined 1,000*l*., but in the books of the commissioners the sum which stands against his name is only 132*l*. 12s. 10d., and he was freed altogether from their claims on the 25th of July, 1651. There is little known of the progress of the Rebellion in Swaledale, but there is a protection granted to Hutton by Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, on the 5th of August, 1644, which shews that Marske, at least, was saved from one of the greatest horrors with which war is accompanied.

After this Hutton became even more deeply involved, partly through his own carelessness, partly through the necessities of the times. The following extracts from the schedule of his debts will give us some notion of his encumbrances and of the way in which they were incurred:—

To Nat. Phillips of London, 10l. To Mr. Mauleverer of Marsk, 6l. To Mr. Timothy Dodsworth of Massam, 55l. To Mr. Norton of Ellerton Abbey, 8l. To Mr. Sherard's sons, of Popleton, 30l. To Dr. Bathurst of London, 85l. To my said nephew, Timothy Dodsworth, 50l. To my cos. Wm. Eure, 500l. For Warton, 22l. 13s. 4d. per ann. To poor of Winston so long as I keep Barfoot, 2l. To my nephew, Thos. Hutton, till he be fellow of a Coll. or commence Mr of Arts, 5l. To poore of Stanton, 2l. To poore of Marske, 2l. 10s. To my brother John Hutton, to pay his credra, provided it be for his release from prison, 10l.

In 1653 he makes out another list of monies due to him, from which I take the following extracts. He was at that time greatly troubled by several members of the family of Bowes:—

From Mr. Scroope of Bolton Castle, for a horse, 100 marks. My cozen, Talbot Bowes, owes me for 3 mares, 40l., at the day of his marriage or the houre of his death. Mr. Thos. Bankes owes me 20l. at the day of his wedding for a cloak. Sir Wm. Fairfax of Steton owes me for a watch 5l.: I sold it for 8l. and he paid me 3l. of it. Mr. John Wykliffe of Gales owes mee for a watch 10l. at the birth of Mr. Pudsay's first child. My coz. John Jackson owes me 5l. for a watch at the day of my bro. Tim's wedding: the watch he sold presently for 6l. to my bro. Phillip Hutton. In the beginning of these troublesome times he being of a contrary opinion unto myselfe would not contribute anything to the king's service, neither for his lettre money nor for his armes, whereupon he was taken notice of for a delinquent & was by Captain Matthew Gale & another Captaine, Messenger [sic]: my brother

⁴⁴ Sir Henry Slingsby states, in his Memoirs, that in August, 1641, the Earl of Cumberland gave to Mr. Matthew Hutton the under-stewardship at Richmond.

62 MARSKE.

Tymothy hearing of it writt to mee notice of it; I sent for him & shewed him a lettre; thereupon he told me he wd secure his person & fly into Lancashire: I diswaded him from it, & told him it wd make him more obnoxious. Sir Thos. Danby owes mee 201. payd for him to widow Langley of Skely. My coz. John Wansforth owes mee 1501. wch I won of him at play. Mr. Wm. Wainsforth owes me 141. My coz. Major Norton owes mee in exchange betwixt a geldeinge of his and some cattle of mine. Sir Robert Strickland owes me 10% won at play at Newbrough.

Before Matthew Hutton died he lost his eldest son, a serious misfortune to an afflicted family. Where and when he himself died we do not exactly know. There is no record of his burial in the parish register

45 He died in the house of his sister Lister at Bawtry in 1664, and was buried in the church there. At the time of his decease he was greatly in debt, a Richmond tradesman, George Scot, being a very troublesome and exacting creditor. The following account of his administrator is taken from the registry at Richmond.

A declaration of the accompt. of Bryan Aiskew, the administrator of the goods cattells and chattells of John Hutton, gen, late of Marske, within the Archdeaconry of Richmond and diocesse of Chester, deceased, as followeth:

This accomptant chargeth himself with all the severall goods and cattells of the said

deceased which came to this accomptants hands and were by him sold, as followeth, vizt: Imprimis, his the said deceaseds purse & apparrell, 101. One browne mare, one fillie stagg, one roand gelding, one white mare, one blacke mare, one bad foale, two old mares and one colt, all sold for 261. 12s. All the sheep, 501. Item, 7 oxen and their furniture, 301. Item, 6 kine, 3 calves, and a bull, 281. 14s. Item, 2 heiffers and two oxe stirks, 72. 15s. One paire of cart wheeles and all the boards named in the Inventorie, 22. 19s. Corne in the garner and in the barne, 5l. 10s. Item, 6 hogsheads full of beare, 6l. Item, 5 pans, one frying pan, one pot, one dripping pan, one spitt, the table clothes and napkins of the deceased, 5 puther dishes and two sawcers, 11. 18s. 4d. Hay sold for 11. 10s. Corne on the ground sold for 13l. Item, 4 peices of plate, 3l. One paire of cart wheeles, 1l. Item for 71l., a debt owing to the deceased by Thomas Swinburne, Esqr., assigned to Mr. Heardson for his owne debt, and Mr. Leo: Robinson for the use of Mr. Leo: Wilkinson, who did accept thereof in part of a debt oweing by the said deceased, 71l. One filly and a colt sold for 5l. 8s. 9d. Two glasses, 18 paire of lin and harden sheets, 1 feather bed, 3 paire of blasses there have no actiful 2 yearther shawn roots fower earthen begins 2 blanketts, three happins, one still, 2 pewther chamber poots, fower earthen basins, 2 pottingers, 2 cradles, on cubbord, one little box, 1 dough trough, 2 saddles, 1 maile, potentiets, 2 traines, 2 mold raikes, 1 leap, 1 hopper, 2 riddles, on winnowing cloth, 1 shovle, 1 little forke, 1 curry comb, 2 waine ropes, 2 hatchets, 2 hayspades, 3 old soes, 3 old troughes, coales and turfes, all sold for 8l. 10s. Received of Mr. Conyers and ye baliffes, 6l. 10s. Two swine hoggs, sold for 2l. 0s. 6d. One colt and a fillie sold for 2l. 6s. 4d. Summe totall received is, 280l. 14s. 8d.

Out of which this accomptant craveth allowance for the funerall expences of the Out of which this accomptant craveth allowance for the funerall expences of the said deceased and for severall debts owing by the said deceased at the time of his death, and since payd by this accomptant as followeths:—The deceaseds funerall expences, 191. 132. A debt oweing to this accomptant, 11. 02. 6d. To Mr. Wilkinson upon two bonds, 801. To Dr. Naylor, 201. To Mr. Purchase for Mr. Addisons use, 401. To Mr. Sudell for Mr. Shuttleworth, 201. To Mr. Thomas Etherington, 41. To Thomas Miller for Mr Bowers use, 101. To Symon Hutchinson, 41. To Anthony Naylor, 21. To Anthony Hawmond, 101. To Mr. Herdson, 601. To Sir William Dalton, 61. To Mr. Lockwood, 61. Summe totall disbursed is 2821. 132 6d.

Wherefore hee this accomptant havinge by this present accompt maide it appeare

Wherefore hee this accomptant havinge by this present accompt maide it appeare that hee hath disbursed and payd more then hee hath received humbly prayeth that

hee may be acquitted.

Out of his effects his widow purchased goods to the value of 871. 14s. 4d., including "6 rings, a watch, 2 seales, a bodkin, a little plate box, 3 mantles, a cradle cloth, a cabenit, two pictures, one quishinit, etc."

at Marske. He probably ended his days in retirement far from the scenes of his youth and his father's home. The careful hand of his daughter-in-law healed the breaches which he had made in his estate by her industry and loving care. Subsequent alliances made the family of Hutton richer and more prosperous than ever.

Two of the great-grandchildren of Matthew Hutton, the Royalist, must not be passed over in silence. The elder brother, the Squire of Marske, occupied a distinguished position among the gentlemen of Yorkshire; the younger was, in turn, Archbishop of Canterbury and York. I will say somewhat of both, and, as to precedence,—detur digniori.

Matthew Hutton, the namesake and lineal descendendant of another archbishop, was born at Marske on the 3rd of January, 1692-3. In 1701 he was sent to the neighbouring grammar school of Kirkby Hill, of which a Mr. Lloyd was then master. In 1704 Mr. Lloyd was appointed to the free school at Ripon, and young Hutton went with him and continued under his care for six years. In 1710 he entered at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1713 and M.A. in 1717. In the latter year he became Fellow of Christ's.

Mr. Hutton was indebted for his advancement in life to the proud Duke of Somerset. He made him his domestic chaplain, and gave him in 1726 the rectory of Trowbridge and in 1728 the wealthy living of

⁴⁶ Some of his letters are printed in the Hutton Correspondence. I give two others addressed to him which are new.

" Honest Matt.

"I thanke you for your two letters. I blesse the Lord yt you all indure your jorney so well: your prety babes heare craves your blessinges, and thanks to God for ther healths, for they are very merie and likes exceedinge well. I am perswaded you could not have left them in a better place. Now for news: Your barne at Bilton, ye side is fallen. Remember Mr. More and me to your brother: She is well, but ye ould man continews still obstinate. We both present our loves & respect to our unckell, Sir Wm. Shefeld, dayly prayinge for a blessinge upon your jorney & a joyfull returne: ever remaining your true lovinge aunt,

"Mary Lister.

"York, 12 of Aprill, (1635)."

The next relates to some genealogical enquiries respecting the family of Bowes of Ellerbeck. It is written in pencil.

"Uncle,

"I read as much of Osmotherley register as was legible for 100 years, but I find noe mention made of William Bowes alias Bellwood, or of Ralph Bowes, or any of his children, or any of the family of Bowes of Barnes: but of other Bowes' there are several, seven as there specifyed; nor can I heare of any William Bowes, otherwise Bellwood, that is come to Ellerbeck, or any of these

"Your lo. nephew,

"Ty. MAULEVERER.

"22 Mart. 1662. I was on horsback when I writt this."

64 Marske.

Spofforth in Yorkshire. In 1734 he was made prebendary of Langtoft at York, a stall which he held for thirteen years. He was also a canon of Windsor and Westminster and a chaplain in ordinary to the king.

But higher honours still were awaiting him. In 1743 he was raised to the see of Bangor, from which he was advanced to York in 1747. Ten years afterwards he became Primate of all England, but before a year expired he was summoned to his account. He was carried off suddenly by an inflammatory attack on the 19th of March, 1751, and was interred in the chancel of the parish church of Lambeth on the 27th.

The archbishop has found a biographer in Dr. Ducarell, who is not altogether unknown to fame. His account of his patron has been printed in the Hutton Correspondence, and there is more about the archbishop in Nichol's Literary Anecdotes. Out of these materials and other sources a longer notice of the good prelate will be prepared for the Fasti Eboracenses. The archbishop is spoken of with esteem and respect in the public prints of the day and by his private friends with affectionate regard. His printed works are a few sermons. There is a portrait of the archbishop at Marske. There is another, I believe by Hudson, at Bishopthorpe. This was engraved in mezzotint in 1748.

Archbishop Hutton was married in March, 1731-2, to Mary daughter of Mr. John Lutman of Petworth, one of the ladies in the suite of the Duchess of Somerset. By her he had two daughters. Dorothy, the eldest, married on the 11th of May, 1760, Thos. Wallis, Esq., barrister-at law, and, on his death, she became the wife of Francis Popham, Esq., of Littlecote Hall, Wilts. Mary Hutton, the younger daughter, died unmarried in August, 1820, at the advanced age of 86.

The archbishop's elder brother, the Squire of Marske, must now be mentioned. He did a great deal for Marske, building the stables and outhouses and making, or at all events renewing, the deer park. He bought the neighbouring estate of Walburn of Sir Roger Beckwith.

In 1760 he was nominated High Sheriff of Yorkshire, but through the intercession of the Earl of Holdernesse he was excused from serving.

In 1745, when the Rebellion broke out, he raised at his own expense a company of foot, over which he was appointed captain, and it was in consequence of his vigilance and care, to a great degree, that the Rebellion made so little progress in Yorkshire. Had Yorkshire given way England might have been lost. I have selected from the papers at Marske a few of his letters, with which my readers will be greatly interested. Most of them relate to the Rebellion, and several of them are

from Archbishop Herring, who kept the North of England true to the House of Hanover. They have not been printed before.

Bp. Tp. Nov. 18, 1745.

Dear Sir,

Please to accept my best thanks for the favour of your intelligence, which you will please to continue, the I hope not long if it please God. Marshall Wade movd on you loth towards Carlisle, and whether you rebels will choose to stay where they are, or go northwards, or southward, or meet you Marshall, we long to know, for there seems no other way left for them unless it be to surrender. Major Brown calls it an impossibility for them to escape the two armies.

I have not once thought of a southern journey yet, & it is improbable I may now stay, if these villains dont force me to run, till Xmas. If they do, I wont run towards London, for if the Chevalier was at York there would be small comfort at London. I enclose Fred's letter to you. You will easily guess at the wise Lord. I send you another specimen of yo London way of talking. My humble service to yo ladye & to Sir Conyers D'Arcy. All here are very much yours, dear Sir,

Your very obligd & affectionate friend,

THO: EBOR.47

Dec. 8, 1745.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your kind enquiry. My indisposition was a very slight one, & went off in an hour or two.

Mr. Henry Ibbotson of Leeds has been searching ye Papists in York for arms, & seizing horses. Of the latter they have got some good ones: of the former they have found few or none. The measure at this crisis was a right one; but they shut ye City gates & put the warrant in execution without acquainting a single soul of the Corporation. I doubt this will prove a disagreeable business: it has put ye Corporation into an huge ferment. I send you Mr. Yorke's letter to me to day, as it may afford you some entertainment. To be sure you have heard of the counter-march of the rebels to Ashborne.

I am, dear Sir,

Yr obliged & faithfull friend,

THO: EBOR.

Please to return me ye list of London forces.

Bp. Tp. Dec. 26, 1745.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your letter & kind present. I am very sorry this Pomfret meeting interfered with your scheme of favouring me with a visit, but, as I have no thoughts of London suddenly, I will still hope to see you. To say the truth, while this ugly apprehension of an invasion hangs over the City, & people's minds are perpetually harrassed with real or false fears of publick mischief, yo country is by far yo most eligible place, &, as our danger is at a distance for the present, it is best to make what use we can of a comfortable interval of some tranquillity. Besides, for me, who have such a family about me, that place is undoubtedly best to live in where

⁴⁷ A volume of the letters of Archbishop Herring to William Duncomb, Esq., has been printed. He was an excellent letter writer.

beef & veal & butter lye under no suspicion, & mutton (now 1s. a pound in London) bears a moderate price. On these considerations, and others, I have recall'd ye part of my family weh is in London from thence, &, if I go up at Candlemas, will go for a short time & few attendants. I am glad Sr Conyers approves of the Pomfret meeting & was concern'd to hear you say nothing of being there yourself. I would not force you from your family upon a disagreable expedition, but, as the matter like to be in debate there is of great importance, & is a business web you understand so well, I own it would be a satisfaction to me to have you there. I have sent Sir Rowland word that I will, God willing, be at Pomfret on Saturday even, purposing to call at Birom in my way thither. The little Earl, I think by his letter, was peevish, & Sr Rowland's shews the debates in ye West-Riding have been warm; the point must be to bring things, if possible, to one measure in union & good temper, that may be for ye credit of our county & for the good of the Nation, of weh we are no small part. Lord Malton tells me his son is gone to the D. of Cumberland's army without his leave. I will hope & pray, &, in my capacity, endeavour a return of peace to our . distracted country, but I doubt ye danger is not over. I fear these villains will join ye Angus men & carry home with them ye credit of having made a fine retreat, for I hear they have not suffer'd much. The Duke has certainly done his duty, and behav'd in all points as became him, & beyond his years. I hear he has express'd strong indignation at ye Carlisle people. Their shew of defence, without any real exertion, has been very unfortunate. It hurt & wasted & retarded yo Marshall, & now has stopt ye Duke at a very critical time. Can one account for their tame submission to ye garrison weh the rebels left over them, so as to save their honour? but the thing is over. I beg my humble service to Sr Conyers & yo Ladies.

I am, dear Sir,

Y' oblig'd & affectionate friend & Servt.,

To John Hutton, Esqre.,

Тно: Евов.

at Marske, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

Tho: free. Ebor.

June 14. 1746. Comm. to John Hutton, Wm. Wharton, & Thos. Metcalf, Esq. , t. examine Roger Strickland. **

23 June, 1746. This examinant saith that he was born in the City of London & about ye age seven years was carried over into France by his father and mother, and

⁴⁸ This examination was deemed necessary in consequence of the following papers. The result of the investigation was unsatisfactory, and Mr. Strickland was suffered to live and die at Richmond in peace.

Extract from the examination of John Hickson, vintner, at Perth, Nov. 7, 1745.

This examinant saith that he came from his house at Perth to Edenburgh, at the request of Lady Murray, wife to Sir Patrick Murray, and also at the request of Mr. Douglas, servant to Lord John Murray, in order to procure a pass for him by means of L¹ Perth and L¹ Nairn. That Mr. Strickland proposed to him at Edenburgh to send for his wife to come from Perth to Edenburgh, to be a servant to the Pretender's son. That upon this proposal, this examinant was determined to come immediately for England: that he then procured a pass for Mr. Douglas, from Mr Murray, the Pretender's secretary: that he then told Mr. Strickland that he could not consent to his wife's accepting the proposal made by him: and that he was going for England & should go to Richmond in Yorkshire. Upon which Mr. Strickland desired him to tell his brother, living there, to get two good horses in readiness. That Sir Thomas Sheridan and Mr. Charles Stuart delivered to this examinant a paper which was

resided about seven years at Douay when he first went into that kingdom. From Douay this examinant went to Versailles, where he resided about five years in quality of page to Lewis ye 14th, then had a command given him of Capt. of Horse in ye French service: that about ye year 1718 this examinant left France & returned into England; that after his return he kept a correspondence with no person whatsoever in France (to the best of his remembrance) but his brother about family affaires, and also with Mr. Holden on the same account. And this examinant further saith that he had no letter or letters from France about two years and halfe since, nor received any hint or information of an invasion then intended from France, or after his landing in Scotland with the Pretender's son, or had any concert or communication with him whatsoever or with any other person of yo Pretender's party in Scotland or elsewhere relating to the Pretender's son coming to Scotland or with regard to what has passed since his arrival there. This examinant further saith that he has no acquaintance with John Hickson, and only a superficial one with his wife when she came from Perth, to visit her mother at Richmond, and further saith that he had no knowledge of any design of an insurrection in any part of Great Brittain in favour of the rebells or of any person or persons to joyne them. And this examinant further saith that he had no intimation from his brother to get ready any horse or horses against the time of the rebels marching into England nor ever had any knowledge of or correspondence with, Sir Thos. Sheridan or Mr. Charles Steward, nor ever had received any intimation of Hickson's intended journey into England with any paper or papers relating to the Pretender or the rebellion or the march of the rebels into England: and this examinant further saith that he had no letter nor message relating to Hickson's being taken up; he believes he read it in the weekly printed paper from Newcastle. This examinant further saith he knows of no provisions been got ready for the rebels against their intended journey into England, nor of any money being collected for them to send into Scotland or to be given them on their arrivall in England. R. S.

wrote (as this examinant belives) by Sir Thomas Sheridan & signed by the Pretender's son; which paper the persons above mentioned told this examinant he might shew to any of his friends in England, & when he asked to whom he should shew it, they told him he might shew it to Mr. Strickland at Richmond in Yorkshire; and gave him no farther instructions whatever relating to the said paper; and that he did not intend to deliver it to Mr. Strickland, but to come directly to London & communicate it to his grace the Duke of Athol, whose servant this examinant formerly was.

He saith that Mr. Strickland, Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Kelly, & Sir Thomas Sheridan, are generally reputed to be in the principal confidence of the Pretendor's son.

Being shewed a paper signed C. P. R. he acknowledges it to be the same that was delivered to him by Sir Thomas Sheridan & Mr. Stuart, and which he concealed in the top of a glove, where it was found when he was apprehended at Newcastle.

"You are hereby authorized & directed to repair forth with into England & there notifie to my friends, and particularly those in the north and north west the wonderfull success with which it has pleased God to favour my endeavours for their deliverance. You are to let them know that it is my full intention in a few days to move forwards towards them, & that they will be inexcusable before God & man if they do not do all in their power to assist & support me in such an undertaking. What I demand & expect is that as many of them as can should be ready to join me, and that they should take care to provide provisions & money, that the country may suffer as little as possible by the march of my troops. Let them know, that there is no more time for deliberation. Now or never is the word. I am resolved to conquer or perish. If this last should happen, let them judge what they & their posterity have to expect. "C. P. R."

The above ext saith that he was groom of the bedchamber to the son of K. James the 2nd for about the space of four or five years, and was sometimes at St. Germains and Avignon with K. James' family & received an annual pension for executing that office, and quitted that employment four years before he left France.

R. S.

July 3d, 1746.

Dear Sir,

The enclosed relates y case of some offenders wch has made & still makes a good deal of uneasiness in York among the king's friends. They say the fellows were committed by the justices of peace, as felons with the utmost severity, and have been detained in jail as such. I take the liberty to trouble you with their history, wch, perhaps, you may be so good as to enquire further into & procure them such douceurs in their confinement, as may render it more tolerable to them. They are certainly offenders, & yet, in the eye of the law, I suppose it as punishable to pull down a mass house as it is to raise & use one, but I am no advocate for rioters, & only think that there is a discrimination of offenders wch should be observ'd, & I dont think it tends to preserve a spirit of loyalty & Protestantism to use, as we do, Popish priests with lenity, & exert the summum jus against such offenders as are referred to. Permit me to leave ye consideration of this matter to your prudence and good-nature. They say here, that Bell of Thirak occasions this severity to the complainants.

My humble service & of all my family, in w^{ch} Miss Frankland is included, wait upon the ladies.

I am, dear Sir,

Y' oblig'd & faithful friend,

THO: EBOR.

York, 29 September, 1746.

Dear Sir,

As I had the favour of your last letter from Aske, I have taken the liberty of putting this under Sir Convers D'Arcy's cover, in expectation that this will find you Last night, about 7 o'clock, two judges, Burnett & Denison, arat the same place. rived at this town. This morning they went so early to the Castle that Sr David Murray, Capta Hamilton, and several others were arrainged before Mr. Elcock and I got thither. Capta Hamilton behaved in a very poor dispirited and pusillanimous manner. He would have pleaded guilty if the Court had been ready, or inclined to accept that plea. It seems to be the disposition of the Court that all the rebels should plead not guilty, that the cause and reason of their acquittal or conviction may appear before the world. Sir David Murray behaved with spirit and unconcerned. Seventy-five, all that were indicted, were arrainged before one o'clock. Two only pleaded guilty, & persisted in that plea, after the judges had acquainted them with the fatal consequences of it. One of them assigned this reason, that he had neither money nor friends: and, surely, when a man is in that unhappy situation, the gallows or hanging is ever but ressonnu [resolu?] and dernier resort. A copy of the panell of the jurors was delivered for every individual prisoner after his arraignment. The Court appeared to proceed with great caution and exactness. It was adjourned till Thursday. Mr. Lockart, the advocate, went through this town yesterday to his brother's at Wheldrick. It was reported this morning that he had declared that the young Chevalier was safely arrived in France, and that he had received advice of it from thence.

Doctor Stern, Dr. Baker, and Dr. Braithwaite were all the Comm^{rs} that appeared. Sr Wm. St. Quintin &c. are expected in Town. Please, my most humble respects to Sir Conyers and to the ladies at Marske. I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient

Faithful Servant,

THO. METCALFE.49

The compliments of all here attend you and yours.

Kensington, Dec. 2, 1746.

Dear Sir,

I am oblig'd to you for a very kind letter of ye 4th of Nov., weh I reed here. In that you told me, you was attending the Commission business about enclosing ye Ripon lands, and that you hop'd a meeting or two more would prepare matters for an award. The enclos'd seems to be of consequence to the interest of the see of York, and if ye observation be rightly founded, I must plead in arrest of judgment, till the matter referr'd to be settl'd. I send it you just as I recd it & have wrote to Mr. Yoward to wait upon you on the subject upon you first notice, wen you shall please to give him.

You remember the horse, weh Sr Wm. St. Quintin gave me, & you was pleas'd to commend him. He got rid of his cold & I took several airings upon him with great satisfaction, for he moves excellently—but—he has made many ugly blunders with me & was twice upon his nose, dead as a stone. I would not tell Sr Wm. of this for the world & yet it has much prejudiced me, for, if it is a careless trick of youth, it is an ugly one. He is now at Scamston for the winter. This being the case, you will forgive me, dear Sir, if I beg ye favour of you still to look for me & point a road nag. if you can, that is shorte jointed, light-shoulderd & lower than my friends obliging present. I saw the Bp. yesterday very well & I gave my best blessing to ye young squire of Marsk. He is like you, & I hope in God without flattery, when yo incident happens, he will in all respects be your representative. No news of any importance stirring. We lost a ship on Sunday full of soldiers cloaths to ye amount of 12000forty lives lost. Anson is cruizing for ye shatterd remnants of ye Brest Squadron, or the galleons, web come first. The seamen for the year are fix'd at 40, the Tories voted to have the fifty thousand. My best service attends upon yo Ladies. Yours, dear Sir,

Most affectionately,

THO: EBOR.

49 The last of the Metcalfes of Nappa. The following extract from his will, which was made in 1754, will be read with interest.

"To John Hutton, of Marske, Esq., I give a dimond ring and my poor brother's picture. I desire his acceptance of them as a gratefull tho' poor acknowledgment and testimony of the numberless marks of the great and inexpressible civility, kindness, and friendship I have received from him through a long series of many years. As the late Mr. Hutton, his worthy father, of whom I never think or make any mention without the greatest reverence and veneration for his memory, was pleased to be one of my brother's sponsors when he was carried to the font, I please myself with the thoughts that Mr. Hutton will readily admitt my poor brother's picture to have a place in a corner of his closet."

In the gallery at Marske the portrait is still hanging, shewing a fair haired boy with bright eyes and a handsome florid countenance. He died in his youth, and his death is remembered with regret by "the last hope of the old ruinous house of Nappa."

Dear Sir,

I do now most heartily congratulate you upon the Bp. of Bangor's promotion wen promises so much felicity to a friend & family whom I love; I am very confident the friendship between him & myself will wear well to ye end of life. I promise myself great comfort & usefulness in having him partake of the same bench with me.

I thank you for your good wishes to myself. It is very seldom that ye enjoyments of human life exceed our expectations, but I will hope for ye best, under ye good favour of God, from a preferment, weh I did not seek, but could not refuse for reasons not to be gainsay'd.

I like yo moving & figure of the mare very well. Her forehand seems very good. I purpose to give her some hard meat & set a light weight on her to London. My present resolution is to set out on Thursday. I shall be glad to shake hands with you at Bp. Tp. My humble service waits upon Sp Conyers.

I am, dear Sir,

Y' most oblig'd friend, Tho: Ebob.

Oct. 31, 1747.

London, March 21st, 1758.

Sir,

I cannot forbear troubling you with a few lines to express my greif and concern at the loss of our worthy Archbishop. Every circumstance publick and private aggravate my regrets upon this melancholy occasion. It only remains for me to express my wishes for the prosperity of yourself and your family, and to assure you of the constant regard with which, I am Sir,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

HOLDERNESSE.

John Hutton, Esqr.

Arlington Street, Sunday Night, December, 3rd, 1758.

Sir.

I received this day at noon the melancholly express, you & Mr. Place had sent me upon the fatal event of Sir Conyers D'Arcy's decease; I see the long friend-ship which had subsisted between you maintained itself to the last, & from the P.S. of your letter I cannot but hope, you have complied with his last request & given directions for his interment in the manner he desired & suitable to his rank; and believe me, Sir, I sincerely repay the tender marks of affection you shew to my dear uncle with the sincerest gratitude, & that I wish nothing more ardently than the continuation of that valuable friendship towerds myself.

Even in this melancholy moment I cannot be silent upon the vacancy that happens in the County. I can never forget the great obligations I had ω you in particular & to many other gentlemen upon the last election. The engagements I then entered into are such as cannot be broke through, & as they were taken with the approbation of most of our friends (tho' there were at that time some dissentients) I should hope they will be universally adhered to, the more so as I see no other method of preserving the peace of the County and any degree of harmony among his Majesty's best friends there. Upon this principle I would earnestly advise whoever may think my opinion of any weight to adhere to what was settled at York, at least I must do so, though

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upon all other occasions I shall make it a law to assist & support to the utmost of my power, the measures which my friends & neighbours shall think most conducive to the honor & interest of the County. As I am able to write to nobody but yourself, at present, upon this subject, I should hope you will do me that honor to declare these as my sentiments wherever you shall think it most proper. I am with great truth & regard,

Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
HOLDEBNESSE.

I should do wrong were I close my account of this distinguished family without mentioning two other members of it, the grandchildren of the gentleman who has been just mentioned. I allude to the late and the present owner of the estate.

To the late John Hutton, Esq., Marske is under very great obligations. He planted and improved the estate, he restored the church, and supported every attempt to foster and encourage agriculture not only on his own estates but every where around him. He enriched the hall with a very splendid library which does credit to his judgment and his taste, and his gifts, in private as well as in public, were numerous and large.

In his brother, the present owner of the estate, Mr. Hutton left an able successor. Marske has long prospered and long may it prosper under his care. The author of this little memoir has often been the witness as well as the recipient of his kindness, and it gives the writer sincere pleasure, far greater than the gratification of any antiquarian curiosity, to discover that the kindly feelings of a long line of distinguished ancestors are remembered to be imitated and that their virtues have descended with their blood. "These are the deeds which add dignity to antient descent, and justify a fervent prayer for the peace and perpetuity of the family that practices them."

Loke who that is most vertuous alway, Prive and assert, and most entendeth ay To do the gentil dedes that he can, And take him for the gretest gentilman.

CLINTS, so called from the abrupt and picturesque scar of white rock that overhangs it, lies but a short distance from Marske on the slope of the green valley which shoots away towards the north-west. Its position is a very striking one. Right opposite to you is the ancient manor-house of Skelton, still surrounded with its green pastures running up into the heather which crowns the hills above; as you turn downwards you can see the smoke curling upwards from the little

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village of Marske below you, and your eye passes onwards to the varied landscape, with its wood and water, that lies beyond it. Beneath your feet are the gardens overhanging the sparkling rivulet which runs also through the grounds at Marske. The waters are here compressed within a rocky gorge beginning and ending in a waterfall.

Clints is included in the manor of Marske. In 1394 it is called in a charter a hamlet of Marske, and the early history of the two places is identical. I find the name in existence in the thirteenth century, and there are many charters in the muniment room at Marske relating to the place, but, for the most part, they arise out of leases and are of little importance. A family of Clints held property there under the lords of Marske in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, of and one of

them, a Thomas del Clints, in the 45th of Edw. III. possessed a pretty little seal. Clints was separated from Marske, for the first time, in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was the first sacrifice that was made by the Phillips. On the 9th of May, 1590, Arthur Phillip, Esq., of Marske, and Francis Phillip, his son and heir, sell to John Bradley

of Bethome in Westmerland, Esq., a close in Marske called Peter intacke, and Riddinges, Clinte closes, Orgate closes, Springe and Intacke, and a leadmine there. Arthur Phillip was related to the Bradleys through his second wife, Bridget Ley-

bourne. Bradley died soon after this, leaving behind him several daughters and coheirs, among whom his estate was divided. One daughter, I presume, sold her share to John Sayer, Esq., of Worsall; another became the wife of Sir Francis Duckett of Grayrigg, in Westmerland, who sold his portion of Clints to Timothy Hutton, Esq., on the 26th of March, 1605, for 30l. 10s. (Cf. Hutton Corr. 207.) On the 22nd of June, 1615, John Sayer, of Worsall, Esq., for the sum of 100 marks disposes of the "Greate or Eastmer Ryddyngs in Clyntes," late in the tenure of Robert Willance, of Richmond, to Sir Timothy Hutton.

The greater part, however, of Clints seems to have passed, by some conveyance with which I am not acquainted, to a successful merchant at Richmond of the name of Robert Willance—a person who is not yet forgotten in that little market town. I have reason to believe that

⁵⁶ In sec. xiv. John s. Galfr. de Clintys grants to Wm. son of Conan de Marske a parcel of ground in the West Crofts "in campo de Mersk voc. le Sidbank, cum bosco cum uno magno trunco vocato le Almestock."

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he was a native of Westmerland and that he came through the dales to settle as a draper at Richmond. At Richmond he pushed his fortunes with great success. There would be very little competition in trade at that time in a little town like Richmond, and a thrifty man like Willance would soon make a considerable fortune. He was also a successful leadminer. I find that he and a person called Richard Willance, who was, I believe, his brother, were connected with Clints about the commencement of the seventeenth century.

The name of Robert Willance is connected with a marvellous story. There is no one in Richmond who has not heard of Willance's leap. In the year 1606 he was hunting near his own estate on the high ground between Clints and Richmond on the northern bank of the Swale. The hunting party was surprised by a fog, and Willance was mounted upon a young and fractious horse. To his horror it ran away with him and made right for the precipitous rock called Whitcliffe Scar which looks down upon the Swale. The horse, no doubt, as it neared the verge would become conscious of its peril, but, as is very frequently the case, the danger that paralyzes the rider, only makes the steed more fear-As soon as it left the level platform above, three bounds, each covering twenty four feet, brought it to the verge of the cliff, down which it sprang. About 100 feet from the top of the scar there is a projecting mass of rock and earth, upon which the horse alighted only to throw itself upon the ground below, some hundred feet farther down. It was killed by the fall and Willance's leg was broken. With wonderful presence of mind he disentangled himself from his dead horse, and drawing a clasp knife he slit open the belly of the animal, and laid within it his fractured leg, to protect it from the cold till help arrived. This precaution, in all probability, saved his life. His leg, however, was amputated and he would hunt no more. As a memorial of his wonderful escape he marked with an upright stone each of the three bounds which his steed took before it sprang over the cliff. On two of them he put the following inscription "1606, Glory be to our merciful God who miraculously preserved me from the danger so great." had indeed great cause to be thankful, for no one can look up at the grev cliff over which he was carried without a shuddering feeling of astonishment that any one could survive so fearful a fall.

The lost leg, as tradition tells us, was laid under a massive stone in the churchyard of Richmond, and, two years after the accident which deprived him of it, Willance became Alderman of Richmond. He was laid beside his leg on the 12th of February, 1615-16. In his will, which is registered at Richmond and at York, there are a few interesting be-

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quests. He leaves 20s. per annum, for 13 years, to be given at Richmond every Christmas even to poor widows and the aged poor, and a similar sum, for a like period, to the needy at Winster, Crook, and Croft. On the day of his burial each poor householder in Richmond is to receive 12d., and every other poor body, in the town or present at the funeral, is to have a penny and "dynners for the best." To Elizabeth his wife he gives a round hoop ring and a double ducat of gold. To his nephew Brian Willance, his heir, he leaves his best horse and saddle and furniture, his best sword and dagger, his books, his books of debts excepted, and all his freehold lands and mortgages. To Brian's two sisters, Anne and Jane Willance, he leaves 401. To Thos. son of his master, Mr. Richard Willance, who was probably his elder brother, he leaves his close behind the Friars. To each of his "god-barnes," the boys 2s. each, the girls 12d.—"there names are in my booke." To halt Brian Willance of Winster 10s. To John Willance alias Wetherilt, his supposed son by Agnes Wetherilt, he leaves 300%. To Elizabeth Willance, alias Coates, his supposed daughter by Margaret Coates, now the wife of Giles Alderson of Ravenseat in Swaledale, he gives 100l. his nieces Ann and Jane, daughters of Nicholas Willance his brother, he leaves 50l. each. The supervisors of his will are Francis Tunstall, Esq., Roger Gower, Chr. Askew, and Humphrey Wharton, gentlemen. to each of whom he gives five angels. In his inventory Willance's effects are valued at 7511. 5s., excluding what is due to him in his debt book which amounted to the large sum of 1,119l. 14s.

There is one bequest in Willance's will which is a very interesting It is a gift to the Corporation of Richmond. "I give to the brotherhood of Alderman and Burgesses of Richmond, to remayne for ever with the Alderman for the tyme being, and by him to be delivered over to his successor, yearely, one sylver bowle, whyte, weight twelve ounces, to [be] ingraven upon the same, This bowle given by Robert Willance to the Incorporated Alderman and Burgesses of Richmond, to be used by the Alderman for the tyme being and to be re-delivered by him, his executors, or assignes, to his successor for ever." This inscription, 51 to which the date of 1606, the year of Willance's wonderful escape, has been added, still remains upon a piece of plate which is in the possession of the Corporation of Richmond. It can scarcely, however, be called a bowl: it is rather in the shape of a cup or calix rising like a flower out of a graceful stalk. It is a singularly handsome piece of plate, and must have been of some antiquity when it came into the hands of the Alderman.

⁵¹ Cf. Clarkson's Richmond, 108, where the inscription on the piece of plate is given.

Brian Willance, the son of Nicholas Willance, was the heir of his uncle Robert, the Alderman of Richmond, and became the owner of Clints. Of Brian Willance there is little known. He left behind him two or more daughters and co-heirs, among whom his property was divided. Of these, Elizabeth carried Clints and other property in Richmond and elsewhere to her husband, John Bathurst, M.D.

The family of Bathurst is of Kentish extraction. Thoresby gives a long account of it in his Ducatus Leodiensis, and farther information respecting it may be found in Hasted's History of Kent. It has always been a house of note and consequence. One branch has been ennobled, and it has produced several men who have left more than a name behind them. I give the pedigree of that portion of the family which was connected with Clints.

Arms.—Sa., two bars Ermine, in chief three crosses patée Or.

John Bathurst of London, M.D. Of Clints jure ux. 28 = Elizabeth, daughter and June, 1655, he sells to Tho. Hutchinson of London, Esq., for 1001. an annuity of 51. out of Clints. (See among the Charities.) M. P. for Richmond 1655 and 1658. Apr. 19, 1659.

co-heir of Brian Willance of Clints, gent. Married at Marske Jan. 27, 1685-6.

Christopher Bathurst, M.D., eldest son. John Bathurst. Philip Bathurst. John Bathurst. Charles, a twin with Constance, buried in great state at St. John's church, Leeds, 28 Mar. 1681. Constance. Francis. Edward, died young. Mary. Dorothy, mar. Moses Bathurst of Hothorp, Northants, a London merchant & brother to Dean

Theodore Bath = Lettice only urst of Leeds and Skutterskelf, Esquire. The friend of Thoresby. Said to have been born in 1646.

daughter of John Sir Repington of Leamington. Born July, 1641.

Elizabeth, mar. Sir Rich. Blake of Clerkenwell, kt. They had two daughters, one married Bishop Burnet, the other Lord Chief Justice Dormer.

Theodore. of Clints & Skutob infans terskelf, Esquire. 1670. Marriage articles Theodore, 31 August and 1 buried at Septem., 13 Wm. III. Will dated Marske 28 Dec. June 7, 1722. 1682.

1. Charles Bathurst = Frances, daughter and heir of Thomas Potter of Leeds. merchant, by Mary dau. and heir of Edward Langsdale of Leeds, M.D. Exx to her husband. Died 24 Jan. 1724, set. 42. M. I. St. Martins in Micklegate, York.

Repington bap. at Leeds Sep. 1679. Mary, bapt. Oct. 1681. Lettice.

John, bp. at Marske Jan. 12, 1685-6.

Charles Bathurst of = Anne, dau. . . Clints and Skutterskelf, Esq. Mentioned in his father's will. M.P. for Richmond, 1727. Will dated 29 Sep. 1740,

٦,

Will dated 12 Nov. 1747.

Mary, sister and co-heir marr. Wm. Sleigh of Stockton-on-Tees, Esq. A

Jane, sister and co-heir, mar. Wm. Turner of Kirkleatham, Esq. A

Frances, sister and co-heir, married Francis Forster of Buston, co. Northumberland, Esq. Mar. at Gateshead, 17 Aug. 1731. A

Dr. Bathurst, the founder of the family, was on two occasions a representative in Parliament for the Borough of Richmond. In his last will 76 MARSKE

he charges his estates with the sum of 12l. per ann. to be expended by the Alderman and Burgesses of Richmond in maintaining two poor scholars at Cambridge, and in putting out, yearly, a poor boy as an apprentice. I find him mentioned in a very rare treatise on Arithmetic which was published in 1649 by Jonas Moore of Durham. The author seems to have had the charge of the Dr.'s eldest son, Chr. Bathurst, and dedicates the second part of his work to the father.

Theodore Bathurst, his son, is the Lawyer Bathurst, whom Thoresby speaks of with respect more than once, and calls "a learned and ingenious gentleman." When the father of the pious antiquary died in 1679, Mr. Bathurst wrote a long elegy which is printed in the Ducatus. Dr. Whitaker ascribes another work to Mr. Bathurst, an elegant translation into Latin verse of the Shepherd's Calendar. This very curious and scarce little work, of which I possess a copy, was published at London in 1653. The author is stated to be Theodore Bathurst "aulæ Pembrokianæ apud Cantabrigienses aliquando socius." We can scarcely identify him with Theodore Bathurst of Clints, who is said to have been born in 1646.

On the marriage of the son of Theodore Bathurst in 1701, the estate of Clints, the King's Arms Inn at Richmond, a house in Frenchgate, and 8 acres of land in Richmond, were settled upon the issue of the alliance, and in his will made in 1722 Charles Bathurst, Esq., charges his estate with 2,000% to each of his three daughters above their portions.

The son, another Charles Bathurst, was M. P. for Richmond in 1727, but was ejected on petition. Tradition tells us that he became insane. He is said, on one occasion, to have thrown a waiter down the stairs of his own house, the King's Head Inn, in Richmond. The poor fellow had his leg broken, and when the landlord ventured to remonstrate with Mr. Bathurst he coolly told him to "put it in the bill!"

52 The following narrative of a more fatal encounter is from his own statement

so The following narrative of a more fatal encounter is from his own statement and that of his servants, preserved among the Chaytor Archives.

On Dec. 1, 1730, Charles Bathurst, Esq., on returning from Stokesley to Skutterskelf, between 9 and 10 at night, found that his butler, David Bransby, who had served his father and himself many years, had that day been quarrelling with the stable boys and other servants. Speaking to Bransby, Mr. B. asked what was the reason, and calling the others, desired they would agree, gave Bransby and them each a broad piece of gold, and told Bransby that he loved him as well as any of the rest, and made each drink a horn of sie. Mr. Bathurst drank two or three horns with his cousin, Mr. John Motley, whom he had for many years supported, and was about to drink another, when Motley refused to drink, alleging the sie to be of a different kind from what they had drunk before. Bathurst insisted it was the same as he had drunk of himself, and, on some words, Motley said he was acting like a coward. Bathurst then took him to a room where swords hung, and bad Motley take one and see which was the greatest coward, and drew another himself. Motley would not, and on Bathurst saying "You are the greatest coward, and not I," went out and Bransby with him, when Bathurst remarked "It is a fine night, let them be locked out."

He does not appear to have wished them to be kept out long, for on retiring to his

He does not appear to have wished them to be kept out long, for on retiring to his

77 CLINTS.

Mr. Bathurst died in 1740, leaving everything to his wife, who devised her real estate in 1747 to her brothers-in-law, Sleigh and Turner. on trust to pay certain legacies and annuities, and to discharge the debts and settle the affairs of the family. The trustees must have had a very onerous charge, for the burdens upon the family property were heavy and numerous. Large sums had been raised to pay the portions of the sisters, and Clints had been mortgaged to its full value to Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Duncombe Park. All these difficulties are to be removed, and then the property is to be divided between the three sisters and co-heirs of the last Charles Bathurst, Esq., under the settlement of 1701.

After several fruitless negotiations, the estate passes into the hands of Charles Turner of Kirkleatham, Esq., the son of one of the co-heiresses, who acquires the shares of his two aunts, Sleigh and Forster, Forster's share, I presume, having been bought up previously. On 21 Sep. 1761, Wm. Sleigh of Stockton, Esq., William Turner, of Kirkleatham, Esq., Savile Slingsby, of London, merchant, and Charles Slingsby, Esq., formerly of Gray's Inn but now of Staveley, (executors of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Duncombe Park), sell Clints to Charles Turner, Esq., the son of the said William, who had been for some time residing at Clints. The estate contains 342 acres, and with it there are the burgages in Richmond with pasture-gates in Whiteliffe pasture, the bowling-green house at the back of the Friary, and the parcels of meadow land in the

bedchamber he took his sword to lay by his bedside to prevent any sudden attempt upon him by Motley, but requested his servant Crowder to take it down as soon as he was in bed and hang it up. In undressing he wanted some ribbon for sleeve strings to bind his shirtbands, and sent Crowder for it. He heard a very great dis-turbance, and Crowder on his return told him that he had the ribbon from Bransby who was now come, and that he bade him that he had the ribbon from Bransby who was now come, and that he bade him tell his master so. Bathurst replied "Perhaps my cousin Motley is likewise come in and will drink his horn of beer. Very likely. I shall take my sword down myself, and hang it up." He went down with his clothes loose, and in his slippers, having pulled of his shoes and stockings. Crowder followed him down and saw Bransby lying dead on the floor.

It seems that on arriving in the passage betwirt the hall and the kitchen, Bathurst had heard Bransby swearing in the kitchen that neither his master nor anybody else should come into it, and if they did he would stab them or be their death with the poker. He must have come out into the dark massage, and there Bathurst did not

poker. He must have come out into the dark passage, and there Bathurst did not see his antagonist but only his red-hot poker, with which in both hands he assaulted his master and burned his coat breast. The latter, apprehending a second thrust, and to prevent further mischief, made a push with his sword and happened to give Bransby a wound in his right side, who instantly died, but even in his staggering endeavoured to strike with the poker.

The surgeons said that Bransby must at the time of his death have had his arm

The surgeons said that Bransby must at the time of his death have had his arm extended and his body bent forward, and on the next day, Dec. 2, the coroner's inquest found that the wound was given in self-defence, and that Bransby was almost tipsy at the time. Counsel however advised Bathurst that as he was not bailable, he had better keep out of the way till near the assizes, as no flight had been found at the inquest, and that he had better make conveyances of his estate, as a verdict either of manslaughter or se defendendo would be accompanied with forfeiture at law, and require pardon.—W. H. D. L.

Gallow-field and 6 acres in the West-field, all of the inheritance of the late Charles Bathurst, Esq.

Clints, therefore, comes wholly into the possession of the Turners. They were a Cleveland family and resided at Kirkleatham, holding a very high position in the county of York. William Turner, Esq., who married Miss Bathurst, was the younger brother of Cholmley Turner of Kirkleatham, Esq., and when his nephew, Marwood Turner, died, whilst travelling abroad, at Lyons, he became the representative of the male line of the family. He died suddenly at Northallerton on the 11th of August, 1774, having gone there to vote for a Registrar for the North Riding. Charles Turner, Esq., of Clints, his only son, was Lord Mayor of York in 1771, and M.P. for that city. He was created a baronet. He spent a good deal of his time at Clints, even before the estate became his own. He was a great sportsman, fond of racing and cock-fighting, and the stables of Clints were very well known. Charles was twice married, and by his second wife, a Miss Shuttleworth of Forcett, he left a son and heir. He had by her, also, several daughters, whom, although born in wedlock, he, strange to say, would never acknowledge as his own.

On the 3rd of March, 1767, Charles Turner, Esq., sells Clints for 7,000l. to John Lord Viscount Downe, who disposes of it on the 20th of August, 1768, for a like sum to Miles Stapleton, Esq., sometime of Drax but then of Clints. The pedigrees of these two illustrious houses are well known. Clints did not remain long in the possession of the Stapletons, as, on the 5th of July, 1800, Sir Thos. Gascoigne of Parlington (who had survived his co-trustees, the Earl of Abingdon and Viscount Wenman), Miles Stapleton of Richmond, Esq., and John Stapleton, late of Clints but now of Tolthorpe, Esq., sell it for 8,000l. to Thomas Errington, Esq., of New Basinghall Street, London.

The buyer and the vendors were kinsmen, the Stapletons having only recently given up the name of Errington. Mr. Errington resided at Clints and did much to improve the estate. On July 20th, 1813, Anthony Bower of the Close of Lincoln, gen., and Alex. Calvert of Richmond, land surveyor, the commissioners appointed under the act of 52 Geo. III. for enclosing lands in Marrick, convey to Mr. Errington for 300l. 26 acres and a rood of land, a portion of a parcel of ground on the moor of Marrick called Stelling bottom, and, on Feb. 15th, 1817, the lord of the manor of Marrick, Wm. Powlett Powlett of Lanston House, Southants, sells to him for 20l. the tithes of corn, grain, and hay on the aforesaid ground. His son, Michael Errington, Esq., and the trustees of his marr. settlement sell the estate on the 13th of May,

1842, for the sum of 12,250*l*. to Timothy Hutton, Esq., the present owner of the neighbouring manor of Marske.

There is an engraving of the Hall at Clints in Allen's History of Yorkshire. It was an irregular mansion, built at different periods and with little uniformity of style, erected, principally, I believe, by the Turners. Mr. Hutton removed the house when he became the purchaser of the estate, and the wayfarer is no longer startled by seeing before him in that solitary valley two ancient manor-houses distant from each other but a few hundred yards.

Other buildings occupy the site of the hall, but any stranger, unacquainted with the early history of the place, may see at once the traces of the mansion. The Genius loci does not always disappear when the roof-tree falls. The decaying gardens, with their massive walls, still cover the slope of the hill and overhang the brook, and when they fall or are removed and all other things are lost, the position of Clints may, perhaps, be still remembered. It is wonderful to see how long the hardier flowers of the garden will shoot up and bloom even when they are neglected and forgotten. I have discovered the site of an ancient manor-house, when all other evidence was absent, by the testimony of a few solitary flowers. Three hundred years have passed away since the monks of Durham were removed from Finchale, but in their deserted garden there still springs up, year after year, the flower that they once planted, the good old English daffodil.

SKELTON lies right opposite to Clints, surrounded by rich green pastures at a little distance from the edge of the heather. The ancient manor house has been, to a great extent, removed and one of the few remmants of it is a plain Decorated window which in old times may have lit up the hall. It is now converted into a farm house.

Skelton⁸⁹ is a limb of the great Roald fee and is a manor of itself. It is first mentioned in Kirkby's Inquest, which was made in the 15th of Edward I., in which year Hanlacus de Hanlathby held a carucate of arable land there under Wichard or Guiscard Charron, who held it under Roald de Richmond. Guiscard Charron was a man of consequence in his day, and was constable of Richmond Castle in 1266.

The manor passed at a very early period into the possession of the family of Halnaby, and it seems to have been one of the regular residences of the members of that knightly house. With the other estates of the Halnabies, Skelton passed away with the heiress to the family of

⁸³ It is singular enough that in Cleveland there is a village called Skelton, with another Marske close to it. Unde nomen et auctor? From which of the two districts went the Teucer forth to found Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina?

The Places, of whom a full pedigree will be found in Mr. Surtees's Durham, held it, I believe till the decadence of their house in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, when it was purchased by William Bower, a successful merchant at Bridlington Kev.

ARMS:—On the gravestone in Bridlington church of Wm. Bower, who died 1672, there are two shields:—1. On a chevron between three eagles' heads, three mullets (Jackson), impaling Bowes of Streatlam. 2. A human leg, couped at the thigh, transpierced above the knee by a spear broken chevronwise; on a canton a castle; the usual coat of Bower. It is remarkable, that the coat of Jackson was used by some of Bower's descendants, occurring on their monuments at Cloughton, York, and London. Even the impalement was continued, appearing so marshalled on the seal of Leonard Bower in 1714, with an escallop as a crest. In 1710, John Bower of Bridlington, gent., seals his will with these impaled coats, only the chevron has no mullets on it, and the Bowes coat is on the dexter side. The pierced leg however was borne regularly by the Bowers, and it seems highly probable that the impaled coat is really that of Jackson the rector of Marske. He married a Bowes, and his seal probably descended to the family of Bower, which seems to have had some unexplained connection with him, and which purchased Clints in his old parish. There had been other connections between Jacksons and Bowers. William Bower of Oxenlefield had a daughter Margaret, bap. 1591, who married Stephen Jackson of Berwick upon Tweed, and another daughter, Jane Bower, became the wife of Roger Anderson, of Newcastle, in 1614, on the death of Ann, daughter of Wm. Jackson of that town.

William Bower, of Bridlington Key, merchant. Bap. 14 May = Thomasine, . . . 1598. Will dated 30 July, 1671, and proved at York, "to be Died 14 Sep. 1657, decently interred in the parish church of Bridlington." Died aged 55, and bur. at 23 March, 1671-2, aged 74. M. I. Bridlington. M. I.

John Bower of Bridling- = Catherine, daur. ton Key, merchant. Ex to his father. Will dt. 30 May, 1676, pr. at York, "to be interred in the church of Bridlington."

of William and Priscilla Bower of Cloughton, & widow of Rogers.

William Bower, died before his father, who mentions in his will his daughter Thomasine, then a minor. William Bower, merchant, ob. 26 June, 1657, M. I. at Bridlington.

Sibilla, mar. . . . Fell. John Bower.

1 Sarah, dau. 🛖 Jasper Belt of Pockling. ton, gent. Died April 23rd, 1690, set 31, M.I. Bossal.

William Bower ← of Bridlington Key, merchant. Executor to his Will father. dated Died 9th May, 1702, set. 53 M. I. Bridling- ^ ton.

2. Catherine, dau. of Edward Trotter, Esq., of Skelton Castle.

Robert Bower. Samuel Bower. Jane, mar. Ralph Fell. 🛧 Priscilla Bower. Catherine Bower, Elizabeth Bower. All mentd by their

father or grandfather.

months. Thomasine, d. 11 March, 1669, aged 10 months. M. I. Bridlington.

Edward, died

8th March.

1669, set. 7

William Bower merchant, eldest son. Died Other children.

Leonard Bower of Scorton, gentleman, = Elizabeth, daughter of Will dated 6 Sep. 1757, & proved at Richmond, 27 May, 1769. Bur. at Bolton-on-Swale, 18 March, 1763.

lington, merchant, mar. 2 Aug. 1720. She had a fortune of 20001.

John Bower, gen., of Philadelphia, eldest Scorton. Ex' to his dau. of Geo Cuth Scorton. father. Sells Skelton. His descendants are now the owners of Welham, E. R. Y.

bertson, Esq. recorder of Newcastleon-Tyne. Ind of mar. 10 July, 1759

Hannah, married at Bolton, 17th Sep. 1751, Geo. Cuthbertson, Esq., jun., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sarah, to whom her father leaves 20001. mar. General Montgomery Agnew.

I find William Bower mentioned as the owner of Skelton in 1652. He realized a very large fortune by trade and purchased many estates in the East Riding of Yorkshire. On his monument at Bridlington it was stated that "he did in his life-time erect at his own charge at Bridlington a school-house; and gave to it 201. per annum for ever, for maintaining and educating of the poor children of Bridlington and Key, in the art of carding, knitting, and spinning of wool." By his will he devised the whole of his estates to his son John, for his life, directing that, after his father's decease, Skelton should go to his eldest grandchild, This William mentions Skelton in his will, and at his William Bower. death it descended to his eldest son. On the 7th of Oct. 1714, Wm. Bower of Bridlington Key, gen., "in consideration of the natural love and affeccion which he beareth unto his brother Leonard Bower, and for his better advancement in marriage, &c., and for the sum of 1300l.," conveys the manor of Skelton to certain trustees to the use of the said Leonard, reserving an annuity out of it of 2001. to himself and his On July 23rd, 1720, on the marriage of Leonard Bower to Elizabeth Woolfe, the sum of 500l. is charged upon the estate as a join-On Nov. 12, 1782, John Bower of Scorton, Esq., ture for the lady. only son and heir of Leonard Bower late of Scorton, deceased, and Elizabeth Woolfe, releases the manor of Skelton to Miles Stapleton, Esq., of Clints, for the sum of 10,250l., reserving a modus of 1l. 1s. 1d. payable yearly to the rector of Marske, in lieu of the tythe of hay, and an 8th of the minerals. On the 5th of July, 1800, Miles Stapleton of Richmond, Esq., and John Stapleton, late of Clints, Esq., and now of Tollthorpe, co. Lincoln, release the manor to Thomas Errington late of New Basinghall Street, London, and now of Clints, Esq., for 13,000l., with the same reservations. On May 13th, 1842, Michael Errington, Esq., of Clints, and the trustees of the settlement made on his marriage with Rosanna O'Ferrall, dated 14th and 15th Nov., 1838, (i.e. Richard More O'Ferrall of Balina, co. Kildare, Esq., James O'Ferrall of Bagot Street, Dublin, Esq., Thomas Meynell, Jun., of Kilvington, Esq., and Gilbert Stapleton of Richmond, Esq.), convey the estate for the sum of 17,250l. to Timothy Hutton, Esq., of Clifton Castle, the present Lord of the manor of Marske, in whose possession it still continues.

FELDOM, a small farm, lies to the north of Marske, in an exposed situation on the summit of the hill which is known by the name of Marske edge. It was a portion of the Richmond fee, and became at a very early period the property of the monastery of Jervaux. Dr. Burton, in his Monasticon of Yorkshire, tells us that Nicholas son of Galfrid

de Stapleton gave five oxgangs of land in the territories of Marske, and Henry son of Michael half a carucate there, to the monks of Jervaux; grants that were confirmed by Henry III. and John Duke of Brittany. The monks, however, had possessions in this neighbourhood at a much earlier period, as Earl Conan, who died in 1171, gave them pasture in all his New Forest at Richmond, forbidding them at the same time to have any mastiffs to drive the wolves away from their pastures. Kirkby's Inquest it is stated that the Abbat of Jervaux holds half a carucate of land there under Roger de Mountford, who holds it under the Roalds. After the dissolution of the monasteries, when Jervaux had property in Marske of the value of 10s. per ann., in 1564, I find Feldom in the possession of Matthew Earl of Lennox and his Countess. After this there is a long blank in its history; but in 1776 it was included among the Byerley estates which were then to be sold, and I am inclined to think that it had been purchased by some of the Robinsons, whose estates, en masse, descended through the Whartons to the Byerlevs. And this is the more probable, as on Jan. 5, 20 Car. II., I find Leonard Robinson, gen., of Ravenswath, selling to Frances Hutton of Marske, widow, "a parcell of moore lying on yo south and south-west of the doule stones lately erected on Feldom more, along by Buzzard Scarre," parcel of the manor of Ravenswath. A fuller account of the history of the Byerley estates will be found under West Applegarth. At the dispersion of that property Feldom came into the possession of two persons of the name of Jackson and Hick, by whom it was sold to the late John Hutton, Esq., of Marske.

WEST APPLEGARTH lies under the crest of the hill as you go towards Richmond from Marske; a solitary farm house marks the site of the ancient mansion. The position is a very striking one. Above and below you is the picturesque valley of the Swale with its broken and wild ground. Behind you is the rock, dark with its native yew; and, from a bold eminence which bears the name of Applegarth Scar, the eye passes away far beyond the grey tower of Richmond and rests at last on the softer landscape in the distance, among the woods and rich pastures of Catterick and Hornby. Above you there are the green rounded hills of Marske crowned with thriving plantations, and beneath you is the Swale brawling over its rocky bed.

Applegarth once gave its name to the chase of the Earls of Richmond, which stretched away to the north and west, taking in a vast district which has now become amenable to the share. The history of that chase cannot properly be given under an account of Marske. Scarcely a remnant of the forest is now in existence, but the husbandman turns

up every now and then the trunks of huge trees. When you stand upon the scar and look towards the north you will be able to form some idea of the extent of the chase and of the ground over which it extended. The wildwood began where you now stand, with its wolves and its fallow deer, and below you, beneath the summit of the hill, there was a sheltered spot where the green turf was left; there did a little tenement arise with its fruit-trees around it, and from them it was called the Apple-garth.

Applegarth is a portion of the manor of Ravenswath, and belonged, therefore, in early times, to the lordly house of the Fitzhughs. 1250, Hen. II. granted to Henry son of Ralph de Ravenswath free warren in Applegarth. At the time of Kirkby's Inquest a bailiff of Richmond, Robert de Applegarth, who took his name from the place that he occupied, held a carucate of land there under Hugh Fitz Henry. Robert de Applegarth and Thomas his son are not unknown in the annals of the town of Richmond. Applegarth continued in the possession of the Fitzhughs till the sixteenth century, when it passed away, with one of the co-heiresses of the house of Ravenswath, to William Parr, K.G., Marquis of Northampton. A poet he was and the friend of poets, and after many troubles and one very narrow escape, as Camden tells us, "he sweetly ended his life: a man very well versed in the more delightfull sort of studies, as musick, love-toys, and other courtly dalliances." His grave was opened at Warwick in the reign of James I. and they found the rosemary and the bay still green around him.

The earl made a grant of Applegarth for life to a faithful retainer of his, Thomas son of Geoffrey Middleton, Esq., of Middleton Hall, in Westmerland. He married a daughter of William Conyers, Esq., of Marske, by whom he had a large family. She died in 1569 and was buried at Marske, where a monument was set up over her tomb which is now destroyed. Her husband died before her in 1565, and the inventory of his effects at Applegarth is still in existence. He was a man of substance, and had a good establishment at Applegarth. There were at that place eleven horses and fifteen milch kine. His silver plate, which was kept in the parlor, was worth about 201. shaping apparrel (for he introduces that west country word into Richmondshire) there were one or two curious items. His best suit was of yellow satin and was worth 31. In addition to this he had two other suits of clothes, of taffety & velvet and a short gown of cloth. His coat of steel was valued at 20s., and besides this he had a crimson velvet coat of cloth of gold worth 3L 6s. 8d.: this was probably the livery coat of the Marquis his master. In the hall, the principal apartment, there were only a table, a cubboard, two chairs, two buffet forms and a

Besides this scanty furniture there were, strange to say, in the same room a hanger or bench to put cheeses on and a plate on which the family roasted the apples that grew in the orchard! Few people would like, in these days, to fill the principal room in their houses, in which they sat, and perhaps slept, with apples and cheeses.

The Marquis of Northampton died in 1571 without lawful issue, and his estate, therefore, escheated to the crown. In 1629, Charles I. granted the manor of Ravenswath, including Applegarth, and fee farm rents to the value of 47l. 13s. 1d. out of Clints, Marske, and East Applegarth to the citizens of London, they paying a crown rent of 881. 10s. 4d. a year to him and his successors. In 1633, the citizens sell their recent acquisition for 3,110l. 13s. 4d. to Jerome Robinson of St. Trinians near Richmond, gentleman, and John Robinson, gen., his Jerome Robinson died without issue, and his estates descended to his brother John, who resided some time at Applegarth. I give a genealogical sketch of his descendants.

Applegarth, 3rd son of Leonard Robinson of St. Trinians. Bur. in the chancel of Marske Jan. 17, 1656.

John Robinson, the joint purchaser of = Syth, daughter of Leonard Smelt of Kirkby Fletham, Esq., by Syth, daughter of Edmund Allen of Gatherley, bap. at Kirkby Fletham February 22, 1596-7.

son of Kirkby Hill, Esquire, æt. 47, 1665. Will dat. 14 Mar. 1673. Pro. at Richmond 30th. Bur. at Kirkby Hill 23rd.

Percival Phil-Middleton. lips of Wens- Syth mar. Ninian Colling of Kirkby Hill. Bur. there 29 Dec. ley, gen., by Cath. dau. of Wm. Robia-1687. 木 son of Rokeby, Elizabh md. Matw Ber-

1. Leo Robin-Lucy, dau. of Matthew Robinson of 2. Thomas Robin-Margaret, son of Applegarth daur. of Afterwards Mr. John Easby & Skeeby, Bartlett mar. at Marake of Rich-15 Feb. 1656-7. mond. Nunc. will dated Adm^x to at Skeeby 4 Mar. 1670-1. Proved her husband. 20 Apr. seq.

Jerome Robinson of Kirkby Hill, Esquire, set. 6, 1665. Mentioned in his father's will. Died s. p., leaving his sisters co-heirs. Bur. at Kirkby Hill 3 Mar. 1674-5.

Mary, married Roger Colville, Esq., of Wathcoat. Bur. at Kirby Hill Aug. 5, 1674. Lucy, mar James Cook of Stockton-on-Tees. Syth, mentd 1673, mar. at Stockton 12 Jan. 1691, John Morton, Archdeacon of Northumberland. Elizabeth. Anne. Mentioned 1673.

of Easby, gen. A minor 1671. father His leaves him his lands in Skeeby & his lands in Gaterley.

John Robinson = Anne, dau. of Wm. Smith of Easby, M.D., by Anne dau. of Francis Layton of Rawden. Esquire, sister to Wm. Smith, the antiquary, living 1714.

Thomas Robinson to whom his father leaves the "Frerie" in Richmond. Ancestor, ut puto, of John James Robinson, Esquire, the present owner of the Friarage.

Syth, born 14 & bp. 20 Jan. 1657-8, at Marske. Elizabeth. Margaret. Mary.

All mentd 1670.

John Robinson, bp. at Easby, 8 Feb. 1690-1. A merchant in Leeds.

Thomas Robinson of Easby, gen.

Anne, baptized at Easby, 22 Oct. 1693.

Elizabeth, married James Kitchingman of Leeds, merchant, A

In 1675 the granddaughters of John Robinson, by his son Leonard, sell Ravenswath and Applegarth to Sir Thomas Wharton of Edlington, kt., for 8,900L, and they descend with the heiress of the Whartons to the Byerleys of Goldsbro'. In 1764, Elizabeth Byerley, the last surviving member of the family, bequeaths Ravenswath, &c., to her five cousins, Frances Lady Legard, Jane Fisher, Philadelphia Lady Cayley, Henrietta Digby, and Lucy Osbaldeston, share and share alike. In 1775, by a decree in Chancery the estates were sold to John Kilvington on behalf of three of the co-heirs, Legard, Digby, and Osbaldeston. In 1788, Sir George Cayley, Bart., Digby Cayley, clerk, and John Cayley, Esq., all of Brompton, devisees in trust under the wills of the said co-heirs, sell the manor of Ravenswath, &c., to James Hutchinson, M.D., for 4,475L. At the dispersion of Dr. Hutchinson's property in 1814, Applegarth was purchased by the late John Hutton, Esq., of Marske.

COMMONS AND MOORS. On these fertile subjects of controversy there has been at various periods a good deal of litigation between the landowners in the parish of Marske and their neighbours, especially with reference to the rights of entercommon.

The following document is an agreement, as to these points, at a very early period between the owners of Marrick, Marske, and Skelton.

Hoc cerografatum factum et indentatum in die nativitatis S. Joh. Baptistæ anno regni regis Edwardi (filii regis Edwardi) quarto decimo, testatur quod cum controversia mota fuisset inter dominum Johannem Aske, militem, dominum de Marrik, ex prima parte, ac dominum Herschulphum Clesseby, militem, dominum de Merske, ex secunda parte, et dominum Halnatheum de Hanlaby, militem, dominum de Skelton, ex tercia parte, pro diversis communibus pertinentibus ad dominia de Marrik, Merske et Skelton; unde concordati fuerunt unanimi consensu et assensu horum omnium trium pareium coram domino Ricardo de Bingham (Berningham in alia copia) et domino Johanne de Doncastre, militibus, tunc justiciariis, in forma subscripta. predictus dominus Johannes Aske cognovit et concessit, pro se et heredibus suis, predicto domino Herschulpho, heredibus et omnibus tenentibus suis de Merske, ex australi parte aquæ forestiæ, et Halnatheo de Halnaby, heredibus et omnibus tenentibus suis de Skelton, ex australi parte aquæ forestæ, communiam pasturæ ad omnia animalia sua omni tempore anni, capris et porcis tantum exceptis, in omnibus vastis, pascuis, boscis subboscis et moris tanquam ad dominium de Marrik pertenentibus, spectantibus et jacentibus, ex australi parte aque de Brathowe que dividit descendendo inter dominia de Marrik et Merske, a alba via quæ venit a Helwathe in le Swale, salvans semper quod antedictus Johannes Aske nec heredes sui non impedientur, perturbentur, nec molestentur per predictos dominum Harschulphum et Hanlatheum, nec heredes suorum, cepandi, fossandi, murendi et cladendi in moris pertenentibus dominio de Marrik, et jacentibus ex australi parte aquæ de Brathowe: et si predictus dominus Johannes Aske ita includit se ipsum tunc sessabit communias pasturæ quas habet in moris dominiorum de Marske et Skelton et tenebit se cum mora sua propria, istis

indenturis in aliquo non obstantibus. Et predictus dominus Herschulphus cognovit et concessit-tenentibus de Marrik et Skelton,-ex australi parte aque foreste communiam pasture-(ut supra)-ex boriali parte aque le Brathowe, a alba via que venit a Helwath in le Swale—salvans semper—(ut supra)—Et predictus dominus Halnatheus cognovit (etc.) tenentibus de Marrik et Merake ex australi parte aquæ forestæ, communiam pasturæ usque summitatem albæ viæ quæ venit a Helwath, et sicut aqua celestis dividit inter dominia de Merske et Skelton usque lapidem stantem in orientali parte de Hesilhowe, et sic linialiter discendendo ad cornarium clausorum de Skelton, et sicut illi extendunt usque in aquam forestæ; salvans (ut supra). Et ut ista vera concordia facta per concensum et assensum omnium trium parcium stet firma et stabilis imperpetuum, nos, dicti dominus Johannes, Hersculphus et Halnatheus, obligamus nos et heredes nostros in ducentas libras sterlingorum. Testibus domino Ric. Bingham, domino Johanni de Doncastre, millitibus ao justiciariis, domino Stephano le Scrope rectore ecclesise de Mersk, Arnaldo de Croft, Willelmo de Stappilton, Galfrido de Melsinby, Elia de Downom, Rogero et multis aliis. Data apud Stellings.

This agreement, however, did not succeed in allaying all controversies and disputes. On the 29th of Apr. 18 Hen. VII., Sir William Conyers, kt., the arbitrator in a. suit between Roger Aske, Esq., and Chr. Conyers of Marske, Esq., for lands between Skelton and Bradabeck, made the following award—that both claimants should entercommon thereon with their cattle, and that no tenant of Marske or Marrick should grave turves upon it; and William Aske, Esq., entered into a bond of 100l. that his father, Roger Aske, Esq., should observe the award. After this disputes again broke out with great violence, as soon as the Phillips came to Marske, with reference to the moors between that place and Marrick.

ARTHUR PHILLIP of Marske, gen., v. John Sayre of Marrick, Esq., and Dorothyr his wief, "concerninge the right, etc. of one great waste conteyninge by estimacion 100 [Qs. 1,000?] acres, lying betwixte a little becke called Bradowe becke on the south and the more of Skelton on the northe, and for the alterynge and turnyng of a small watercourse descending of the more of Marrycke from two little sprynges called Bryskells to Bradowe becke." The matter was referred to the decision of Thomas Earl of Sussex, the President of the Council in the North, and of Sir Tho. Gargrave, kt., Sir Nich. Fairefax, kt., John Vaughan, Wm. Tanckerd, Lawrence Meres, and Thomas Eymes, Requiers, and, for default of an award, to the arbitrament of the earl only. He examines evidences, and the deed between Aske, Cleseby, and Halnaby, and "Sayre shewed one auncyente dede under seale, whereby it appeared that the Duke of Bretton had graunted to one Aske, auncestor of the wyfe of the said John Sayre, that all his landes on the este side of one waye that leadeth from Marske to Bradwathe, and so to Therelgate and to Ryth, and so to the rover of Swale, as his owne lande goeth, shoulde be forth of the forrests."

Witnesses ex parts Saier.—Adam Spenceleye; Roger Cherrye; Gregorie Metcalf of Marrycke, yeoman, ag. 63; Wm. Close of Marrycke, husbandman, 53; Tho. Helmsleye of Marrycke, servantte, 58; Wm. Hawkyns of Heley, par. Massam, 72; Wm. Hall "of the castell of Stangsyde in Swadell, gresman, about the age of 99 years, all his lyf hath decelt within a myle and a half thereof."

- 1.54 "The awncient bownders betwene the common moores of the manors of Marrigge and Marske are these, viz. First, from the water of Swale upp Bradehowe beake to a hoole [nere Broadhowbecke] callide Hell pott [hole], to an olde white wall under Gaveloake-howe, and soo forthe to a spring callide Marrigge well [kell], and to a [great] standing stone in the side [east end] of Hazelhowe, and then to the stone man to (on) the height of Coake-howe, and soo to Moze myer headde (from the water of Swale upp the northe side of Bradehowebecke to Marrigge kell, and from thence to Cokko hill, and so forthe to Mose myers, and to the Whitegate). [Hawkyns dyd se Wyllam Aake, esquyer, lord of the manor of Marrycke abowt 60 yeares past by his offycers and tenants enjoye all the groundes uppon the sowthe syde of the sayd bounders and as far on the north syde of Brodhowbeck as the sayd bounders extend].
- 2. 3. "The groundes callide Heselhowe and Hawethornes [on the northe syde of Bradhowebeck] are parcell of the manor of Marrigge. Hathe sene the Askes and Bulmers, owners of the manors of Marrigge cutt downe, carrye awaye, and burne at theire leade bales suche wodde as grewe apon the saide ij parcells of grounde, and also the tenantes of Marrigg didde grave turffes and carrye the same awaye, and milkide theire yeuies and hadde brakes and have for the saide shepe and cattaile apon the saide growndes of Heselhowe and Hawethornes, and hadde the brakens ling and thornes growing apon the same, and carryed awaye the same, and occupiede the same on the northe side of Bradehoweheake, unto the saide bownders before expressed as in the first interrogatorye [som parte of the sayd thornes cut downe, for foddering theyre shepe uppon the sayd grounde and som part thereof browght home to the fyer and part to the bayles.] (Cherrye alleagithe the profites to be taken of the said growndes called Heselhowe and Hawethornes from the north side of Bradehowebeake unto the bownders of the lordshippe of Skelton, and to the said bounders betwene the saide lordeshippes of Marske and Marrigge). [Hath sene the tenants buyld lockes and shepe fooldes apon the said two groundes and have hay stackes standing apon the same.] Helmsley hymself hath had hay standing at the foote of Hawthornes and therwith foddered his cattells sondrye years together]. [Hall hath sene Master Aske owner of the lordship of Marryck have a stak of hay uppon Heslehowe and there used to fodder his shepe and spaned lambes and mylked ewes uppon the sayd ground].
- 4. "Hath sene the bayelielye of Marrigg take awaye from the tenantes of Marske and Skelton certains wodde gotten in the saide parcells of grounde callide the Thornes, and also the officers and inheritors of Marrigg have taken away lings from the tenantes of Skelton and Marske which they hadde gotten uppon the saide growndes callide Haselhowe and Hawethornes. (Tenants of Skelton have bene amercide in the court held within the manor of Maryck for getting truffes and ling). [Syr Rauf Bulmer, knt., owner of the lordshipp of Marrycke gave charge to his baylyf that no tenant of Skelton should carrye away turfes or lynge lest therby hys ryoltye might be demynished]
- 5. "Knowithe the ij springes within the lordeshippe of Marrigge callide Ferssekelde spring and Brisselkelde spring descending and coming (into a place callid Stelling dubbe and soo) into Bradehowe becke.
- 6. "Knowithe a plase in the lordeshippe of Marrigg callide Marrigge stelling at headde of Bradehowe beake. The saide growndes lying apon bothe sides of Bradehowebecke from the saide stelling to the plase where the saide sprynge dothe fall into Bradehowebecke and downe to the Hell pott ar the soile and grownde of the
- ⁵¹ From the breviate of Spenceley's evidence. Additions from the breviate of other depositions are in (), and from the depositions themselves in [].

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saide John Sayer and Dorothe his wife, and parcell of the saide manor of Marrigge. Hathe sene the tenantes of Marrigg fishe in Bradehowebeake on bothe sides. (Dothe knowe verye well the saide damme callide Marrigge stelling dubbe, which is at the headde of Bradehowebeake, and by reasone of riding the bownder he dothe knowe that the grounde lying next and of either side of Bradehowebeake from Hell potte hole upwardes to the headde of Bradehowebeake & to the saide Marrigge stelling and damme or dubbe, and on bothe sides the same where the saide springes fall into Bradehowebeake and upp to the headdes of the saide springes is the soile or common wast belonging to the lordeshippe of Marrigge whereof John Saier and Dorothe his wiff are the owners). (For that he uside to kepe shepe uppon the saide groundes, he knowithe the growndes lying adjoining on either side of Bradehowebeake from the saide Stelling dubbe and the headde of Bradehowebeake and downe Bradehowebeake to the water of Swale, onelye exceptinge certaine closes on the northe side of Bradehowebeake and also upwardes to the saide springes callide Brisselkelde is the soile of the saide John Sayer and Dorothye his wiff.)

7. "Dothe se that the saide plase callide Marrigge stelling or Marrigge dubbe unto the plase where the saide springes enterithe unto the saide dubbe and so forthe downe Bradehowebeake is and continew running, and is fedde with the saide spring with sufficient water for declaring of a bownder, and that there is water sufficient remaining for all maner of cattaile to be wateride withall. Howebeit in drye tyme and sommer seasone the saide springes doo drye upp and then Bradehowebeake must and dothe in some plases lye drye. (Hemesleye addithe that yet still Feresekell spring dothe continuallye fede the Stelling dubbe and Stelling continuallye dothe serve Bradehowebeake.) (Hakin saithe that indeede the saide defendant hathe taken awaye one of the saide springes and turnide the same to dryve a mill.")

Award of the Earl of Sussex.—"We order that the Whyte waye called the Whyte gate as yt extendeth from the heighte of the moore where the heven water delyth betwixte the manors of Marske and Skelton untill Braddowebecke, & from the ende of the said waye, adjoyning to Braddow becke, the said Bradow becke untill the ryver of Swale, ys the ryghte & trewe bounders betwixte the mannors of Marryke & Marske—within sixe years they shall with walle, quycke sett or other fence to be made uppon or adjoyning to the este side of the waye called Whitegate, severe & devyde the said mores & commons. The said severance shalbee made alonge Braddowe becke. The course of the said becke to bee so indyfferently used, that yt maye in moste & fytteste places, by corners & boughts, sarve the groundes with water." Other orders are then made about erecting boundary stones & setting out the moor and graving turves. The wall along Whitegate was to be made at the joint expence of the parties. Philipp was to "place certain meare-stones there for the knowledge of the said bounders" and gave bond to Sayer for performance.

"ARTHUR PHILIPP, of Marske, Esq., v. AVERY UVEDALE of Maryke towne, Esq.—Bill addressed to the Quene our Soveraigne Ladie and hir honorable counsell established in the North partes. [speaks of his wife as dead, and recites Sussex's award] Your said orator, sekinge to perfurme the said award, did cause certen greate meare stones to be placed a lange the east parte of the said waye called Whyte gate,—and did fully minde and intende to have proceeded in makinge the said wall. Uvedaile myslykinge the quiett and frendlye concord and good agreement had between your said orator and the said John Saier, and not vewinge the greate travell and paines taken by the said Righte Honorable Earle in brynginge the said contraversye to end

by his said award, and sekinge to cause your said orator and his sucrties to forfaite there said obligacion, did the first daie of June last past in the nyght tyme, beinge accompanied with divers unknowen and evill disposed persons to the number of sex or seaven with force and arms enter into the said more called Marake more beinge the frehold of your said orator—and did remove and carye away viijth of the said greate meare stones." Damage 201.

ARTHURE PHILLIPPES, Esq., v. AVEREY UVEDALL, Esq., JAMES RAKESTRAY, and HENRY FREAR—Decree. Ebor. 24 Maij. 1576. "Complainte for enteringe into a greate grounde [conteyninge by estimacion a thousande acres, betweene Bradehowebecke of the southe, and the moore of Skelton on the northe: and is bounded upon the west of Whitegate, and of the east upon the olde inclosures of the mannor of of Marske,] parcel of the mannor of Marske nere to Stellinge-dubbe, and also alonge Bradhowe-beck, and to a place nere adjoyninge to a way or a gayte called Whitegaite, laitly inclosed with a greate stone wall; and for castinge downe ryotously of eleaven greate gappes of the wall. Defendantes have not appeared to aunswere, mynding, as yt was alledged, to cast downe more of the wall before any order should be taken agaynst them. Attachement ys awardyd agaynst some of them for non-appearance. [Sussex's award recited.] Parte [of the wall] were maid by the plaintif, by force of the award, and ys casten doune by defendantes. Orderyd by the vyce president and counsell that defendantes, nor any for them, shall caste downe any more of the wall. Plaintif shall at his pleasure maik upp the gappes. Quousque, &c."

Draft Answer, (either never filed, or allowed to be filed afterwards). Frear, not guilty. Uvedale "is and was seasid in demeane, as of fee, of the thirde parte of the mannor and lordshipe of Marrigge with th'appurtenances conteyninge by estimacion one carucate of land, whereof the ground lately enclosid with a greate stone wall is, and tyme out of mynde of man, alwayes haithe beene parcell. Complainant and John Sayre of Marrigge, Esq., had of late newly erected one greate stone wall upon the grounde, so that defendant and his tenants coulde not have egresse and regresse with cattell to depasture; therefore he with Rakestray his servaunt did in a quyet manner cast down certayne gappes in the wall that his cattell might have their usuall way into the said moore to depasture, accordinge to an awarde and decre in the court of Chauncerye against the said John Sayer and Dorothic his wief.—Without that the defendant is by law bounde by [Sussex's] awarde and order, being a stranger thereunto."

Bradhow beck seems to have been afterwards considered the great boundary between Marske and Marrick. On the 25th of June, 1705, an agreement was made by Lord William Powlett and John Hutton, Esq., by which the middle stream of the beck was to be the exact boundary, and certain minute arrangements were made about the lead ore which might be washed down it.

In the sixteenth century there was some disagreement between the owners of Marske and Skelton about entercommon. On Aug. 9, 37 Hen. VIII., Wm. Conyers, Esq., in pursuance of an award made by Sir Wm. Bulmer, kt., and Chr. Fulthorp, of Richmond, gen., in a suit between him and John Place, of Halnaby, Esq., grants to George Place,

son and heir of the said John, common of pasture for twenty beasts and a hundred sheep throughout the whole lordship of Marske. This privilege was given up on the 21st of October, 1622, by the then owner of Skelton, Wm. Bower of Bridlington Key, merchant, and John his son and heir, to John Hutton, Esq., of Marske, and Matt. Crosby of Marske, husbandman. It appertained to the farm of West Telfit, which is part of the manor of Skelton.

At Feldom, too, there were controversies about entercommon. In the 14th of Edward II., in the presence of the justices at York, the Abbat and Convent of Jervaux allow certain persons to have common at Feldom on the north side of Clevedale beck. These persons are, Stephen le Scrope rector of Marske, Harschulph de Cleseby lord of the vill, and Robert Potter (the plaintiffs in the suit), and the other free tenants in the place, viz., John de Marske, the Abbat of St. Agatha, Peter de Swenythwayt, the Prioress of Marrick, Roger Bevias, Roger Bertram, Thos. cementarius, Henry Todde, John Warni, Roger fil. Hewis, John fil. Isold, John cementarius, heredes Will' fil. Conan, and Roger de Foresta. In the next century, Wm. Conyers having obtained the king's writ of assize of novel disseisin against Sir Richard Fitzhugh, kt., and Wm. Burgh touching the right of common pasture in Feldom, a royal warrant of 10 Dec. 1482, directed Sir Richard Neel, kt., and Roger Towneshend to hold the assize accordingly. A century later there was another suit about the same right between Matthew Earl of Lennox and his wife and Arthur Philip and his wife, and the earl binds himself on the 22nd Nov. 6 Eliz. to abide by the decision of Sir Wm. Babthorpe, and Peter Vavasor, Chr. Roaxby, and Wm. Tankerd, Esqrs., the arbitrators. What was the result I do not know.

All questions like these are now at an end, for the moors have been divided and the rights fully ascertained and laid down. On the 12th of May 1809, an act of parliament was passed for enclosing Marske moor, containing 1,233 acres, and empowering John Bradford of Kirkby Fleetham, land surveyor, to apportion it, John Mutton, Esq., being the lord of the manor, and he, James Tate, the rector, and Thos. Errington, Esq., of Clints, the owners of all the parish. Marrick moor was, I believe, enclosed in the 52nd of Geo. III. An eighth of the minerals throughout the parish of Marske is reserved as a royalty.

JAMES RAINE.

⁵⁵ See any Law Dictionary, under the word "Assize," for the exact technicalities of this old mode of bringing about a trial of right.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.—P. 2. Line 26 from top, for east read west.

P. 12. Thomas Robinson, rector of Wycliffe, died in 1769.
P. 17. Dean Wanley married the daughter of Sir Henry, and the sister of Sir John,

P. 23. For moritur read aspicit.

P. 25. Line 10 from top, for minature read miniature.

P. 33. Addition to the Cleseby pedigree, for which I am indebted to my friend Mr. Walbran. Robert Abbat of Fountains grants "domino Harsculpho de Cleseby et Johanni filio Willelmi filii predicti domini H." all the land belonging to the abbey between the common pastures of Whitker and Thorneker in Dishforth near Ripon. Dated in 1296.

EARLY GERMAN VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.

Great interest has always been felt in this country in regard to the earliestprinted versions of the Sacred Scriptures in our language. Many works of great research have been devoted to this subject alone; and even Anderson's elaborate "Annals of the English Bible" cannot be said to have exhausted the history of our early English printed translations. But these, however interesting they may be to English readers, were all of a date much subsequent to the versions printed in Germany, Italy, Flanders, and France, and even in Spain. The earliest English translation of the Scriptures was not printed till about 1526, or sixty years after the earliest German Bible issued from the press in 1466; while in Italy, Malermi's Bible was printed at Venice in 1471; in Flanders, we have the version of Cologne (in the Low German), first printed about 1485; in France, that of Guyard des Moulins, made about the year 1294. and first printed at Paris in 1488. Very little interest, however, has been excited in England regarding these early translations, many of which are very scarce, and probably no perfect series of them is contained in any library. Perhaps in all England there are not twenty copies, at the present day, of the German Bibles printed before the year 1500; and even their very existence seems to have escaped the research of many English writers on the bibliography of the Sacred Volume. We find the learned and diligent Thomas Hartwell Horne apparently ignorant of the German editions prior to those of 1530; for he only tells us, at p. 88, that "so early as the year 1466 a German translation from the Latin Vulgate was printed, the author of which is unknown." We are the more suprised at this, as Mr. Horne repeatedly quotes Le Long's Bibliotheca Sacra, in which almost all of the twelve German editions prior to 1500 are noted. The translation of the Bible by Martin Luther, finished about the year 1534, is by most people in this country, and by many, too, in Germany, thought to be the earliest existing German version; and in that case the English version of Tyndal can justly claim priority. The very earliest editions of the German Bible are as rare, and as much sought after at the present day, as are the first English editions of Tyndal and of Coverdale; but we have recently acquired two copies of a somewhat later date, though still very early; and these we have the pleasure of submitting to the inspection of the Society, with a few remarks on their peculiarities, and on the earliest German versions of the Sacred Writings.

The first translation of the Bible into the vulgar tongue, north of the Alps, was made at a very early period; quite as soon, indeed, as the famous version prepared from the original Hebrew and Greek, by St. Jerome, for the use of the southern nations on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Ulphilas, Bishop of the Westrogoths, translated the Holy Scriptures between the years 350 and 388; and, fortunately, a portion of this version, in the Mæso-Gothic language, has come down to our times, and has been often printed.

Other versions in more modern German—approaching, indeed, closely to the language of the printed Bibles—yet remain in manuscript in Germany. In the library of Stuttgardt, there is a translation of the New Testament by John Viler von Koburg, bearing date 1351.

In the Royal Library at Vienna there are two MS. versions of the whole Bible; one in two volumes, bearing date respectively 1446 and 1464; and the other the well-known magnificent Bible of the Emperor Wenceslaus, 1378 to 1400, which is ornamented with splendid miniature paintings.

In the Ducal Library at Gotha, there is another German MS. version, in beautiful condition, and very finely illuminated. It originally came from Munich, and was probably executed for the noble Bavarian family of Hofer von Lorenstein, as the arms of that house appear twice in the illuminations. There is also, in the same library, a splendid MS. version of the New Testament, likewise brought from Munich about two hundred years ago.

None of these manuscript versions agree, we believe, with the printed copies; so that it is evident that many separate versions of the Sacred Scriptures must have been executed in Germany prior to the invention of printing, and especially, perhaps, about the period when that great art was struggling into existence.

- 1. The earliest-printed German Bible is presumed to be of the date of 1466, though some would assign it to the year 1462. It was printed by Henry Eggesteyn at Augsburg; and though of great rarity, there are at least twelve copies in existence.
- 2. The second Bible was printed by Mentelin, probably at the same place and in the same year; but some bibliographers maintain that this is really the earliest-printed version. It differs materially from that of Eggesteyn.
- 3. The third German Bible is likewise from the Augsburg press, and was printed there by Jodocus Pflanzen, about the year 1475. This is the first Bible that is adorned with woodcuts; but we have never had the good fortune to see the volume. The Munich and Stuttgardt libraries both contain copies of this version.
- 4. The fourth version was printed at Nuremberg, about 1475; and the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, at Augsburg, in 1475, 1477 (twice), and 1480. In these later versions (for such they really seem to be, and not mere copies of other earlier-printed Bibles), the year and printer's name first appear. We saw recently, in a bookseller's shop in London, the Augsburg version of 1477 (No. VI.); but the extravagant price asked for it placed it beyond our means. It was in fine condition, but was not adorned with woodcuts.
- 9. Of the ninth German Bible, published at Nuremberg in 1483 by Anthon Koburger, we are happy to exhibit a copy this evening. in two volumes, and has yet the richly-tooled and stamped binding on the oaken boards of the backs. The clasps still remain, and one of the volumes retains its richly-ornamented brass corners and central boss. The book is printed in double columns, with Roman numerals on the pages; and the paper is as firm and the ink as black as in any work printed in these luxurious days of ours. It is well known that the old printers not merely strove to reproduce in their types the calligraphy of the ancient manuscripts, but they sought, too, by rude wood-cuts, to emulate the miniatures with which their manuscripts were generally The art of the illuminator had not then died out; and they no doubt availed themselves readily of the services of those artists whom they were about entirely to displace. It will be seen that the initial letters in this Bible are left blank in the printing, and afterwards filled in by the hand; while on the initial letters of some of the more important headings much care has been bestowed. At the commencement of the book of Genesis there is an elaborate illumination upon a woodcut representing the creation of woman. This seems to have been a favourite subject with the old illuminators; for we find it repeated in

the Bible of 1494, and also in the Life of Christ of 1515; both of which works are on the table here. Dispersed through the two volumes of this Bible are a large number of woodcuts—rude, indeed, in execution, but of great value as examples of the costumes prevailing in Germany in the 15th century, and throwing not a little light on the domestic furniture and usages of that period. All these woodcuts, more than 100 in number, are coloured—probably by the same hand that put in the The colouring is vivid-somewhat like children's work initial letters. of the present day; but it gives life to these quaint pictures. book of Genesis contains by far the most woodcuts, the stirring events recorded in that part of the Sacred Volume having always afforded a wide field for the painter. The fall of our first parents exhibits the evil spirit twined around the tree of knowledge, but with the head and bust of a man clothed in a scarlet garment. In the passage of the Red Sea, the waters that overwhelm Pharoah and his host are duly painted red. But perhaps the most extraordinary figure in the whole book is that of the elephant of Maccabees. The animal itself was evidently unknown to the painter, save by some distorted figure in illuminations; and the disproportion between the elephant, and the castle, and men he carries on his back, is even greater than the painter's license can claim. In the Apocalypse the artist has been most impartial; for amid the guilty ones of the earth he has placed a Pope with his tiara, a Cardinal, a Bishop, an Emperor, and a King. In spite of many defects of drawing, and a lamentable want of perspective, there is yet a degree of dignity of expression in the features of many of the individuals represented, and the stiff folds of the dresses of the females would delight an ardent mediævalist. We cannot say that all the figures are equally dignified. The position of Moses, in the woodcut of the burning bush, is sadly constrained and awkward. As to the language of this version, on comparing it with that of the preceding Bibles, of all of which versions we have portions in Kehrein's work, we decidedly regard it as superior to all that went before it. It is, throughout, rich, strong, nervous, idiomatic German; and we do not wonder that Luther, in his translation of 1532, when he evidently had this version before him, adopted from it whole phrases and sentences without alteration. the ready appliances and inventions for facilitating printing at the present day, we can hardly understand the difficulties under which the early printers laboured in perfecting their books. No wonder that old Anthon Koburger, at the end of this Bible, thus expresses himself:-"This praiseworthy work of the entire Holy Writ, called the Bible, beyond all other previously-printed German Bibles, clearer,

more truthfully and closely translated into vulgar German from the Latin text, and ornamented with beautiful figures, hath here an end. Printed by Anthony Koburger, in the excellent imperial town of Nuremberg, after the birth of Christ and the law of Grace the fourteen hundreth and eighty-third year, on the Monday after Invocavit; and, for the happy conclusion of the same, be praise, honour, and glory to the Holy Trinity, and One God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, who liveth and reigneth, God for all eternity.—Amen." As to the author of this translation, it is thought by some to have been Nicholas Syber, a canon of Eisenbach. The learned Keysler, in his travels in Germany, 1776, states that he saw a MS. of the Bible at Giätz in Styria, written by Erasmus Stratter in Saltzburg in 1469, which exactly agreed with this version. On the fly-leaf of the first volume of this copy, we read, in a very old German-text hand, "This Old Testament is given to Black Wentz, a dwarf in Eger." Probably Black Wenceslaus was a dwarf high in favour at the Bohemian Court. In the second volume we read on the fly-leaf, "This New Testament is given to St. Hymbert's Kirk, and to the public."

10—12. The tenth German Bible before the year 1500 was published at Strasburg in 1485, the eleventh at Augsburg in 1487, and the twelfth in the same town in 1490.

Before this time, the Scripture had also been translated into the Low German or Nieder Deutsch tongue; and two versions were printed at Cologne before 1490. The third Low German version, of which we can exhibit a copy, was printed in Lubeck in 1494. It is an immensely thick volume and in excellent preservation, but has not the original binding. In the woodcuts and ornamentation of the initial letters we can trace a great change from the severe simplicity of Koburger's Bible of 1483. The approach of the Renaissance or semi-classic style is plainly visible; but what the woodcuts have gained in elaboration they have decidedly lost in expression. We have rarely seen anywhere, not even among the hideous paintings of Teniers and Ostade, more repulsive figures than some of those in this Bible. Their expression is heavy, gross, and sensual in the extreme, though the proportions of the figures are more correct than in the Bible of Koburger. As examples of a change in costume (for fashions varied in those days as rapidly as they do at present), the book has considerable interest. The female headdress differs from that of Koburger's Bible of 1483; but no female headgear can surpass the extravagance of that of King Pharoah at the commencement of the book Here the hair of the Egyptian monarch is frizzed out like an umbrella beneath the royal crown, so as to cover the face nearly to the tip of the nose. We would call attention, also, to the singular figure of Moses in the opposite woodcut, where the Hebrew child, after being saved from the waters of the Nile, is making his breakfast out of a saucepan upon something exceedingly like sausages or black puddings. In another plate, in the Second Book of Kings, an arquebus or handgun is being fired from the shoulder.

As a sequel to those two fine editions of the early German Scriptures, we would call attention to another early-printed book upon the table, the Life of Christ, by Ludolph the Carthusian, in the Low German or Dutch language. It is a volume in fine condition, with the original binding and clasps; and though printed after the commencement of the 16th century, the initial letters and illuminations are put in by hand. The Albrecht Durer style of figure is here well-marked, but the architectural details are still purely Gothic. It will be observed that the Devil, in the Temptation of our Lord in the Wilderness, and elsewhere in the volume, is represented with a double face, in accordance with the well-known descriptions of his appearance at the witch-sabbaths of those days.

As a specimen of solid old binding, though of nearly a century later, we exhibit a Flemish Bible, that of Jacob Paets, about 1630, with an immense number of woodcuts by Christian Lichen. In spite of the improved manipulation we greately prefer old Koburger's rude and vigorous engravings.

Of Latin early-printed Bibles we exhibit two, not much larger than the ordinary Bibles of the present day. One was printed at Basle by the famous Froben in 1495; and the other, which possesses much the clearer type of the two, by Jerome Paganini of Brixen, at Venice, in 1496.

Lastly, we exhibit a pretty MS. on vellum of the four Gospels, perhaps the work of a French scribe about the year 1420. It was on such copies of the four Evangelists that witnesses were formerly sworn in courts of justice. It contains only four miniatures; but they are neatly executed, and the whole MS. is in fine condition.

We trust we have not wearied the patience of our readers on a subject on which all are interested—the earlier editions of that Sacred Volume which all reverence as the Inspired Word of God.

EDW. CHARLTON, M.D.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, 6 February, 1860.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

Annual Report.—Dr. Charlton read the 47th yearly summary of the Society's position. Its contents have chiefly appeared in the previous reports of proceedings. The chairman had liberally advanced the purchase money (1,000l.) for the site of a museum, free of interest for six months. 645l. had been subscribed towards this object, and the report appealed for further contributions. Among the donors of the year, Sir Walter Trevelyan was especially entitled to thanks for his valuable additions to the library. The report was unanimously adopted, and thanks were voted by acclamation to the chairman for his liberality.

LIFE MEMBERS.—Resolved, that on payment of ten guineas in one sum, any gentleman may become a life member.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.—Patron: His Grace the Duke of North-umberland, K.G.—President: Sir John Swinburne, Bart.—Vice-Presidents: The Right Honorable Lord Ravensworth, Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart., John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., and John Clayton, Esq.—Treasurer: Matthew Wheatley, Esq.—Secretaries: Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., and the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D.—Council: The Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, the Rev. James Raine, and Messra. Thomas Bell, William Dickson, John Dobson, Martin Dunn, John Fenwick, William Kell, William Hylton Dyer Longstaffe (editor), Edward Spoor, Robert White, and William Woodman.

NEW MENBERS.—The Rev. Dr. Besley of Long Benton, and John Errington of High Warden, William Falla of Crowhall, Thomas James of Otterburn Castle, W. Roddam of Boddam, and Nicholas Wood of Hetton, Esqrs.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From Mr. Dickson of Alnwick. Pipe-Rolls of Northumberland, 1, 2, 3 Edw. I., 1273-4-5, and 4, 5, 6 Edw. I., 1276-7-8; privately printed at Newcastle, 1854-1860.—From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Lord Neave's address to its members, 23 Dec. 1859.—From the Royal University of Christiania. The following publications at Christiania, 1847-1859: Olaf Den Helliges Saga ved Snorre Sturlasson, 1853.—Fagrskinna, 1847.—Morges Historie i Kvrtfattet Udtog af P. A. Munch, Fjerde Udgave, 1858.—Almindelig Norsk Huus-Kalender med Primstav og Merkedage, 1859.—Tale og Cantate ved det Norske Universitets Mindefest for Kong Oscar, 1859.—Karlamagnus Saga ok Kappa hans, 1859.—Nordmændenes Ældeste Eude-og Helte-Saga, 1854.—Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindes-merkers Bevaring, 1859.—Personalier oplæste ved Hans Majestæt Kong Oscar den I's Begravelse i Kidderholmskirken den 8 de August, 1859.

ALA PETRIANA.—Dr. Bruce exhibited a drawing of an inscribed Roman stone recently discovered at Carlisle (in excavating foundations for new offices for the Journal newspaper). Mr. McKie, who, during the construction of the new sewerage, had charge of the works, had sent him the drawing, and also informed him that a perfect specimen of a Roman hand-lamp, with also a little god, beautifully carved, had been found in the same place. Dr. Bruce made the following remarks:—

The stone is about 5ft. 3in. long, and a foot thick. It is broken and imperfect, having suffered from that vengeance on the part of the Caledonians, on the occasion of a successful onslaught, which so many of the relics of Rome in these parts bear marks of. That part of the inscription, which no doubt told of the occasion of its being cut, is lost; but there can be little doubt that it was to commemorate the erection of some . building of importance—probably a temple. The names of officials engaged in the work are also lost, with the exception of the fragments of four letters. Notwithstanding these ravages the stone is of great value, and that part of the inscription that is left gives us information which we did not possess before. The inscription may be thus read: — "LVCA-(NVS) PRAEF(ECTVS) ALAE AVGVSTAE PETRIANAE TORQ(VATAE) M(ILLARIAE) C(IVIVM) R(OMANORVM) D(E)D(ICAVERVNT); Or, D(E)D(ICAVIT). - (This temple was dedicated to _____, by Lucanus, the Prefect of the Petriana Cavalry, surnamed the Augustan, entitled to wear the torque, consisting of a thousand men, all Roman citizens.) The notices which we have previously had of the Ala Petriana have been very scanty. Its name occurs on the Riveling rescript, along with other troops then in Britain, under the charge of Aulus Platorius Nepos. This rescript belongs to the eighth tribuneship of Hadrian, answering to A.D. 124. In Camden's day, a stone (which was lost before Horsley's time) had an inscription, which has been thus read : — "GADYNO VLP(IVS) TRAI(ANVS) EM(ERITVS)

AL(A) PET(RIANA) MARTINS F(ACIENDYM) P(RO)C(VRAVIT)."—This stone was found at Old Penrith. Last summer, a carving upon the side of an old limestone quarry, near Lanercost, was discovered, which also mentions the Ala Petriana. The inscription may be read: — "I(VNIVS) BRVTVS DEC(VRIO) AL(E) PET(RIANE)." Lastly, we have in the Notitia list, after the mention of the Tribune of the First Ælian Cohort of Dacians at Amboglanna, the following entry: - "Præfectus Alæ Petrianæ Petrianis." From this circumstance, it has been inferred that Walton House, the station next west from Amboglanna, is the Petriana of the Notitia. Unfortunately we have met with no stony record of the Ala Petriana at Walton House; though we have three of the Second Cohort of the Tungri, and one of the Fourth Cohort of the Gauls. Let us return to our new inscription. The letters are clearly cut and well formed; no ligatures are introduced; even the letters composing the diphthongs are not tied together. The style of the lettering indicates an early date-probably not later than the Riveling rescript in the time of Hadrian. If, as seems probable from the size and character of the slab, it was attached to a building erected by the Prefect of the Ala, we may infer that this body of troops were at this time resident in Roman Carlisle. Had the inscription occurred on an altar, it might have been made when they were only resting there for a brief space. In no other inscription found in Britain, except this, are we informed that the Ala Petriana was entitled to the epithet of Augustan; that it consisted of a thousand men; that it was composed solely of Roman citizens; and for the first time, the epithet torquata occurs, as applied either to this body of troops or any other in Britain. As the troop was in Britain when Hadrian was, it may have received the epithet of Augustan for some deed of valour done in his presence.

no doubt another token of bravery.

to this Ala the title of bis torquata.

Permission to wear the torque was An inscription found in Italy gives
This body of men must have been much reduced in size when it came to be quartered in the camp at Walton House, which has an area of only 2st acres. It seems also to have lost its ennobling titles. This inscription, though it does not confirm the supposition that Walton House was the Petriana of the ancients, is not inconsistent with that idea.

In connection with the epithet torquata, as applied to the ala, Dr. Bruce, after alluding to the surname Torquatus, given to T. Manlius, because he put on the neckchain (torques) of a Gaul he slew in single combat, produced a curious-looking double ring in bronze, about the size of a bracelet. He could not tell, he said, whether that article ever belonged to some ala entitled to the use of the epithet torquata: it looked very like a handcuff, but it might have been esteemed ornamental in those days. It was found at Birdoswald by Mr. Thomas Crawhall.—The Chairman had hitherto preferred the inference, drawn from the Notitia, that Walton House was Petriana, to the opinion which, from a merely monumental inscription, identified it with Old Penrith. The new discovery complicated matters exceedingly.

WARKWORTH CHURCH.—Mr. Longstaffe read the following paper by the Rev. J. W. Dunn, vicar of Warkworth, on the vestiges of Saxon work revealed during the renovation of his church:—

The church of Warkworth before the extensive repairs which were recently rendered necessary by its ruinous condition consisted of a chancel and nave, principally of the later Norman style. At the west end an Early English tower had been added, possibly some hundred

years afterwards, and upon this a spire of doubtful date.

The greatest alteration would seem to have taken place during the Perpendicular era. At this period the pointed roofs had been removed, the south front of the nave taken down, and a south aisle (with porch and parvise) added, which was connected with the nave by a series of pillars erected upon the site of the south front, and forming a graceful arcade. The walls of the nave had been raised, so as to allow of the introduction of a flat roof and of clerestory windows above the arches.

The clerestory wall must have been somewhat carelessly built, as of late the tokens of decay became so marked and threatening, that last July the structure was pronounced no longer safe for public worship.

In entering upon the restoration of this venerable fabric, one of two courses was to be followed—either to adopt the Norman type or to adhere to the Perpendicular. The former was finally decided upon, and under the direction of a careful and experienced architect, Mr. Dobson of Newcastle, the open roof has been returned to, and the unsightly accumulations upon the north and south walls have been removed.

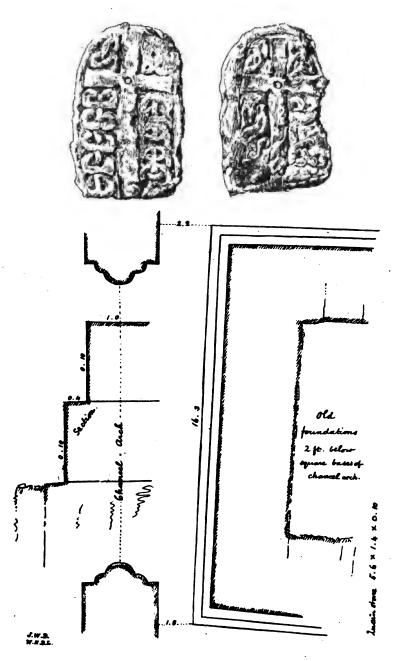
As the work proceeded it gradually became more interesting; for it soon appeared that the stones which had formed the Norman south front had been re-used as far as they would go, particularly on the north side, in raising the walls of the nave to the required height. Accordingly on lowering these walls, mouldings, and shafts, and portions of corbel courses, and grotesque heads, and sometimes monumentul fragments, turned up day after day in picturesque confusion.

The most notable of these remains I caused to be carefully grouped, and was fortunate enough to obtain a photograph of them before the space on which we piled them was needed for other purposes. Many of

them were quite fresh and sharp, having masons' marks as distinct upon them as if they had been carved but yesterday.

There was one relic, however, which surpassed all the rest for interest. It was a sort of small headstone of undoubted Saxon workmanship, which carried the mind far back into the dim and hazy distance of an age long anterior to the clank of the Norman hammer. Could this old stone, I asked myself, have served to decorate the church at Werceworde which Ceolwulph, when he entered Lindisfarne, is said to have granted to the Church of Durham in the year of grace 738?

1738. "Intravit autem [Rex Ceolwlfus] Lindisfarnense monasterium Sancto Cuthberto secum conferens thesauros regios et terras, id est. Bregesne et Wercewords cum suis appendiciis, simul et ecclesia quam ibidem ipse ædificaverat: alias quoque quattuor villas, Wüdecestre, Hwitingham, Eadulfingham, et Eagwifingham." (Sym. Hist. Eccl. Dun., 79). 868. "Denique Osbertus Wercewrde et Tillemuthe, Ælla vero Billingham, Ileclif, et Wigeclif, Crecam quoque sacrilego ausu ipsius ecclesia abripuerant." (Ib. 94.)



Sairon pemains , Wardworth .

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Week after week we examined stone after stone, but there was nothing further which we felt justified in pronouncing of the Saxon era. And so the time passed on, until the subject became all but forgotten.

At length, in some excavations which became necessary in the interior of the nave, at a considerable depth, the foundations of a wall at least four feet in thickness were discovered, consisting of stones many of them to all appearance water rolled, and all very rudely dressed. This was in itself so curious, that a further search was at once determined upon.

To continue the excavation westward was found difficult, and almost impracticable, by reason of interments of old date; and I therefore decided upon digging down on each side of the chancel arch, in order to ascertain whether these foundations had any connection with the Nor-

man building.

The labours of our willing workmen were soon rewarded. As if by instinct they soon laid bare the angles of the east end of what I believe to be that for which I had long been so anxiously searching, the pious

toil of Ceolwulph of old.

Two courses of stone above the footing were quickly exposed. masonry was rude, and the dressing more the product of the pick than the chisel; but the whole work told of men of heavy burdens and untiring energy. At the south-eastern corner of this ancient relic a huge stone lay extended to form the first or lowest course. As this is the usual point at which coins or records are found, I could not resist the sacrilege of raising it. Its removal disclosed to us a longitudinal cavity in the stone below it, exactly such as at the present time is made for the reception of documents. Our anxiety and eagerness may be well imagined, as we dived hastily and breathlessly down to the bottom of this treasure hole in hopeful search for coins or other relics. A reasonable feeling was entertained that our belief would be made certainty by the discovery of some record of Ceolwulph himself. We were doomed to be disappointed! We were too late by hundreds of years! The opening was filled up with rubbish, and not a trace remained of what we were willing to believe it once contained. The probability is, that the Norman builders of the nave and chancel had known of, and themselves ransacked this hiding place of their Saxon predecessors, and had gloried, in their comparatively early day, over the disinterment of what, even to them, must have been ancient memorials.

After obtaining measurements and sections of the remains, these old stones were again unwillingly consigned to their dark repose, never again probably in the time of those who stood curiously watching their rapid burial—never again, it may be, for generations to come—to see the day. Be that as it may, there, within the nave of the old church of Warkworth, they lie, and years hence they will be found, if sought for, but

little changed I warrant after this their latest exposure.

Should any doubt be entertained as to the antiquity of these remains, I may state that the lower courses of our Norman chancel are composed of stones which without question formed a part of the earlier structure, inasmuch as they are identical in shape and working with those which yet remain in statu some two feet below them.

Another, and yet more curious evidence may be adduced, for which I am indebted to the sharp eye of our head workman. The base courses shewed no appearance of having been chamfered, but there was a distinct and decided divergence from the straight line in that portion which had been subjected to the action of the weather—a divergence which many years exposure to the elemental strife even of this ungenial strip of our island can alone explain.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS.—Mr. Thompson, of Jarrow, through Mr. Longstaffe, exhibited a large flint implement, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the broadest part, like an axe-head, beautifully formed, broadest near the front and partially polished at that sharp-edged but somewhat truncated part. The flint is of a deep ochreous colour. Also an implement of white flint $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the broadest part, of a more acute form than the other. These interesting objects were both discovered projecting from "waves" or swellings of alluvial soil at the estuary of the Don near Jarrow, which had been forced up by the weight of heaps of ballast at a little distance. Some have supposed that they were brought in the ballast, as it is said that an implement similar to the first was found in another heap of ballast itself; but this is not forthcoming, and the Rev. Wm. Greenwell states that he has an object, smaller but very similar, which was found at the estuary of the Yorkshire Don near Thorne.

[In a letter to Mr. Lyall, of South Shields, acknowledging receipt of a photograph of the larger flint, Mr. Evans of Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, says:—"It seems to be a very fine example of its kind. I should be inclined to attribute it to the ordinary stone period of this country, as it is precisely of the same character, as far as I can see, to numerous other specimens which have from time to time been found in various parts of England. I have seen a considerable number of them from Norfolk, one as much as nine or ten inches in length. As far as I can judge, this from Jarrow has been fractured at the more pointed end. Though not so carefully ground as at the cutting part, the axes of this class usually have the asperities in other parts, which are left in roughly chipping them out, partially smoothed down by smoothing. The form, as you observe, is quite distinct from that of the implements from the Drift, and there is no reasonable doubt but that it belongs to a much later period."

Dr. Bruce, in allusion to the occurrence of older flints in the Hoxne and Amiens drifts (see Vol. IV., 153), called attention to a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, stating that in excavating the gravel at the Rotherhithe entrance of the Grand Surrey Dock, in 1859, clay tobacco-

pipes were found at from 20 to 30 feet below the present surface. [Mr. Edward Tindall, pipe-maker, of Bridlington, the writer of the letter, has since addressed Dr. Bruce on the subject. He states that Mr. Dinsdale, who gave him the pipes, had himself brought them from the gravel bed. Mr. Anfield of Bridlington Quay also gave him a tobacco-pipe shortly after it was brought up from a depth of 36 feet from the surface. But it seems that this find was only in deepening Mr. Anfield's well 6 feet, and is readily accounted for; as is the occurrence of many flint objects of Mr. Tindall's extensive collection at 5ft. 7in. below the present surface and from 3 to 6 in. deep in the upper part of the drift gravel on which Bridlington town stands. Some of them are very similar to the specimens figured by M. Boucher de Perthes.]

DENISESBURN.—Mr. Longstaffe read a paper by Mr. William Coulson of Grindstone-Law, near Matfen, relative to the site of this battle, fought in 634 by King Oswald against the British invader, King Cedwalla; prefacing it with the scanty documentary evidence.

Nennius names the battle Catscaul, which an annotator queries Catisgual, the battle within the Wall. The annals of Wales call it Cantscaul. Beda says that Cedwalla was slain "at a place called in English Denisesburna, i. e. Rivus Denisi." The place was shown to his day where Oswald, being about to engage, erected a wooden cross, and to the same day men cut chips off this relic and gathered moss from its surface. The cross being fixed, the army, at Oswald's desire, knelt in prayer, and advanced towards the enemy with the first dawn of day. "The place in the English tongue is called Hefenfelth, which may be rendered into Latin as Calestis campus, which name it anciently received from a certain presage of future events, signifying that there the heavenly trophy was to be raised, the heavenly victory begun, and heavenly miracles be wrought to this day. It is a place near that Wall, to the north, with which, to restrain the attacks of the barbarians, the Romans girt Britain from sea to sea." Thither the brothers of the church of Hexham, which was near, repaired annually on the day before that of Oswald's death and watched all night, and since that custom spread they had lately built a church there.

Leland says that "There is a fame that Oswald won the batelle at Halydene a 2³ myles est from S. Oswaldes Asche. And that Haliden is it that Beda caullith Havenfeld. And men thereaboute yet finde smaule wod crossis in the grounde."

Camden (ed. 1587) reads thus:—"If Cilurnum was not here [at Chollerford], in which the second wing of the Astures had their station, it was in the neighbourhood at Scilicester in Muro, where, after Sigga, a

^{2 &}quot;Unde dicitur : 'Cædes Cedwallæ Denisi cursus coercuit.'" (Hen. Hunt.)

³ In the proportions mentioned in vol. iv. p. 56, this measurement would be nearly three modern miles, and suits the real distance.

Symeon (de Gestis, under 788), in mentioning the death of Elfwald "in the place which is called Scytlescester near the Wall," certainly states that on the spot where he was slain a church was built to the honour of God and SS. Cuthbert and Oswald. And as his body was taken for burial to Hexham, with a great company of monks and the chanting of clergy, it may be inferred that Scytlescester was not far off.

In more modern times St. Oswald's rather than Halton has been identified with Heavenfield, and Scytlescester has been forgotten. A field close to St. Oswald's, but south of the Wall (the chapel being on the north of that barrier), called Moulds close or the Mould close, is traditionally pointed out as the scene of battle; sculls and swordhilts (?) having, as it is said, been ploughed up there. Wallis (ii. 113) says that near the chapel was found a silver object like the Durham seal, which comprised insertions of a head of Jupiter (for St. Oswald) and a cross.

Halton has its burn and chapel, but some have thought that neither at St. Oswald's nor Halton was the battle fought very near to the site of any chapel, but that Beda's language favours, or at least leaves room for, the belief that Denisesburn was some little distance from Heavenfield. Of Dilston, (from a dim similarity between Devilswater and Denisesburn,) Cockley, Hallington, Bingfield, and the Erring-burn, each has had its advocator.

Mr. Coulson, from tradition, features, and names, considers that the district about three miles north from Halton, comprising Duns-moor, was the scene of action; that the dene north of it, through which a burn flows into Erring-burn, was Denisesburne; and that a burial on Grunston-law, which is immediately contiguous, may probably be that of Cedwalla. The following is Mr. Coulson's description:—

Grindstone-law, locally Grunston-law, is in the most eastern nook of Saint John Lee parish. It forms a link of a chain of hills which stretch from north-east to south-west, and divide the plain extending east-wards to the sea from the mountainous district on the west.

The gently-sloping elevation of its southern side terminates abruptly

⁴ A defaced Roman altar stands or stood in the chapel-yard.

in the outcrop of its strata, and its northern surface is thereby formed into a rugged and precipitous outline, which, when viewed in profile at a distance, has been aptly likened to that of a human face. On the north this promontory is confronted by another hill of similar conformation, the summit of which is called Moot-law, situate in the parish of Stamfordham. A defile is formed at the junction of their bases, in which flows westward to Erring-burn a burn whose name has fallen into obscurity.

The top of the Grunston-law is encircled by an excavation or ditch, and, on the southern edge of this enclosure, which comprises an area of about two acres, a conical mound or hillock swells to a point elevated a

few feet above the adjacent plain surface.

In substance Grunston-law consists of alternate layers of limestone, coal, freestone, and shale, and this series is twice repeated in the extent of its whole height above the vale. The summit is limestone, so broken off from its fellow on the opposite hill as to form a rounded promontory. Immediately below this limestone is a thin seam of poor coal, and several openings have been made on the line of the entrenchment on the north-west side, apparently to get at the coal. Some sandstone, too, has recently been taken out to build a dike. This top freestone, being very impure in composition, is the worst of the series for grinding purposes; the best of which, however, do not possess the qualities essential to an efficient grindstone. As any sandstone may make a grindstone at a pinch, it is quite possible that a grindstone may have been made from it; but that it ever enjoyed the most contracted local celebrity as a grindstone quarry, is quite incompatible with the obvious extent of the workings, and beyond the fair limits of probability.

I have often stood on the mound, counting the sheep on an evening in ignorance of my position, and might long have continued to do so but for the information derived from a stranger who requested me to accompany him to Duns-moor, where, according to tradition, a battle had been fought in ancient times, and to point out to him the marks upon it said to have been used for entrenchments on that occasion. We passed over Grunston-law, and he detected the ditches and explained their purpose. After shewing him the moor, he informed me that, as Duns-moor bore a closer affinity to Denises-burn (where the battle was chronicled as taking place) than any known spot within the vicinity, he had purposely come to inspect its appearances. He now concluded that the excavations on the moor had never been intended for nor used as fortifications, and abandoned the identity he had expected to prove. His visit however led me to assume that, after all, the historical event might really be that which hitherto had only been known to me though the obscure traditions of the battle of Duns-moor.

Duns-moor lies insulated from Bingfield by a distance of nearly two

5 "About a mile east of Bingfield is another small entrenchment on a hill called Grinstone-law; the north-east part has been destroyed in quarrying for stone, and the whole thing is very obscure, but it seems to have been nearly square, about two acres, with an entrance on the west side, which was defended by a tumulus. There are two ditches, diverging from each other, on Duns-moor, which seem more natural than artificial." (Maclauchlan's Watling Street, accompanied by a plan of the Law.)

miles, and is simply an extension of Grunston-law. The plot of poor land, to which the term applies, reaches within 200 yards of the camp, and, until the modern fence, which now appends its western portion to Bingfield-comb, had been set up, Duns-moor and Grunston-law-moor would know no distinction. For all purposes involved in this enquiry they are identical, as Duns-moor.

The legend says that the moor took its name from a General Dun who gained a victory there against great odds. Concealing his army in the trenches which yet stretch across the moor, and which traversed his adversaries' path, he attacked and routed them by surprise. These marks are unadapted to the purposes of warfare, and history is silent in reference to General Dun, but had the name been merely descriptive of the colour of the herbage, it would have been Dun-moor, or Brown-moor, of

which there are several instances.

At the bottom of the hill, and at the distance of about 400 yards from the camp, a point of the substratum projects from beneath its barriers to the extent of about 200 yards, and forms the breadth of the plain. This piece of land, being incumbent on limestone, has always been dry, and lies a little above the adjacent surface. Its area may be about 6 acres, and its site is encircled on its east, north, and north-west sides by a lair of peat earth, the unquestionable relics of a former lake, or morass. On the east side of this tablet, between it and the bog, there formerly existed an upshot spring of considerable volume, called Hell's-cothern (caldron). It was supposed to be unfathomable, and the boiling-like motion of its water was attributed to its connection with subterraneous In connection with this spot, the following story is extant: -Once upon a time, a team of oxen, voked to a wain, were engaged on the top of the hill, when, from some unexplained cause, the beasts became unmanageable, and furiously dashed down the bank towards the Cothern. On passing over the brow of a declivity midway between the top and the bottom some accident brought the stang (pole) into violent collision with the ground, producing a deep laceration, from the bottom of which a well that yet remains first sprang up. Unarrested by this obstacle, onwards the oxen swept down the bank (the abrasion occasioned by their wild descent being still traceable in the course of the well strand) towards the infernal Cothern, in which oxen, wain, and driver sank for ever, the horns of the oxen alone excepted, which were shortly after cast out by the unusual surging of the fountain. Such is the legend. About fifty years since the two landlords of the estates divided by the burn deepened its channel, and having cut through a stratum which lay across its bed and below the level of the Cothern, the water which was wont to boil to its surface found a subterranean outlet to Denises-burn. Grass covers its site, and the tradition is sinking into forgetfulness, living still, however, in the memory of many. Some there are who have seen the Cothern in its pristine state, and remember the awe which the story imparted to a sight of it. [Mr. Coulson thinks that the death of Cedwall on the Law, and the consequent flight of his army, may be dimly shadowed in the tradition; the wain being the baggage, the oxen the army.

This cradle of the church, unknown and disregarded as cradles generally are by adults, now offers to be the handmaid to Hygeia, to become the channel of the life-sustaining water of fountains on its west side to the heart of the coalfield on the east. Denises-vale presents the only practical medium of communication, the projected aqueduct supplementary to the Whittle-dean waterworks passing right through it.

On my breaking through its thin covering of sward, the mound was found to consist of a mixture of earth and stones. At length the point of a fast sandstone was reached. While clearing this of its covering, some human bones were found. The stone was a rough elliptical block, without inscription or tool marks, 61 feet in mean diameter, and 21 feet thick. Unable to dislodge it without help, I cut it into portable blocks, and found the granulated limestone of the native rock beneath. Through this I sank, and soon came to another freestone. In endeavouring to raise it it broke, and one end fell into the tomb below. Taking out a wedge-shaped stone from the other end to admit light, I obtained a distinct view of the interior. Nothing appeared above the lair of soft earth with which the bottom was lined but a shoulder blade I then crept through the aperture into the inside, and proceeded to the north end, where, from a niche in the rock, I drew out the front part of the skull and a jaw, in which the teeth were perfect and close set. These I returned to the niche, and, on my way backwards, probed the earthy stratum and found the joints of the spine, the hip, and thigh bones, which lay crosswise. The body seemed to lie in a sleeping position, with the head to the north. The length of the tomb is about $6\frac{1}{2}$, the breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$, and height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The roof consisted of three strong stones like 'throughs,' one end of which rested on a ledge of the limestone rock in which the tomb is cut, and the other on four upright stones which formed the other side. I replaced the broken cover, and returned the earth, &c., over it.

If history avers nothing to the contrary, it may be fairly assumed that these bones are the remains of Cedwalla. The south side of the camp, unfavoured by natural protection, would present the most vulnerable point of attack. There Cedwalla would fall, and there nature's patrimony of ground be assigned to him. The usage of exposing the body of a fallen enemy would not weigh with Oswald in his first act as

a politic king and an obedient Christian.

The source of Denises-burn has been chosen for the joining point of three lords' lands, three townships, and three parishes, Stamfordham, Corbridge, and St. John Lee, by an abrupt deflection of their boundaries. At the same point the vale is crossed by an old Roman way called Cobb'scausey, a name which it has transferred with its office to the existing road between Ryal and Whittington. Tradition says that one General Cobb, marching his army across here, and stopped by the bog, caused the causeway to be laid across the vale. Hence the present road, and the association of his name with it, the well, the fields, and every point of interest in the vicinity of the spot, where some remains of the causey may still be seen. The place held a very prominent position amongst favourite ghost haunts.

Hallington township has its 'holy well,' but no legends in reference to it. Its soil is fertile, its aspect southern, its boundary well defined,

and it is curiously appended to the parish of St. John Lee.

Bingfield village was probably for long the only inhabited place in the township of the same name. Grunston-law and Duns-moor, occupying its eastern boundary, would form a portion of the 'town-land,' and be depastured in common by the occupiers of Bingfield 'in-field.' The farm lying to the west of the Law is termed Bingfield East-quarter.

St. Oswald's, commanding in position, and contiguous to the Roman barrier, is a probable scene of conflict during the Roman occupation. Human bones and rusty armour at such a place afford no reliable testimony. Except the 'strand' of the Crag-well, St. Oswald's has no water of any kind north of the Wall at a less distance than two miles. Indeed the river Tyne is nearer than either the Swallow or the Erring, and, in a description of the place, would not have been overlooked by the most imperfect delineator.

St. Oswald's chapel stands on a level with, and at the distance of 130

yards from the Well.

At the point where the road from Halton to Hexham crosses Watling Street there stands an old house called the Chantry.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, 7 March, 1860.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Their Transactions, Vol. XI., 1858-9. — From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, January. — From the Abbé Cochet. Carte Archèologique du departement de la Seine Inferieure.

BOOKS PURCHASED BY SUBSCRIPTION.—Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1655-6, Surtees Society. The Gentleman's Magazine.

Order of Proceedings.—Resolved, that all papers announced in the circulars convening meetings shall take precedence of miscellaneous business.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS.—Mr. Thomas Cape, of Bridlington, through Mr. W. H. Brockett, exhibited a number of ancient implements of flint and stone, portions of the collections of Mr. Barugh, an intelligent farmer and Mr. Thomas Fox, of Bridlington. A perforated axe-head 8

¹ An axe of yellowish and brown flint, about 6½ inches long, was found on 16 June, 1860, at Sewerby, near Bridlington, by Mr. Fox.

inches long, found near Lisset, near Skipsea, was remarkably fine. Among the flints there were a circular knife and a small white flint arrowhead with only one barb.

ENGLISH COIN.—Mr. Joseph Garnett presented a half-crown of Charles I., found at Newcastle, and bearing the mint mark of a bell.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES AT CARLISLE.—Dr. Bruce exhibited drawings of British and Roman remains lately discovered at Carlisle, communicated by Mr. McKie of that city. Amongst them were lamps and a sculptured sacrificial figure with a palm-branch. There was also a palstave, found at Aspatria. He then read the following paper:—

At our last monthly meeting, I had the pleasure of laying before the members an interesting fragment of an important Roman inscription discovered at Carlisle. Since that period another inscribed stone has been exhumed on the same spot. As usual, the stone is fractured. In the last example we had the lower lines of the inscription complete. In this case, the fracture is vertical, and the right hand portion of the stone is altogether wanting. Hence, though we have a portion of every line of the inscription, we have not one complete. In all probability, the present fragment is only half of the original. When whole, it has, seemingly, been a square tablet, with a circular recess at the bottom. It may have been placed over a statue, the head of which occupied the recess. The stone, as we now have it, is 1ft. 11in. long, 1ft. 3in. broad, and The sides are panelled. The margin of the face of the tablet is tastefully adorned by a moulding of the cable pattern. letters of the inscription are very clearly cut, and possess a beauty of form well worthy the attention of modern type-founders. The following is the inscription:—DEI HERC. . . .— VICTI COI. . . PRO S . . . COMMILITON . . . BARBARORV . . .-- OB VIRTV . .- P SEXTANIV. . . .- TAT TRAIA. . . Some ligatures (or tied letters) are introduced in the inscription, but they are of a very simple description. They are indicated in the foregoing copy by a smaller Judging from the character of the letters and the simplicity of the ligatures, the inscription is probably not later than the time of Heliogabalus. The inscription is quite new in its character; and hence. if complete, would probably present some fresh phase of society in Roman Britain. Judging from the portion of the circular recess at the bottom which is deficient, we have as yet only got the half of the inscription. It is a hazardous, and, for historical purposes, an unsatisfactory thing, in such circumstances, to draw upon the imagination for the remainder. The stone was probably set up in a temple of Hercules. who amongst his other titles, reckoned those of Invictus and Conservator. traces of which appear in the inscription. One peculiarity of the stone is that the name of the deity is in the genitive case. The word governing it is wanting, so that we do not know the precise form of dedication.

Perhaps the word numini (to the deity) is to be supplied; or perhaps the dedication is to some fellowship of the priests or worshippers of the god-Sodalicio cultorum Herculis; or it may be that the word fanum is on the missing part of the stone; in which case the first lines of the inscription would simply announce the fact that this was a temple of Our chairman, Mr. Clayton, informs me that he saw at Verona a slab containing the words Fanum Herculis. This slab, or the statue which probably accompanied it, has evidently been set up "for the safety" (pro salute) of some individual or body of men. If we take the words as they stand before us, they read, "For the safety of our foreign fellow soldiers, on account of their valour." In this case the inscription has been made by Italian troops, in honour of some auxiliary cohort or ala with whom they had co-operated. This interpretation breathes a more kindly feeling than we would expect from Latin soldiers. word barbarus, as applied to foreign troops, is exceedingly rare in Roman inscriptions—if, indeed, another example besides this can be found. It is not impossible that, should the remainder of the inscription be found, the occasion of its erection may prove to have been a successful onslaught of the Romans on the barbarians of Caledonia. It will be in the recollection of most of us, that at Kirkandrews, a village to the west of Carlisle, there is an altar which has been erected to some deity whose name is lost-ob res trans vallum prospere gestas-on account of achievements prosperously performed beyond the Wall. Of the remainder of the Carlisle inscription little is certain, excepting that one Publius Sextanius or Sextantius seems to have had some hand in it. not a name known in Roman story. The discovery of another inscription, so soon after the one described at our last meeting, shows how rich the site of Carlisle is in historic relics of the Roman era. Should any event, toward or untoward, require the rebuilding of the present city, a mass of historical lore would probably be disinterred which in real value would amply repay the cost of the operation.

The Chairman remarked that thus much might be gathered from what remained of the inscription: That it was a votive tablet erected in the temple of Hercules by Publius Sextantius, a Roman soldier, for the safety or wellbeing of his foreign fellow-soldiers out of respect for their valour. The garrisons of the Roman Wall were all composed of foreign troops, but the officers were Roman. The term used in the inscription, "barbari," was applied by the Greeks to all other nations but their own:—by the Romans, to all nations but those of Greece and Rome. A photograph of the stone was exhibited by the chairman, and it was suggested that less than one-half of the inscription was wanting.

DRINKING TRIPODS.—Mr. Fairless, Hexham, had sent for exhibition a tripod bronze vessel, about 11 inches high, and 5 inches in diameter at the bowl. The spout is destitute of ornament, but round

the bowl is a belt of raised ornamental Lombardics of the fourteenth century, similar in design and treatment to those used on bells. It was discovered in draining a field in Hexhamshire, near the old road passing the Linnels and by Ladycrossbank into the county of Durham. The founder's stock of letters for casting, which Mr. White explained were, as at present, used like moveable types, has not been extensive, the inscription being the following benison:——* BENE SEIT KI BCN BEIG for Bene seit ki bein beit, Beni soit qui bien boit. (Be it well with him who drinks well.)

This rhyming phrase [writes Mr. Way,] shews us that the tripod was used in festive potations—a mediæval toddy-kettle in fact;—whereas I have generally supposed such tripods were used as ewers, in accordance with the legend on one I saw in Norfolk, venez laver, "Come and wash," the ablutions at table after meals being a matter of more marked observance when forks were not in fashion.

We have not many objects of this class bearing inscriptions. All such, however, perhaps with one exception, known to me, have legends in old French, which may probably present some dialectical peculiarities from which a skilful philologer might fix more closely the origin of these works in metal. I have a notion that they were produced in the northern parts of France, or else in those parts of Flanders where French was the prevalent language. Dinan is a town which I have conjectured may have produced many of them. Your county has produced not a few, but generally not ornamented.

The late Col. Howard had a remarkable bronze cooling vessel, or caldron, of the same date as Mr. Fairless's, and with highly ornamented letters, almost identical in character. It bears the name of the maker, in Latin: VILELMYS ANGETEL ME FECIT FIERI, and the following French

distich :--

 Je sus pot de graunt honhur Viaunde a faire de bon savheur.

Je suis pot de grand honnuer Viande à faire de bon saveur.

(14 Arch., plate 52.) A brass ewer was found in Roxburghshire, and is preserved in the museum at Kelso, to which I would invite attention, as bearing a bilingual inscription which seems to throw some light on the question of the country where these metal vessels were manufactured. On this example we find the words *Neemt water*, "Take the water," much as the "Venez laver." These words are followed by the French *Prendes leave* (Prendez l'eau), equivalent to the former.

On a mazer of the fifteenth century I find the notion of a good

drinker thus quaintly expressed—

Sit ye still, and kepe at rest, Drinke ye may, among the beste; Hoso wylleth God to plese Let hys neybor syt at ese. I wish Mr. Fairless's toddy-kettle could yield some aroma of the olden times to reveal to us what was the cheering liquid which the vessel was destined to dispense. Was it mead, or the favorite celia, or freshly seethed ale in which our forefathers so much delighted?

[Mr. Fairless, in a subsequent communication, states that Mr. Wylam Walker has three or four uninscribed vessels of the same material, found on cutting the railway west of Haydon Bridge. One is rather similar to Mr. Fairless's, a second is a kailpot, 15 in. height by 15 in. diam., a third is another, 5 in. height by 7½ in. diam., and a fourth is a thin pan, 15 in. diam., by 2½ in. height.]

Dr. Charlton added the following remarks on this class of vessels generally:—

The bronze tripod vessels, in shape very closely resembling our modern coffee-pots, have been frequently assigned to a very early period, from the rudeness of the workmanship, the localities in which they have been found, and the general tendency to ascribe all objects in bronze to a Roman or Celtic period. In the Society's collection there are three of these ancient tripod vessels, and two of them have the spout terminating in a rude serpent's head, such as is generally supposed to indicate Scandinavian workmanship. We are not ourselves inclined to regard these objects as either Scandinavian or Roman. They have not the peculiar features of Scandinavian design, and they are assuredly wanting in the elegance of form and perfection of workmanship so characteristic of old Roman art. Very few, if any, of these tripods have been discovered in direct proximity to undoubted Roman remains; but, from time to time, they have been found associated with relics which we usually refer to the Celtic period. The absence of inscriptions on these vessels have always rendered their age a matter of question; and, moreover, so few bear any ornamentation at all, that little can be determined from this We might be inclined to believe that some of the better and more ornate examples are Roman, while the ruder ones were cast at a later period, in imitation of these examples. These tripod vessels, from their small size and the imperishable nature of the thick bronze of which they were composed, have resisted the inroads of time, bad usage, and weather, better than most other materials which may have been hidden with them. They have often, therefore, been found alone, buried deep in peat mosses, far away from any present habitation; but, more than once, the articles found in their immediate vicinity have belonged to the mediaval period of our history, rather than to a more remote antiquity. Thus, about eight years ago, a bronze tripod vessel of this character was found in the Sharo Moss, near Bellingham; and close to it were about 400 silver coins of the Edwardian era, with coins of Alexander III. of Scotland, and several from the mint at Durham and Newcastle. The mere fact of the coins being found near the tripod vessel would suggest that it was at all events in use at the period referred to, but did not prove that it was not manufactured at a much earlier

date. We can now, however, produce a bronze tripod vessel, of the usual coffee-pot shape, but of undoubted mediæval workmanship.

[Dr. Charlton, in addition to this Hexham instance, refers to Col. Howard's, mentioned by Mr. Way.] Both these must be admitted to belong to mediæval times; and we see no reason why the others, without mark or letter, should not be referred to a similar recent period of our history. A curious confirmation of the correctness of our views regarding these bronze tripods is to be found in a MS. of the fourteenth century, now in the British Museum. Here numbers of these bronze tripod caldrons are depicted as in daily use, some of them being exactly similar in shape to that bearing the old French inscription, and figured in the Archeologia. Moreover, in this same MS. we have a figure of an attendant carrying a tripod (coffee-pot) shaped vessel, exactly similar to those now in the Society's collections. In the other hand he bears a dish or platter; and possibly warm drink, or spiced wine, was handed to the guests in these vessels. The inscription on the Hexham tripod vessel would in such case be peculiarly appropriate.

GOTHIC v. CLASSIC.—Mr. F. R. Wilson, architect, Alnwick, exhibited large drawings by him of the Forum of Rome, restored, as a creditable type of the classic styles of architecture; and of a cluster of mediæval cathedrals, churches, and domestic buildings existing in England. The object was to afford a fair means of judging between the styles in reference to modern adaptations. York and Durham cathedrals justly take a prominent position. [Mr. Wilson has since obtained very handsome photograms of these drawings.] He also exhibited a restored view of Brinkburn interior, and drawings of buildings, old and new, upon which he has been professionally engaged, including Cheswick House, the arrangements at Alnwick Cemetery, Kyloe Church, buildings at Alnmouth, &c.

CHIBBURN PRECEPTORY.—Mr. Wilson also presented detailed views and elevations of this interesting building, and read some "new notes" thereon. A previous paper, alluded to by Mr. Wilson, was read by Mr. Woodman, at the Newcastle Congress of the Archæological Institute, and, since the reading of Mr. Wilson's, has been published in 17 Arch. Journal, 35. Mr. Woodman observes that the establishment was possibly founded by the Fitz-Williams, the tenants in chief, or by the Widdringtons, who held under them in the twelfth century, and whose arms may be intended by a defaced quarterly escutcheon over the chapel doorway. He then cites the following evidences:—1. Bishop Kellaw's return (in his Register) of the Hospitallers' goods in 1313, before the

² See an article by Mr. T. Hudson Turner on Drinking Customs, in the Archeological Journal for 1845.

acquisition of the Templars' lands. The house of Chipburn was then worth 10l. yearly. 2. The document mentioned by Mr. Wilson, and printed by Dr. Raine, viz., a grant by Robert Grosthette, formerly master and keeper of the house of the hospital of St. John at Chibburn. It is witnessed by brother John de Crauinne, the preceptor of Chibburn, Alan and Robert, clerks, of the same place, and others.3 3. The Hospitallers' rental in England, in 1338, (published by the Camden Society), wherein, under "bajulia (bailiwick) de Chiburn," we find that brother John de Bilton the preceptor, brother John Dacombe the chaplain, and brother Simon Dengayne, and some enumerated servants of the household, resided at Chibburn. The manor-house was ruinous, and Mr. Parker attributes the present buildings to a period immediately succeeding. That this is the date of the chapel is admitted on all hands. 4. The crown minister's account, in 1540, after the Dissolution, mentioning the manor of Chibburn as parcel of the possessions of the late preceptory of Mount St. John, in Yorkshire, and the chaplain performing divine service there. 5. The grant of the manor to Sir John Widdrington and Cuthbert Musgrave in 1553. 6. The will and inventory in 1593 of Hector Widdrington, a constable of horsemen of Berwick, and natural son of Sir John; his chattels at Berwick were worth 55l. 11s. 2d.; and he had corn at Chibburn, with divers household chattels, worth 4l. 9s. 2d. 7. The survey for the crown in 1717, after the attainder of Lord Widdrington. Two of the fields are called St. John's-flatt-meadow and St. John's-pasture. 8. A survey made for Sir George Warren, bart., a subsequent owner, in 1768. "The mansion house at Low Chibburn is the remains of a religious The walls and timber are extraordinary good, but the slate is much out of repair. It has never been pointed, nor any of the rooms The slate ought to be taken off, dressed over, and what it falls short made up with new. The tenants make themselves conveniences for stables, &c., out of what were formerly a chapel and parlours." The manor is now Lord Vernon's.

Mr. Wilson's paper is printed below.

Having undertaken, with the sanction of the Venerable Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, the task of surveying and delineating every church in

³ A remarkable document. "Frater Robertus Grosthette quondam magister et custos domus hospitalis Sancti Johannis de Chiburne—Priori et monachis de Insula, totam illam quietam clamacionem quam Adam filius Roberti Timpleman tenens noster de Houburne fecit eisdem—de communa cujusdam petariæ.—Presens scriptum sigilli domus de Chiburne impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus Fratre Johanne de Crauinne tune preceptore de Chiburne—Alano et Roberto tune clericis de Chiburn et aliis.—Seal, a eross." (Raine's No. Dm. App. 116, from Durham Treasury, ij. j. Special., H. iij.)

his archdeaconry, my investigations led me to Warkworth, where the courtesy of the vicar introduced me to what he considered a most interesting but somewhat enigmatical ruin in his neighbourhood—Chibburn. The great archæological interest I found the remains to possess, on attentive examination, induced me to return for three successive days, and to make a most careful delineation of every part of the buildings, stone by stone, which drawings I have now the honour to present to the Society. I have made no research for historical accounts of the place, as I learned that a paper, yet unpublished, had been read by one of the members of the Society; but I see, among the copies of charters printed in Raine's North Durham, a document mentioning the original building as the Hospital of St. John de Chibburn.

All mention of Chibburn, in any of the works on Northumberland, is bare and scanty always; and more than once incorrect. Mackenzie merely says:—"Chibburn is a very old strong building, which has been moated round; and the rivulet which passes it could easily be diverted into the ditch in times of danger." Hodgson goes so far as to say:—
"It is a massive old-fashioned stone building, with a chimney like a huge buttress projecting from its south gable. I see no ground to be-

huge buttress projecting from its south gable. I see no ground to believe that the building, now occupied as a barn here, was ever a chapel belonging to the established church, either in papal times, or since the Reformation, as some have supposed." But, in Turner's valuable book on Domestic Architecture, the subject is treated at greater length. Finding that the conclusions drawn in this more modern and important notice are not quite correct, and knowing also, that the opinions expressed in it are likely to be consulted for ultimate decision in any contested point, I deemed it would not be uninteresting to the Society to

hear the evidence of the stones themselves.

The passage referred to is as follows:—"But the preceptory of the Hospitallers, at Chibburn, existing now almost as it was left by the brethren, affords too curious and interesting a subject to be passed over.

. . The building formed a hollow square, into which there was one gateway; and in all probability all the entrances to the building were from the court yard. The principal dwelling-house, which was at the west end, is still almost perfect. It is a long, low building of two stories, having external chimneys at the south end, and others in the centre. The windows on the second floor were built with corbels, probably to attack assailants who were beneath. Internally, we find the partition of oak plank placed in a groove at top and bottom, with a narrow reed ornament on the face three inches in thickness, placed at a distance of twelve inches apart, the interstices filled with

^{4 &}quot;The principal entrance was by an arched gateway into the court on the north side. The dwelling-house is of two stories and has been divided into three apartments on each floor. On the ground floor is a passage with a low arched doorway, and there are four mullioned windows, two of three lights and the others of two lights each." (Woodman.)

^{5 &}quot;The windows of the upper floor opening towards the west are now flush with the wall, being of comparatively modern construction, but originally they appear to have rested on corbels projecting about 12 inches." (Ibid.)

loam. The chimneys are of great size, having one very large stone over the opening for the fireplace. The steps to the second story are solid blocks of wood, those beneath being of stone. The ceiling of the ground floor is of oak moulded, upon which are laid narrow oak planks, having their undersides smoothed, and a reed ornament on them, so as not to require plaster. The south side was formed by the chapel, which is of excellent ashlar work. At the east end is the great window; and the chapel has this peculiarity—there is an upper floor of about two-thirds its length from the west, still remaining, with the fireplace at the proper level. This has clearly been part of the original plan, and is a good example of the domestic chapel as described in previous chapters; and it communicates with the dwelling. There is a similar instance of this in a chapel within the keep at Warkworth Castle. The east and north sides are missing; they doubtless contained the inferior dwelling

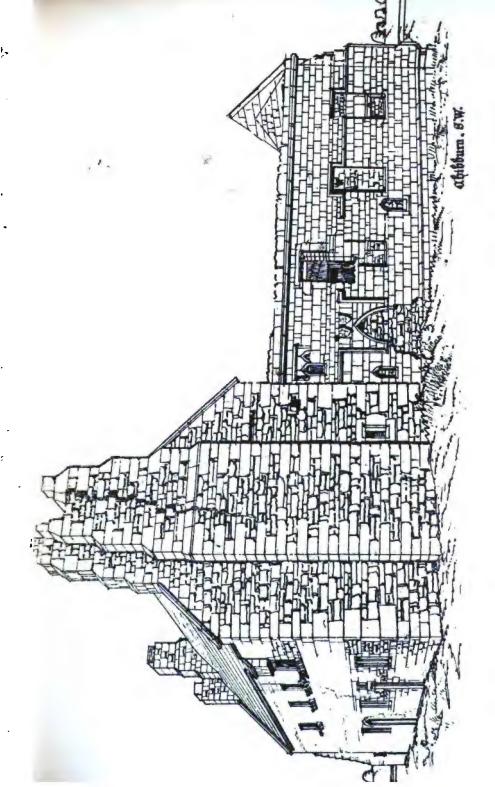
rooms, stables, &c." That part of the building called in the foregoing account the "principal dwelling house," instead of being part of the fourteenth century edifice, as conjectured, is clearly indicated by the character of the masonry to be post-Reformation work. It is built in the semi-fortified, semi-domestic style that prevailed in those fierce times when every man's house was his castle as well as his home. I incline to fix the precise date as immediately succeeding the Reformation, for this reason: when the dwelling house was building, advantage was taken of the fact of the chapel being in good preservation, and in disuse, to secure additional chamber accommodation. The floor, described in the before-quoted passage as only extending two-thirds the length of the chapel, was inserted; and fireplaces and doors made precisely similar in character to those of the new house, to make it thus available. The floor, however, extended the whole length of the chapel; for a door, leading to other apartments in an adjacent building, now in ruins, is situated on the very angle which is erroneously supposed not to have been floored. (See drawing at A.) I can well imagine it would be difficult to come to any other conclusion, after taking up the fallacious opinion that the work was all of one period; because the floor brought up to the east end cuts the east window in two. But, as will be seen from my drawings, the east window was filled up to meet this contingency, and two small square apertures left in the interstice—the one to light the upper floor, the other the lower one.

On the south side of the chapel, the label moulding of the ancient building points out the original features. It rose and fell regularly over three windows on one level, and arched over the doorway. It was broken up, when the floor was laid, in the manner we now see; the doorway filled up, and the original windows disposed of in the same

^{6 &}quot;In one of the upper chambers an old partition remains, consisting of oak planks set in grooves at the top and bottom. The edges of the planks are reeded on the face. They measure about 5 inches broad and 3 inches thick, and are placed 4 inches apart, the intervening spaces being filled up with clay and straw." (Woodman.)

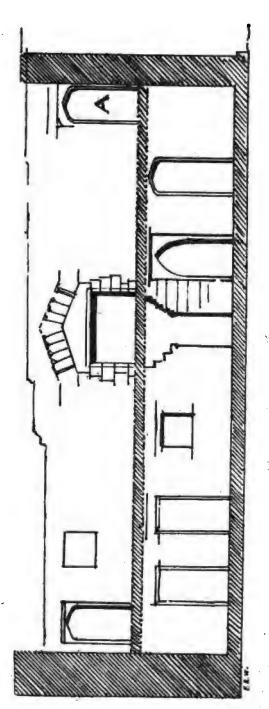
^{7 &}quot;There is also access to this floor by stone stairs from the court" (Ibid.)

[&]quot; Both joists and boards having a reed run along their angles." (Ibid.)



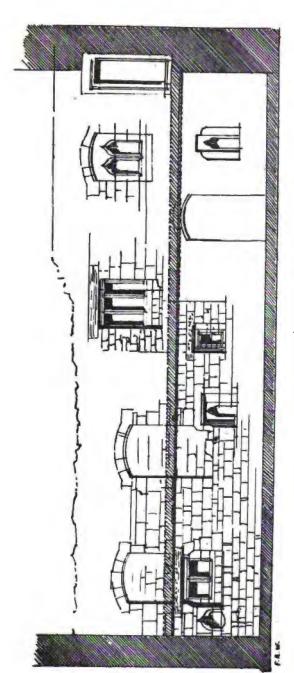
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Chibbum. North walt of Chapel. Interior.

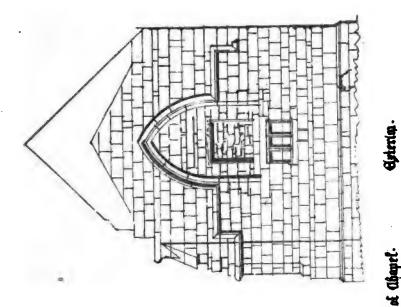
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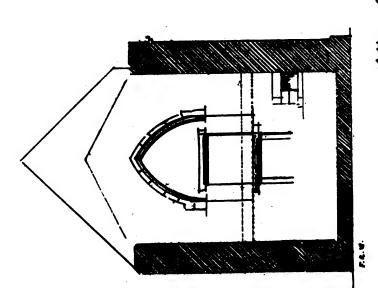
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manner, except the bases of two of them, which were cunningly turned into small square lights for the lower floor of the chapel thus divided. The two small ogee-headed single lights, so curiously below the level of the other windows, were also left to light the lower part of the building; while a new square mullioned opening was made on the same line as an existing double ogee-headed window, to furnish more light

for the upper part.

The story of Chibburn, then, is thus told by its stones. The hospital, situated a seven-miles' stage from Warkworth, on the road between Holy Island and Durham—a welcome sight, no doubt, to many a weary pilgrim—was in decay when the dwelling-house, now standing, was But the remains of the chapel were in such preservation as permitted additional accommodation to be obtained by throwing a floor across it, and converting both stories into chambers. A fire-place above stairs, and another below stairs, were inserted for the convenience of this arrangement; and the original windows, now inconveniently situated, with regard to height, for both stories, were filled up for the sake of strength and snugness, and others made in more suitable positions.

The present state and prospects of the buildings are most lamentable, and needful of this learned Society's attention. A few years ago, they were used as a kind of farmstead; which occupancy, rough as it was, afforded some protection. But now, the farm buildings are removed to a great distance, and the sole occupant of the dwelling-house is a herd. The chapel, dismantled of its oak for the benefit of the new farm buildings, is floorless, roofless, and uncared for—save by the bats, jackdaws, The ancient roads are obliterated; and there is every and starlings. reason to fear that this quaint old place, which should be sacred to the memory of the Hospitallers, and subsequently to that of the dowager ladies of the house of Widdrington, who made it their pleasant home in Elizabethan times, will as completely disappear to meet the exigencies of additional cow-byre requirements. [Mr. Wilson adds the following note.—"Five months after the above paper was read, I again visited Chibburn; when I found that the projecting masonry over the corbels which marked the height of the upper windows of the dwelling house,

9 Have the various ogee-headed lights been abstracted from the principal windows? "Immediately over the arch of the south doorway are two escutcheons.-Traces of a cross pates, doubtless for the Knights of St. John, may be seen on one, and a querterly coat on the other. It is not improbable that this may have been the coat of Widdrington, an ancient family in the neighbourhood. In Willement's Roll, temp. Ric. II., we find Monsr. Gerrard de Wythryngton bearing Quarterly, argent

temp. Ric. II., we find Monsr. Gerrard de Wythryngton bearing Quarterly, argent and gules, a bendlet sable. Considering the perished state of the escutcheon, the bendlet may very likely have disappeared." (Woodman.)

"The piscina remains in the south-east angle. There remains in the chapel a corbel or truss rudely carved in oak, which may have been intended to represent the mitred head of a bishop, or possibly an angel, with a fillet round the forehead ornamented in front with a cross. [St. Gabriel?] Of the roof, now wholly fallen, a few strong oak rafters remained in 1853, supporting thatch. The original roof may have been of higher pitch. Human bones have been occasionally found, and a grave-slab with a cross flory now forms the threshold of the door leading from the courtyard into a stable. In one of the windows the upper portion of a stone coffin may be seen, placed in a cavity in the wall." (Thid.) may be seen, placed in a cavity in the wall." (Ibid.)

as shewn in the drawings, had been removed; the corbels had been suffered to remain; and thus the aspect of the building is rendered more enigmatical then ever. I may add that, since the reading of my notes on Chibburn, I have had the pleasure of perusing the paper written by Mr. Woodman on the same building, and that the evidence brought forward by him confirms my affirmation that the dwelling-house was erected after the dissolution. The date of the grant of the manor to Sir John Widrington, 1553, and the period of the masonry precisely agree, a coincidence which points in a very indicative manner to Sir John as the builder of the dwelling house in question.—F.R.W."]

NORTH TYNDALE AND THE BORDERS IN THE SIX-TEENTH CENTURY.—Dr. Charlton read the following paper:—

Sir Robert Bowes, in his report upon the state of the Borders in 1550, tells us that "the countreye of North Tynedaill, which is more plenished with wild and misdemeaned people, may make of men upon horsbak and upon foote about six hundred. They stand most by fower surnames, whereof the Charletons be the chiefe. And in all services or charge impressed uppon that countrey the Charletons, and such as be under their rule, be rated for the one half of that countrey, the Robsons for a quarter, and the Dodds and Mylbornes for another quarter. Of every surname there be certayne families or graves (graynes) of which there be certeyne hedesmen that leadeth and answereth all for the rest."

We learn from documents printed by the Surtees Society that these famous thieves of Tyndale and Redesdale often fell under ecclesiastical The "Monitio contra famosos latrones de Tyndale" gives a fearful account of the disorder that prevailed in these vallies, and the Book of the Sanctuary of Durham shews that in 1518 Alexander Charleton, of Shotlyngton Hall, had slain one Alexander Elliott ("Illot"), at Espleywood, by striking him in the left side with a dagger. The Elliotts were of Scottish surname, and perhaps the homicide resulted from a national quarrel. The Elliotts are recorded in a Cotton MS. as being at feud with the Fenwykes of Northumberland, as were the Armstrongs of Liddesdale with the Robsons of North Tyne; and Sir Thos. Musgrave reports that they are "grown see to seeke blood, that they will make a quarrel for the dethe of there grandfather, and then wyll kyll anie of the name." We learn from the same report the very route taken by the Scottish invaders, Elliotts and Armstrongs, &c., when they rode a foray into England. "When Liddisdaill people make any invacions to the Fenwickes they goe without Bewcastell 10 or 12 miles, and goe by the Perl-fell withoute the Horse Head, near Keldar, and soe along above Cheapchase. When they goe to the Water of Tyne, they goe by Kyrsoppe head, and without the Gell Crage, and by Tarnbek and Bugells Gar, and soe along by the Spye Crage and the Lamepert, and come that way."

In the early part of the sixteenth century, Sir Ralph Fenwyke of Wallington was keeper of Tyndale, and he was sheriff of Northumberland in 1515, when Edward Charlton of Hesleyside became bond in 401. for Peter Lambert of Fourstanes, as appears from a document in the possession of John Fenwick, Esq., a worthy representative of his

great and ancient family.

During the reign of Henry VIII. there was almost constant war upon the Borders, even when the monarchs of England and Scotland were at seeming peace with one another. It was a war of reprisals, of constant inroads from one side or the other, and was conducted in the most merciless fashion. In 1523, a tremendous raid was made into Scotland from all parts of the marches, at the suggestion of the English king. The Earl of Northumberland, writing to the King, promises "to lett slippe secretlie them of Tindaill and Riddisdaill for th'annoyance of Scotlande—God sende them all goode spede!" 10

On the 3rd of October, 1523, Surrey writes from Newcastle to Wolsey—"I have also knowledge by men of the contre, but not as yett by the captaynes, that Sir Rauf Fenwyke on hys quarter, and Sir William Heron on hys quarter, have made two very good roodes, and have gotten muche insight gear, catall, horse, and prisoners, and here returned withoute los." And King James V. of Scotland, writing to Henry VIII., complains, that "the greatest of all attemptes that was done againste our legys (lieges) during the hele warr has been committed uppon our middle marchies be certaine zoure legys, of the surnames of Doddis, Charltonis, and Mylbornis, under the care of Schir Rauf Fenwik, who, on the 6th day of this instant monthe, has cummin within the groundes of Tevydaill, reft and spoilzid sundrie gudis, murdyrit five men, and utheris left in perill of deid."—(4 State Papers, 666.)

On this occasion Sir Ralph Fenwick led a willing army against the hereditary foe; but, as has happened to other great leaders, his then supporters were soon after arrayed against him. Not ten months after this great and most successful inroad, he was once more in Tyndale on another errand, seeking to apprehend one William Ridley, an outlaw, and probably a fugitive from the South Tyne. 11 He had with him on this occasion a force of 80 horsemen, and appears to have taken up his quarters in the tower of Tarsett Hall. His presence there does not seem to have been agreeable to the Tindale men, who energetically espoused the cause of Ridley. "William Charlton of Bellingham having 200 of the seyde inhabitants of Tyndaill reteigned, bound, and bodilye sworne uppon a booke to him alwaies to take hys parte, hering of the sayd Sir Rauff being ther, assembled parte of theim diligenteley and freshley set upon the said Sir Rauff, and not onely put him from hys purpose of attackinge the sayd Ridley, but also chased the sayd Sir Rauff out of Tyndaill, to his great reproache." It is probable that on this occasion Tarsett Hall Tower was burnt by the Tindaill men under William Charleton of Bellingham, for Sir Robert Bowes, in his survey of 1542, mentions "this towre as having beene bruntte by the Tyndaills some sixtene yeares and more since thenne at a time when Sir Rauff Fenwyke lay there with a certeyne garrison." The insult offered

¹⁰ Sir Ralph Fenwick led the men of Tyndale, and Sir William Heron the men of Redesdale, on this foray into Teviotdale.

¹¹ William Ridley was concerned in the murder of Nicholas Featherstonhaugh.

to the King's majesty, in the person of Sir Ralph Fenwick, was speedily avenged by Thomas Lord Dacre, who seized the person of William Charleton, and also took, at the Bridal of Colwell, Roger Charlton his brother, and Thomas Charlton of the Careteth, "by whom all the inhabitaunts were governed, led, and ready at their commaundment." He describes these three as pledge-breakers and receivers of the stolen goods procured by the other marauders, and advises that they shall be forthwith judged and executed. Immediately after the seizure of these three "hedesmen," Lord Dacre commanded the inhabitants of Tyndale to meet him the next Sunday in Bellingham Church. The Robsons, however, one of the surnames, held out and would not give pledges, whereupon Lord Dacre sent out a party that night and seized four of that surname, and among these Robert Robson, the fourth hedesman, whom he at once, and for the terrifying of the others, justified, or executed, on

the spot.

In April, 1524, the arm of the church was had recourse to, to arrest the disorders of Tyndale; for Cardinal Wolsey then caused an interdict to be laid on all the churches of Tyndale, though Redesdale, as being then tolerably quiet, was exempt from censure. On the Scottish side the Archbishop of Glasgow published at the same time an interdict and excommunication against the outlaws of Liddesdale, couched in the strongest possible language. This document may be read at full length in 4 State Papers, 417. But the Borderers seemed to have reverenced neither church nor King, for Willm. Frankelyn, writing to Wolsey in 1524, tells the Cardinal—" After the receipts of your Graces sayd letter we caused all the chyrches of Tindaill to be interdicted, which the theres there temerariously disobeyed, and caused a Scots frere (friar), the sayd interdiction notwithstanding, to mynistre them theyre communion of his facion, and one Ector Charlton, one of their capeteynes, resaved the parsonnes dewties and served them all of wyne." tradition of the country tells us that this was Hector Charlton of the Boure, on Chirdon Burn, the ancestor of the late Charlton of Reeds-By the expression, served them all of wyne, is probably meant that he provided wine for mass, as communion under both kinds would then be unknown. Proclamation was made at Bellingham and elsewhere against giving food to the outlaws, and for "kepving of there wyffes and servantes from markets;" and most of the outlaws seemed disposed to come to terms, stating that if their own lives and those of their pledges given into the hands of the sheriffs were respected and made safe, they would then submit to the King. "Thys aunser dvd all the theves of Tindaill give except Gerard Charlton, and one Ector Charlton, two great capeteynes amongst them, which Ector sayd that he was servaunte to the Lord Dacres, and that he never wolde submyte himselfe to the tyme he shold se the sayd Lord Dacre."

The severity of Lord Dacre's rule in North Tyndale in 1524 raised against him a host of enemies. Amongst these no doubt were the "surnames" which had suffered so severely from his energy in Tyndale; and when he was tried at Westminster Hall, in 1536, his patronage of Hector Charlton of the Boure was brought in accusation against him.

A copy of the articles of accusation is still extant in the possession of Sir John Swinburne, of Capheaton, and has been printed by Hodgson, Pt. 3, Vol. I.—"Art. XIV. Item, in proof of favour borne by the said Lord Dacre to theves consorting there in their misdemeanour, two thieves were taken in Gilsland, beside Lanercost, with the 'maynore' of certain cattle by them feloniously stolen and delivered to the order of the said Lord Dacre, which at the request of Hector Charleton, one of the greatest thieves in those parts, familiarly and deily conversant with the said Lord Dacre, the said thieves were by the said Lord Dacre delivered to the said Charleton to be ordered at his pleasure, which Hector Charleton did ransome the said thieves, and suffered them to go at large for twenty nobles of money, which thieves and their friends have delivered and paid the same sum to the said Charleton with goods stolen from the King's true subjects."

Lord Dacre, in his answer to this accusation, replies, that the two men after being long in prison were found not guilty, and that thereupon he delivered them to William Char'ton and Hector Charleton, "and whett thaie dyd with them the sayd lorde knowithe not." The date of these articles of accusation is not accurately known; probably they were drawn up shortly before Lord Dacre's trial, in 1536. We are not able to fix the exact date of another exploit of the Tyndale men, referred to in the XVIth article of accusation, whereby it seems that one Cokes Charleton had been taken and confined in Lord Dacre's castle of Morpeth, but was rescued by a party of the Tyndale men, no doubt of his own "grayne," who "brak the castell of Morpeth on the nyghte and the prisone wher the sayd thoff with two fellens were, and took hym out."

In 1528, William Charlton of Shotlyngton and Archibald Dodd, with two Scotsmen-Harry Noble and Roger Armestrong-rode a foray into the Bishoprick of Durham. The two Englishmen were here acting in union with their hereditary foe, and the inroad upon the county of Durham can only be characterized as a thorough act of treachery. confirms the saying of a writer of the day, that these Border thieves would be Englishmen when they will and Scotsmen when it suited them best. In all probability Noble and Armestrong were "broken men," outlawed from Liddesdale for acts of violence, who had taken refuge among their foes. The party, nine in all, entered the county of Durham, on Monday, January 21, 1528, and advancing to the neighbourhood of Wolsingham. seized the parson of Muggleswick and bore him off a prisoner. On their return they broke into three houses at Penhamside or Penwoodside, and robbed and spoiled the "gear" therein. The country rose in pursuit. Edward Horsley, the bailiff of Hexham, led the fray. "The water of Tyne was that night one great flode, so that the sayd theves couth not passe the same at no fordes, but were driven of necessitie to a brygge within a lordship of myne called Adon Brygge, which by my commaundment was barred, chayned, and lokked faste, so that the sayd theves couth not passe with there horses over the same, but were constrained to leave their horses behynde them and flee away a foote. And upon the same a servaunte of myne called Thomas Errington, ruler of my

tenantes in those quarters, persewed after theyme with a sleuthe hounde, to the which pursuitte of theyme, after the scrye in aid, came to theyme one William Charlton with dyverse other inhabitants of Tyndaill to helpe to put down those rebellious persons, which forwardness in oppressing mallifactors hath not been sene aforetyme in Tyndaill (Northd. to Wolsey, 1528.) William Charlton of Shotlyngton, or Shitlington Hall, was slain in the pursuit by Thomas Errington. James or Harrye Noble shared the same fate; and Roger Armstrong and Archie Dodd were taken and executed. William Charlton's body was hung in chains at Hexham, James Noble's on Haydon Bridge, and the others were treated in the same way at Newcastle and Alnwick. The other five outlaws escaped. The old hall at Shitlington was standing till within the last few years. Six "Tyndaile theiffis" were hanged at Alnwick in April of this year. The severity of this chastisement seems to have produced tranquillity on the Borders for some years. In 1535, the Earl of Northumberland met the "hedesmen" of the surnames of Tyndaill at Hexham and took bonds for their good behaviour, and that of their retainers. These bonds are still extant however, the restless spirit of the Borderers was again inciting to acts of violence. Sir William Eure writes to the Cardinal, on 26 July of that year, from Hexham-"The rebelles of Tyndale make some "besyness" in Tyndale wher ther dwellings was, and in noe place els they melle or dois hurt; ther abydings is in a place called Lushburn Howles (Lewisburn), a marvellous strong grounde of woodes and They begyn to be weary of ther troubles, and make offers, ther lyves safed, to submytt them to the Kyng's pleasur. I thynk yf Sir Rauffe Fenwyke, havynge the Kyng's garryson in conducte at hys owne appointment, had done hys dewtye, the said rebelles at thys tyme had maid large proffers of submission." Sir William Eure was probably no friend to Lord Dacre, for along with this letter he sends the testimony of Edward Charleton of Tyndale, which goes to prove that Dacre was wont to give private warning to the Bells to shift for themselves whenever he made an inroad on the Tyndale outlaws. This was just before Lord Dacre's trial; and after the trial it would seem from a letter of Norfolk to Cromwell that he had sounded Lord Dacre about his again taking charge of Tyndale, but it was so much against Dacre's mind that, as Norfolk says, "he had rather lose one fynger of every hande then to medle therwith."

We now come to the matter of the murder of Roger Fenwick, keeper of Tyndale, or, as heis else where called, one of the bailiffs of Tyndale. It is difficult to arrive at the truth regarding this case; but in a letter dated 7 April, Newcastle, 1537, John of Charleton, Rynny Charlton, and John Dodde, are named as the murderers of Roger a Fenwick, late keeper of Tyndaill, "and are recepted, ayded, and assisted now within the realmes of Scotland, but most of all by the Abbat of Jedworth." The Abbat of Jedworth, according to the Iter of Warke, held in 1279 extensive possessions in North Tynedale, and especially at Ealingham, one of the possessions of the Charltons. Edward and Cuthbert de Charlton seem also to have been mixed up in this transaction, and above all, John

Heron, son of John Heron of Chipchase. The accusation against John Heron seems to have rested on the testimony of a single individual, Gerrard or Jerrye Charlton of the Hawe-hill, otherwise called Jerrye Topping, who was subsequently taken by Sir Raynold Carnaby, and thrown into Warkworth Castle. He seems to have given private information against John Heron to Norfolk, and the latter made ready to ride upon Tyndale if the King of Scots would do the same upon Liddesdale. Also that "he would do hys best to put order for Tyndale with usyng all the policies I can t'apprehende Edwarde and Cuthberte of Charleton and John Heron's sonne, which John I require your good lordshippe may be secretly conveyed hither, and so delyvered to th'officers of my house to be by them conveyed to me to Newcastle, to be ordered according to justice. I wolde he sholde be here the 20th daie of Sept. and conveyed with a hode on hys hedde, and so secretly kept by the wave that no man sholde knowe him unto hys delyveraunce; which wold be also in the nyght, bycause I have many pledges of Tyndale and Ryddesdale here. For and it were knowen he were here, I shold nevther take hys sonne nor others that I would have. And if it be not knowen in the flete whither he should goo, but conveyed in the nyght, the better." John Heron hereupon fled into Scotland, and was present at the meeting between Lord Wharton and Lord Maxwell at the Baittinge Buske on the 6th of Nov. 1538, when Wharton being apprised of his presence, laid an ambush to take him prisoner, but was dissuaded from his purpose by Lord Maxwell, who feared that such an act would be an occasion of strife. After all, John Heron was probably guiltless of the blood of Roger Fenwick. The matter engaged the attention of the Privy Council long after this date. In 1542 the Council reports that the accusation against John Heron rests on one only person, Jerrye Charlton, who is known to be a thief and a common malefactor, and whose father had been punished by the Carnabys for his offences. "We consider with it the malice that is betwene the same Carnabys and John Heron, with the favour that is between the Carnabys and Wharton, and that it may be that Charlton being brother to one of your rebels and outlaws for the death of Roger Fenwick, knowing this displeasure to be between the Carnabys, Wharton, and John Heron, hath throwen out this bone as it were to please the Warden, and thereby at length to labour the restitution of his brother the outlawe." (5 State Papers, 202.)

Sir Raynold Carnaby, who is here mentioned, was the second son of William Carnaby, Esq., of Halton, and married to Dorothy, sister of Sir John Forster, warden of the Middle Marches. He appears, with Widdrington, to have been appointed deputy keeper of Tynedale, but neither appointment seems to have been much to the satisfaction of the Earl of Norfolk. Writing, in 1537, to Cromwell, he says of his two deputy keepers—"All the contres under my commission be as well ordred as I would wish, save only Tyndale and Ryddesdale, wich be under the governaunce of Wedrington and Carnaby, and they so far oute of frame that perforce I-must ride to those parttes. Wedrington wolde fayne doe well, but surely it is not in hym. Carnaby is soe fered of his person that he dothe nothing but kepe the house. Men doe moche

doubte of hys hardiness, having yet showed no parte of manhode sithe his first coming thither. I wold they were bothe in Paradise." (5 State

Papers, 104.)

Carnaby had it seems taken pledge of the Tyndale men, and had forwarded these pledges to York to exchange them for others previously Tunstall says-"Here lyeth for Tyndall at thas tyme two of the moste actyve men of all Tynedale; one ys called John Robson of the False-stayn, who promised my Lord of Northfolke, as I understand, that he wolde doe much against the rebelles, th'odir ys Gibbe of Charleton, who maid lyke promyse as I hear say. But nowe, when tyme is to do it, they lye here as plegges [pledges] sent hyther by Sir Raynold Carnaby's letters to change and lowse th'oder for a seson, as hath been alwaie accustomeyd. I found a faute with the bringer of them, servaunte to Maister Carnaby, that his maister sent these two who of all other had been most mete to have bene at home to resiste the cummynge in of the rebelles, who answered me that yf those, and other me of the hedes of them, were oute of the country yt sholde be better rewlyed; by which aunser yt semyd to me that hys maister trusted not these men." (Tunstull to Cromwell, 5 State Papers, 122.) Carnaby promised to do his best against the outlaws of Tyndale after the full of the moon, when it was thought they would be busy, and we presume it was in executing this promise that he was surprised and captured by the Tyndale men. We have no details of when or where he was taken; but Eure, writing in July, 1538, to King Henry VIII., speaks of the "wilful attemptate of the inhabitaunts of Tyndale, and the takyn of ther keper, Sir Raynold Carnaby." The whole letter is devoted to this important matter, no doubt a most serious offence in the eves of the King. have travailed, (says Eure,) by all our dexterities with the Tindales, for the delyveraunce of the sayd Sir Raynold and others taken with hym. Albeit they, wanting grace and obstenatly persisting in the mayntenaunce of their evill dedes, have resolutely aunswered that they will not departe with the sayd Sir Raynold nor any of the other taken at that tyme for any persuasins or fere of danger that may followe. And unless they all have ther pardones, as welle there that slewe Roger Fenwicke as those that attempted to take Sir Raynold Carnabye, they wyll in no wyse restore the sayd Sir Raynold nor any taken in hys companye, and that they wyll not tryste nor meate with any man in Northumberland to that they see William Carnaby and Lewis Ogle. Over this, one Jerard Charlton, called Topping, presumptuously sayd that he had given oon aunswer at Harbittell which he thought might serve us, and it should serve us, which aunswer was as is above declared." Eure further declares that he and his friends have used every means to obtain the release of Sir Raynold Carnaby, both by the offer of large sums of money to his keepers and to others who might influence the parties detaining him. Sir R. Carnaby, however, does not seem to have been long a prisoner; for soon after we learn that his deliverance was effected, and that he had the satisfaction of capturing, and conveying to Warkworth, Jerard Charleton, who had given to Eure the insolent answer above recorded. Nearly about the same time, however, about thirty of his retainers were

taken by the Armstrongs at the Busy Gap, on the Roman Wall, and were carried off into Liddesdale. With a view to put down these disorders, Eure, Widdrington, Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe, and Robert Collingwood drew up most stringent rules for the suppression of the ill doings in Tyndale. These articles are printed at full length in 5 State Papers, 133, and recommend that all the inhabitants of Tyndale shall be removed to the inner parts of the realm, except those who took part in the murder of Roger Fenwick or the seizure of Sir Raynold Carnaby, and that all who remain in Tyndale after a certain date from the issuing of this order shall be deemed rebels and outlaws to the King. Inroads were to be simultaneously then made by the wardens of the different marches upon the rebels, and no person was to relieve them or sell them anything in the market towns. Strong garrisons were to be left in various places in Tyndale, as in Chipchase, Swinburne, Gunnerton, Simon-

burn, and Haughton.

In 1542 William Charlton of Hesleyside is reported by Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Ellerker as possessing the only tower in the country of Tyndale. The limits of Tyndale did not therefore come below the Nook on the south side, and the confluence of the Reed and North Type on the north side of the latter river. William Charlton was in 1552 appointed a commissioner for the enclosure of the Middle Marches, and in 1554 he executed the deed of agreement with William Charlton of Lee-hall, of which we are enabled to produce both copies this evening to the Society. We do not know in what degree of relationship William Charlton of the Lee-hall stood to Charlton of Hesleyside, but in all probability they were cousins, and were in dispute, not only about the boundaries between the Lee-hall property and that of Hesleyside, but also about the manor and house of Hesleyside itself. This dispute was settled by arbitration on the 27th of February, 1553, the arbitrators being George Fenwick of Harbottle and Brinkburn, a commissioner for the enclosure of the Middle Marches in 1552; John Shaftoe of Bayyngton; John Hall of Otterburn, another of the commissioners in 1552, keeper of Redesdale in 1 Eliz., having fifty light horsemen of his name, and named in 1586 as one who could give information about the Borders; Thomas Featherstonhaugh, a gentlemen of the Middle Marches in 1550; Percival Shaftoe of Ingoe; and Thomas Hall Their award, setting out boundaries which still exist, of Munkridge. is now exhibited, and is as follows:-

Thys indentur mayd at the Leehall within Tyndall, the xxvii. day of the monethe of February, and in the viith year and reyaghn of our Soverayn Lord Edward the Syxt, by the Grac of God Kyng of England, Franc, and Ierland, defendor of the faith, and in earthe of the churche of England and also of Ierland the supreme head immediatly under God, Betwixt Wyll'm Charlton of Hesleysyd, within the liberties of Tyndall, gent., of the on party, and Wyll'm Charlton of the Leehall within the said liberties, gent., upon the other party, Witnessz that wher thear was a travers sewt and controversye betwixt the parties aforsayd for and concernyage the howse and manor of Heslesyd, the howse of the Leehall, with all the purtenances to them belongyag or in any maner of wyse appurtenyag, eyther party beying bownd unto other by

¹² The Tower of Hesleyside, which stood at the west end of the present mansion, was pulled down at the end of the last century, during the minority of the late owner of Hesleyside. It closely resembled the towors at Cockle Park and Halton.

obligacion in the somme of celi. as by the same dothe mor planlye appear, for to abyd . the ordre, award, arbitrement, and end of Georg Fenyk of Brenkburn, gent., John Shafto of Bavyngton, esquyer, John Hall of Otterborn, the yonger, gent., Thomas Fetherstonhaughe of Haydenbrig, gent., Percevell Shafto of Inngho, gent., and Thomas Hall of the Munkkarage, gent., arbiters, indyfferently elected and chosen as well by the on party as the other, who hath ordred, judged, demyd, and awarded that Wyll'm Charlton of the Leehall shall have and enjoye to hyme, hys ares, executors, and assyghnees, for ever mor, without any encombrawnc, chaleng. trowble, vexaycion, or perturbacyon of the sayd Wyll'm Charlton of Heslesyd, his ares, or assyghners, or of any in hys name or his ares name, all the plac and manor of the Leehall, with all maner of growndes erable and unerable, medos, woodes, pastures, commones, hedgys, dyches, with all other easmentes, com-odites, and purtenancys beying lyeing and conteynyng within the limites and bowndes following, that ye to say, bowndyng and begynning at a gray stone in a clowghe syd under a plac called the Crowkhyll, and so forth north-est unto the dych of the Rydynghyll clos, and so up northe as the dyche therof is casten, and then turnyng at a gray ston lying in the Rydynghyll clos dyche, and so forth streght north west unto the end of Tawnton hyl dyche, and then northe unto the end of the sayd dyche, and from the dyche northward streight ower unto the ryver of North Tyne, the sayd W'm Charlton of the Leehall, hys ares and assyghners doyng therfor all maner of dewties and services unto the cheff lord dew and accustomed. And further, that the sayd W'm of the Leehall shall give and grant unto the sayd W'm Charlton of Heslesyd, and his arcs, all his ryght, title, clame, and chaleng of the howse and manor of Heslesyd and of all the inheritanc that is or hath been therto belongyng. And also all his tenant ryght as well of the Kyng's landes of the Lemallyng, that is to say, of the Crowkhyll, the Anthonhyll, the Hyghe clos, the Bridgford, as of other, with all other that he hath or had ever any interest, title, clame, or chaleng unto withoute any trowble, chaleng, vexacyon, or perturbacyon theref, to be had or mayd in any wyse (except befor excepted) from the sayd Wm. Charlton of the Leehall, his ares and assyghnz, unto the sayd Wyllm. Charlton of Heslesyd, his ares and assighnez, for evermor. And that the sayd W'm Charlton of the Leehall shall delyver unto the sayd W'm Charlton of Heslesyd all maner of writinges, evydenc, and prescripcions that he hath belongyng or appertenyng unto the inheritanc of Heslesyd, or of any land or tenement, part or parcell therof, immediatly at the sealyng of this presentes befor and in the presenc of the sayd arbiteres, and for tru performanc of the same to be truly observed and keped in every article and behalff as is befor mencyoned, eyther parti to other enterchaungeably hath sette their sealles with the sealles of the sayd arbiters the day and year abovesayd. Witnessz, Hob Hall of the Raylees, Percivell Clennell, Clemet Hall of the Ralees, Heue Charlton of the Hallhyll, John Wylkyson of Helheryngton, Rawff Charlton of the Leehall, Oswyn Charlton of Elyngham, John Charlton of the Blaklow, Edde Mylborne of the Dunsted, Anthon Mylborne of Roses bowr, Xpe Charlton of Newton.13 [Four seals broken away.]

[In dorso.] Also we awarde that Wyll'm Charlton of the Leehawll shall have fre passag at all tymes wyth all hys cattelles somer and wynter to pastur upon the Kynges grownd, such lyk as other the Kynges tenants doth therr, and also fre lycenc to passe and repasse throwghe the Kynges grownd for gettyng off his eldyng, and this to belong to the Leehall. Also we awarde that Wyll'm Charlton off Hesleysyd shall lett unto Wyll'm Charlton of the Leehall halffe the Leykhyll his farme payeng doyng hys dewtie with firmers by yer v s.—Willm Charlton, of Hesilsidd. Georg Fenwick. John Schaftow. John Hall. P'oyvell Shaftoo. John

HALL. [sic in both parts.]

By the privilege of passing through the King's ground, the Lee-hall property became extended in a narrow slip up to Kingswood, and so con-

¹³ In 1568 the heirs of Gabriel Hall had lands in four places in Redesdale. Randal Hall had land at Raylees.—Edward Charlton of the Hawe-hill, a headsman of Tindale, gave bonds to Sir John Forster at Chipchase in 1559. (Sadler's State Papers.)—John Wylkinson of Hetherington was bailiff of Tindale in 1559.—John Charlton of the Blakelaw was a headsman and bond-giver in 1559.

tinues to this day. William Charlton of Lee-hall died in 1561, and we produce the probate of his will, running as follows:—

In 1556, Roger Heron, brother to George Heron of Chipchase, was taken prisoner by some of the Elliotts of Liddesdale, while riding towards his brother's house in the dusk of the evening.

1n 1559, Sir John Forster received the office of keeper of Tyndale from Marmaduke Slingsby. The latter had appointed a day for the headsmen of Tyndale to appear at Hexham, and to give bonds for good conduct, but this summons was disregarded. Sir John Forster seems to have had more influence. "When I demandyd to have such delyvered in to my handes as were nomynate in the sedult, that you sent me in your last letter, of the which nombre I have received in the preson of Hexham, 1x persons presoners. Ande Jarrye Charleton of the Hawe hill—he is delyvered home upon bande." (1 Sailler's State Papers, 613.) Sir John Forster summoned the "hedesmen" to meet him at Chipchase the next Sunday, and on that day the greater part, if not all, appeared, and gave bonds for keeping the peace, &c. We have fortunately, in Sadler's State Papers, a list of those summoned by Slingsby, and we may conclude that the same men, with others, obeyed Sir John Forster's summons to Chipchase. This list is curious, as it gives the names of many who appear in the documents before us. It is as follows:-"[Wm.] Charlton of Haselyside; Jasper Charlton of Hawsose, [Hawkhope Hill]; John Charlton of Blacklawe, or his son; Edward Charlton of the Hall Hill; Hector Charlton of the Boure; William Charlton of Lee Hall; Edward Charlton of Lordner Burn [Lanner Burn]; Wylliam Charlton of Bellingham; Charlton of Dunterley; Symont Robson of Langhaugh; Andrewe Robson of the Bellynge; Hobb Robson of the Fawstone [Falstone]; John Mylborne of Roses Bowere; Edward Mylborne of Dunterde; Mychell Dodde of the Yerehaugh; Dodde hys sonne; Jamy Dodde of Roughsyde; Hunter; Hunter; Christofer Hogge; Willie Hogge; Mathew Nysson. [Addressed] To my loving frendes John Wylkynson and Wyllie Ianson, balyves of Tyn-

dall, gyv theys and yourselfes that same daie."

On the same paper is a memorandum in the handwriting of Sir John Forster: - "That Jone Hall of Otterburn, Launcelot Tysley of Gosforth, William Charleton of the Leyehall, John Hall of Brayneshaugh, William Charleton of Bullingham, and Clement Hall of Burdcheppes (Birdhope), is joyntelie and severally bounde to the right hon'ble th' Earle of Northumberland and Francis Slyngsbye, keper of Tindall, in c. and xlu for the personal appearance of Jarret Charlton of the Howehill at Newcastle the xvth daye of Januery next comynge. The bondo is taken to the Quene's use. His appearance is in Robert Youngs house in the Newcastell." (p. 615.)

In spite of Sir John Forster's activity the Borders continued to be a scene of rapine and confusion. George Heron of Chipchase writes in this year to Sir John Forster:-"The Liddesdaille menne are disorderlie. and are aided by the menne of Tyndaill and Ryddesdaill. Lyddesdaill is myndit to mayk misorder and to do the evel that they can in these quarters. I knowe there cannot doe it withoute the helpe of some, both off Tyndaill and Ryddisdaill, as they have had even now this last Fryday at night, when they dyd tak up Swethope. For one parte off them went away thorow Tendall with the prysoners, and another thorow Ryddesdail with the nowt. And theves off Tyndaill, that wis govng estellying [a stealing] into Scotland, found the Scots with the nowt lying in the shells at Uttenshope, in Ryddesdaill as fyers, and had gotten meate bothe for horse and man at som of Ryddisdaill. And when the theves off Tyndaill perceved the Scots were at rest, they stale the nowt from the Scotts, and in the morning when the Scotts mest the nowt, they dyd com into Reddisdayll again, to boro a dog to follo, and then theye got knowledge whyche of Tyndaill had the nowt." (p. 627.)

Towards the end of the same yeare, we find that several of the Tyndale men were in the gaol at Hexham. How they escaped from thence the following letter shows .- "NICHOLAS ERVINGTON TO SIR JOHN FORSTER. Hexham, xviith daye of December, 1559. Plesyth yt youre mastershyppe to be advertysed that George Herone, of Chypchace, dyd sende Edward Charlton, Harrye Charleton of the Larnerburne, and one John Charlton of Thornybourne in Tyndall, the sayd George Herone sent theys said three prisoners unto Hexham, to the Queene's Majestie's gavel [gaol] This vt is chansyd that the xvt days of this instaynt, the gaveler and all the reste of the presoners, be what meanes I canne not tell, nor no other that can be known of sertentye, but that the saide three Charltons and Thos. Mylborne (alias Thome Headman), with xi Scotts pledges, that was comandyt to ward for surety of John Eryntoun is goyn the said nyght, and all the dorrys left opyn, savyn the outter doore, which is the newe house doyr that Mr. Slyngsbye buildit, whayr the gaveller laye nyghtlye for the safe guard of the sayd presoners, as I thoughte was most surest."

The gaoler of Hexham was perhaps a reclaimed outlaw himself, and

the ties of flesh and blood proved too strong for him.

The calendars of State Papers of the early part of Elizabeth's reign,

do not give us much information regarding this portion of the Borders. In 1586, however, a long and grievous list of outrages committed by the Elliotts and others of Liddesdale was forwarded to London. These complaints chiefly refer to raids into Redesdale, and injury done to the property of those of the surnames of Hall and Read. John Hall of Otterburn and Edward Charlton of Hesleside are named in this document among those who can give information "if they be sworne or strictly examined."

Ten or eleven years later North Tyndale was again a scene of bloodshed and ruthless rapine at the hands of the Laird of Buccleuch, Sir Walter Scott. Buccleugh, as he is generally termed, seems to have made repeated inroads into North Tyne, and to have directed his attacks chiefly against the surname of Charlton, partly on the score of ancient grievances existing between them, and partly in consequence of recent and ample reprisals made by them in Scotland. One great raid was made on the 17th of April, 1597, when he burnt ten houses in Tyndale, and took the lives of thirty-five persons. He had, however, frequently invaded Tyndale previous to this date, as appears by letters in the State Paper Office, of which unfortunately we have no copy, and know of them only by the short notice attached in the calendars now publishing. Two letters, however, are in print (Transactions of Border Club, pp. 14 and 16) which throw considerable light on these outrages. The first is from Sir John Carey, Marshall of Berwick-upon-Tweed to Lord Burghley and dated Berwick, June 13, 1595, wherein he says :-- "I did synce by my letter of the 29 of Maye certifye your honnor of Buckcleughe, howe he came into the Myddle Marches to a place called Grenehugh (Greenhaugh), a wyddowes house in Tyndalle, where he sought for certen of the Charletons; and not fynding them he burned the house and all the corne in it and all that was therein, and so went hys way; he had in his company, as it is reported, very nere three hundred men, and within eight dayes afterward he came in agayne to a place called the Bowte hill, and killed foure of the Charletons, very able and sufficient men, and went his waye, threatning he would shortly have more of theire lives."

In a second letter, dated Berwick, July 2, 1595, Carey refers again to this subject:—" In your honour's letter you write in a poscript that you would gladly understande the quarrell that Buccleughe had against the Charletons, and that Sesforde had against the Stories, which would be too long and tedious to sett downe at large: but for that your honnour requyres yt, I will as breifly as I can sett it downe. First the quarell Bucclughe hath to the Charletons is said to be this: Your honnour knowes long synce you heard of a great rode that the Scottes, as Will Harkottes and his fellowes, made uppon Tyndale and Ridsdale, wherein they took up the whole country, and did very neare beggar them for ever. Bucclughe and the rest of the Scottes having made some bragges and crackes, as the country durst scarse take any thing of theire owne, but the Charletons being the sufficientest and ablest men uppon the Borders, did not only take theire owne goodes agayne, but also so hartned and perswaded their neyghbors to take theires, and not to be afraide, which hath ever synce stuck in Bucclughes stomach, and this is the quarell for taking theire owne. Mary! he makes another quarell that long synce, in a warr tyme, the Tyndale men should goe into hys countrie, and there they tooke his grandfather and killed divers of his countrye, and that they tooke awaye hys grandfathers sworde, and would never lett him have yt synce: this, sayth he, is the quarell."

Our object in drawing up these notices has been to collect together from various sources the scattered incidents referred to in the State Papers and Border histories relative to the doings of the leading families in North Tyndale. That it was a wild and lawless district at the period referred to there can be no doubt, but how much of this was not to be ascribed to the position of the country, the border land of a hostile kingdom, where the inhabitants were in constant peril of their lives, and exposed to the loss of cattle and goods without any warning given. Much, too, of this lawless spirit was evoked by the Border wars of Henry the Eighth with Scotland, when the Tyndale and Redesdale men were constantly excited by the English crown to make inroads into Scotland, harrying and destroying all before them. We must not judge the wild Borderers by our standard of the present day: had we lived in those times, and had we heard that Tyndale and Redesdale were about to be "slipped" against the Scottish lands, we should very likely, with old Norfolk, have devoutly wished them a "God Spede."

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY. 4 April, 1860.

Matthew Wheatley, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Donations of Books.—From Sir W. Calverley Trevelyan, Bart. Explanatio Notarum et Litterarum quæ frequentius in antiquis lapidibus, &c. Auctore Sertorio Ursato serenissimi Veneti senatûs equite: Parisiis, 1723. — From the Archæological Institute. The Archæological Journal, Nos. 63, 64, 1859.

NEW MEMBER.—Richard Lawrence Pemberton, Esq., Barnes, Sunderland.

ROMAN BRIDGE AT CILURNUM.—Mr. Clayton stated that Mr. Coulson, who formerly was usefully employed at Bremenium, was now excavating the approaches to the Roman bridge piers at Cilurnum, on the east side of the North Tyne. The works revealed a masonry larger than usual, and would settle the question of the exact direction of the bridge piers. [See under 4 July and 15 August, post.]

ROMAN MEDALLET.—Dr. Bruce exhibited a silver medallet, larger than a denarius, purporting to be of Agrippina. Obv. apparently struck from the die of a denarius, a bust, Agrippinae Avgvstae. Rov. Indecent.

Fossil.—Mr. W. R. Carr presented a fossil found in the Beaumont coal seam, View Pit, Montague Colliery, at the depth of 28 fathoms from the surface.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

2 May, 1860.

John Fenwick, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

Donations of Books.—From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, N. S., No., 26, March, 1860. — From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Its Proceedings and Papers, Vol. ii., N. S., No. 24., Nov. 1859. — From Mr. Joseph Willard, Boston, U. S. Willard Memoir, or the Life and Times of Major Simon Willard, with some Account of his Family, Boston, 1858: An Address in Commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Lancaster, Massachusets, by Joseph Willard, Boston, 1858. — From Mr. George Tate, of Alnwick. The Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

NEW MEMBER.—Edward Peacock, Esq., The Manor, Bottesford, Brigge.

BOOKS PURCHASED, by subscription.—Records of Roman History from Cnæus Pompeius to Tiberius Constantinus, as exhibited on the Roman coins collected by Francis Hobler, formerly secretary of the Numismatic Society of London, 2 vols. 4to, London, 1860.

Swedish Liturgy.—The Rev. E. H. Adamson exhibited a Lutheran Prayer-book published at Stockholm in 1679.

ANCIENT VASES FROM MALTA.—Dr. Charlton read the following paper in elucidation of his valuable addition to the Society's collections referred to therein.

The vases we exhibit and present to the Society this evening were all excavated within the last few years from tombs in the island of Malta. That island has produced but very few of the richly-painted vases so frequently discovered in Greece and Italy. Indeed, the character of Maltese fictile art is that of a rude and early period, approaching nearer to the Egyptian and Phœnician type than to that of Greece and

Southern Italy. Among the vases here exhibited there are one or two with rude lines and dots, indicating the early stage of ornament; but most of them are perfectly plain, and formed of a coarse clay, though not destitute of elegance of shape. Indeed, in these early vases, which may probably be ascribed to a period not later than two or three centuries before the Christian era, and perhaps are much earlier, we find the types of some of the best later productions. We cannot, however, always accurately determine the age of antiques from the type of art they present; especially when they are found in islands lying somewhat out of the track of communication. In these localities, the early types are perpetuated for generations after they have ceased to be employed in more civilized states; and it is therefore quite possible that the Egyptian and Tyrian types that are found in Malta are not older than the Greek vases of the finest period.

The tombs in which these vases are found in Malta are extremely numerous; and from an examination of them we can form some idea of the age of their contents. The distribution of these tombs seems to show that in early times the hill-country about Citta Vecchia, and the range towards Marsa Scirocco, were the most populous parts of the island; and in those districts the marks of wheels deeply worn in the rock may

still be traced where no roads exist at the present day.

Sometimes these tombs are found in very large groups, as if special places of interment were particularly favoured; but often they are discovered in remote districts, or scattered over the face of the country. They are often found in the vertical faces of rock a little below the level of the soil; or, again, the entrances of the sepulchres are in one side of a square or oblong pit, from six to ten feet in depth. Probably the shape of the tomb depended a good deal on the locality selected for Some of these pit-tombs have only one sepulchral chamber, while others have three or four. In one near Nadur Tower, examined by the late R. Milward, the hole at the bottom of the pit, about five feet below the surface, was closed by several large stones, on removing which the interior was found nearly filled up with the redcoloured soil of the neighbourhood. Within, there was an oval cavity about six feet long, and not more than four broad. The back part of the floor was raised six or eight inches into a dais or bier wide enough for the corpse. At the right hand was a slightly raised ledge for the head; and in the right hand corner was a small rude hole for a lamp. Some pottery, and an armilla of bronze, was all the spoil yielded by this tomb.

It is well known that most barbarous nations buried with the dead the costliest treasures of the departed warrior; not only his armour, but his gold ornaments and vases. The latter were, it is supposed, filled with food and wine for the sustenance of the departed on his long journey. Thus, vases for the toilet table, containing, no doubt, precious oils and unguents, are often found in the same tomb with swords and shields, while amphoræ of wine, cylices for drinking cups, and lamps to illumine the darkness of the grave, were placed along the walls.

Among the vases here before us, we have, first, the huge amphora, with its earlike handles, and pointed base for setting in the earth. These

were the wine-casks of early times, before they were superseded by the cooper's art; and they were placed in the soft earth of the cellars, and supported by reeds and withes, of which their sides often bear the marks at the present day. They were destined to contain corn, oil, wine, and other articles of domestic consumption. Whole stacks of these amphoræ have been discovered in Apulia; and within the last three months a range of them of enormous size has been disinterred at Nantes in France. Each of the Nantes amphoræ is said to have been capable of containing 8 to 10 hectolitres, (a measure of 22 gallons English). There is another singularly-shaped amphora upon the table, its form being that of an inverted pear, the narrower part being obviously intended to be fixed in the ground. Another vase, here exhibited, approaches nearly to the shape of the Stamnos of the old writers; while another, of rather more elegant form, with ribbed handles, contains human bones and ashes, and has therefore been a cinerary urn in which the ashes of the dead were deposited after cremation. Some of the smaller vases have evidently been lecythi and lachrymatories. Some may have held the unguents the dead used when in life. There are also two or three lamps—none. however, of peculiarly elegant or rare form. As to the age of these vases, it may be observed that in the island of Malta the original types were probably long perpetuated after more elegant forms and richer ornamentation had been adopted in Magna Græcia and elsewhere. Malta has afforded few of those splendid vases that adorn many of the greater collections, and especially the museums of Naples and Rome. On the other hand, if contiguity of site be absolute proof, numerous vases of the kind here shown have been discovered in Malta along with Phœnician inscriptions. Thus, the Canon Bonici, at Malta, possesses a fine and quite perfect Phoenician inscription of six lines, which was found near the hospital at Rabbato, in an excavation like a tank, which contained, also, a large number of vases filled with the bones of animals and birds. Similar vases containing similar remains have been frequently met with in Egypt. We think it extremely probable that the Maltese vases are of very early date, coeval with Phœnician rule in the Mediterranean, and that they consequently belong to a period of several centuries anterior to the Christian era. They exhibit the partial transition from the rude forms of Egyptian to the refined shapes of the highest period of Grecian art, and, as such, even though we cannot positively fix the date of their manufacture, are of high interest to the archæological student.

GWYN'S MEMOIR.—Mr. Longstaffe exhibited a MS. book belonging to Mrs. Allgood, of the Hermitage, labelled "Hunter's Gift," having been presented by her relative Dr. Hunter, the Durham antiquary, to Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, formerly Conyers. On the back is the bookplate of her grandson, George Baker of Elemore. It comprises the feats of Captain John Gwyn, of the House of Trelydan, in Montgomeryshire, in the Royalist service, prepared "in regard of his Grace the Duke of Monmouth's late commands that whoseever rides in the Royal Troope

of Guards must give an account how long and in what capacity he had served the King, and whether gentleman or mechanick." To prove his quality Gwyn gives his pedigree and arms. Among the "replyes I made when examined before the enemy," is the following adventure at Newcastle:—

"When all our hopes of risings or any good to be don in or about London were at an end, then I tooke a jurney (though never so ill provided for it) to Newcastle, to see what the Scotts would do. And by that time I came, there was an order of Parliament sent to the Scotts that they should not entertaine any into their army who formerly had served the King. But, awhile after, in the extremity I was in to subsist, and by attempting to get to the town to find a friend, I was ceized upon for a malignant, and sent with a file of musqueteers before the Major of New-Castle, who was an exact fanatique, and lays it to me thus:- Well, had it please God to give you victory over us, as it pleased his divin will to give us victory over you, ye had called us villains, traytors, sons of whores; nay, ye had kickt us too.' You are in the right on't, sir,' said I: at which he sullenly ruminats, whilst some of his aldermen could not containe themselves for laughing; but, being both of one opinion as to the point, he only banisht me the town, with a promise that, when I came againe, he would provid a lodging for me, which was to be in the Castle Dungeon, where many a brave fellow that came upon the same account as I did, in hope the Scotts would declare for the King, were starved to death by a reprobat Marshall.

"When I had waited a tedious time up and downe about New Castle in pennance to know what the Scotts would do, and in conclusion all to prove starke nought, then I designed to go for Scotland. In the meantime some of the Scotts officers very kindly invite me with them into Scotland, assureing me that from thence were frequent opportunities for

Holland."

He went, but found his party under such a cloud that with some difficulty he came back by sea to Newcastle, and thence departed to London and Holland.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY. 6 June, 1860.

Matthew Wheatley, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the University of Christiana. Cronica Regum Manniæ et Insularum. The Chronicle of Man and the Sudreys, edited, with notes, from the Cotton MS., Julius, A. VII., by Professor P.A. Munch: Christiania, 1860.

VOLUNTEERS.—The use of the great Hall of the Castle having been granted by the Society to some local bodies of Volunteers for private drill, letters of thanks from them have been received.

New Member.—Hugh Taylor, Esq., M.P., Backworth Hall.

ROMAN COINS.—Mr. Robert Fell, of Newcastle, presented an iron key and 17 Roman coins of brass, found at Old-Ford, near London, about 10 feet below the surface and 10 yards from the side of the River Lea, in the excavations for a main sewer contracted for by Mr. William Moxon. It is supposed that the level where the key and coins were was that of the surface where the Romans crossed an "old ford."

ROMAN BRIDGE AT CILURNUM.—Dr. Bruce exhibited Mr. Mossman's drawings of portions of the massive masonry disclosed in excavating this work.

VIEW OF NEWCASTLE.—Mr. John Hudson Smith, of 21, St. Paul's Street, Portland-square, Bristol, had presented the Prospect of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne from the South: Sold by Tho. Taylor at the Golden Lyon in Fleet Street, London. The donor, who, in visiting the Castle, had observed our want of this rarity, observes that a similar engraving and by the same hand, in his possession, is dedicated to "Henry Lord Bolingbroke, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State," and from this infers that the View of Newcastle may also be dated about 1710 or 1712. It is not accurate, being probably improved by the engraver from a very hasty sketch; for instance, the steeple of St. Nicholas' Church has a story too many.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS AT LISBURN.—Dr. Bruce exhibited photograms of two Roman inscribed stones prepared for the Duke of Northumberland on his personally observing these remains, which Murphy, in his Travels in Portugal, roughly engraves without explanaplanation. Dr. Bruce ventured, from the brilliantly expressed grain of the larger stone, to say that it is of sienetic granite, and read the following remarks:—

The larger inscription is unfortunately imperfect. It has been split vertically, and the right hand portion of it is wanting. Any attempt to complete the inscription must be, to a large extent, conjectural. The letters which we have I give below in Roman capitals: those that I have ventured to supply I have marked in Italics: MERCVRio et—CAESAri divi f.—AVGVSTO—C. IVLIVS H....—PERMISSV DECURIONUM—DEDIT Dicavit. It may be translated:—"To Mercury and Augustus Cæsar, the son of the deified Cæsar, Caius Julius H......, by

permission of the decurions, gave and dedicated this."—The stone has more the appearance of a slab to be inserted in the front of a temple, than of an altar. The principal objection which an ordinary reader would take to the reading which I propose, is the apparent impiety of associating Augustus with the god Mercury. Those conversant with inscriptions will be the rather disposed to wonder that any imaginary deity was allowed to share in the adoration offered to a living emperor. Ovid does not hesitate to address Augustus by the name of the king of gods and men.

Parcite, cærulei, vos parcite, numina ponti; Infestumque mihi sit satis esse Jovem.

"Spare me, ye deities of the azure ocean, spare me: let it be enough that Jove is incensed with me." And most of us will remember the lines of Horace in which the poet conceives of the emperor assuming the person of Mercury (the very deity in question):—

Sive mutata juvenem figura Ales in terris imitaris, almæ Filius Maiæ, patiens vocari Cæsaris ultor:

which our noble and learned Vice-President thus translates:-

"Or like a youth of mortal state, "Winged son of Maia, come thou down:

"Avenger thou of Cæsar's fate,
"Inheritor of Cæsar's crown?"

Lord Ravensworth rightly remarks upon this ode — "To invest the emperor with the divine attributes, and even personalities, of Apollo, Venus, Mars, and Mercury, in succession, seems to surpass all bounds of poetical license and courtly adulation." The passage, however, fully bears me out in associating Augustus with Mercury.¹ It is in vain to attempt to supply the family name of the dedicator, as only one letter of it remains. It is, however, worthy of remark, that in Gruter (eccexii. 3) there is an inscription which appears to have been placed in the vestibule of a temple in Alatri, a town of Latium, to this effect:—"To Caius Julius Helenus, a freedman of Augustus, (erected) by decree of the decurions of the municipality, on account of his merits." This may have been the person we have to deal with. Few would be so ready to offer adulation to an emperor as his own favourite freedman. The decurions were the members of the senate — the town-councillors, in short — of the municipium.

The other incription presents no difficulties. It is:—DEVM MATRI—
T. LICINIVS—AMARANTHYS—v. s. l. m.—"To the Mother of the Gods,
Titus Licinius Amaranthus dedicates this, in discharge of a vow,
deservedly on her part and willingly on his." Inscriptions to the
Mother of the Gods are by no means rare. Some times she is addressed singly, and sometimes in conjunction with other deities,

¹ The following Delphin note may be added to Dr. Bruce's quotation:—"Vulgaris erat opinio et fama, Mercurium Julii Cæsaris vindicem fuisse assumptâ juvenili figurâ Augusti, qui natus erat annos tantum novemdecim quando Cæsar interfectus est."

The epithet magna—the Great Mother—is especially Isis and Atis. often applied to her. In our own collection we have an inscription. found at Caervoran, in which she is thus addressed :- VIRGO EADEM MATER DIVVM, PAX, VIRTUS, CERES, DEA SYRIA.-" The same Virgin is the Mother of the Gods, is Peace, is Virtue, is Ceres, is the Syrian Goddess." When men forsake the worship of the living and true God, they usually give that adoration to some of the noblest and most useful of His creatures which is due to him. Hence the sun and moon are worshipped. To worship that life and vitality to which the rays of the sun so largely contribute, is but one step further in the downward career of idolatry. Hence we find the generative principle has been extensively idolatrized under one form or another. And, as all nature is redolent of reproduction, the pantheistic system is soon attained. It is easy to suppose that nature, or the generative principle, would, in different countries, be differently personified, and each impersonation would receive a different name. When, however, the Romans brought the whole world into union, the identity of the various deities which they had been worshipping appeared. We find this acknowledged in the Caervoran slab. Apuleius, in the 11th book of his Metamorphosis, shows more at length the identity of several of the deitics of antiquity. He is describing the mode in which he was initiated in the mysteries of Isis and Osiris. Isis addresses him thus: — "Behold, Lucius, I, moved by thy prayers, am present with thee: I, who am Nature, the parent of things, the queen of all the elements, the primordial progeny of ages, the supreme of divinities, the sovereign of the spirits of the dead, the first of the celestials, and the uniform resemblance of gods and goddesses. I, who rule by my nod the luminous summits of the heavens, the salubrious breezes of the sea, and the deplorable silences of the realms beneath; and whose one divinity the whole orb of the earth venerates under a manifold form, by different rites, and a variety of appellations. Hence the primogenial Phrygians call me Pessinantica, the mother of gods; the Attic aborigines, Cecropian Minerva; the floating Cyprians, Paphian Venus; the arrow-bearing Cretans, Diana Dictymna; the threetongued Sicilians, Stygian Proserpine; and the Eleusinians, the ancient goddess Ceres. Some call me Juno, others Bellona, others Hecate, and others Rhamnusia; and those who are illuminated by the incipient rays of the divinity, the sun, when he rises, the Ethiopians, the Arii, and the Egyptians, skilled in ancient learning, worshipping me by ceremonies perfectly appropriate, call me by my true name, Queen Isis."

I cannot conclude these few remarks without observing that there is nothing new under the sun. The principles and practices of the ancient heathen world have their favourers still. Not to enter upon questionable points, most of us will call to mind the commencement of Pope's universal prayer, the pantheistic principle of which is nearly as apparent as the creed of Cæcilius on the Caervoran slab, or of Apuleius in the

passage I have just quoted.

ROMAN STATIONS IN THE WEST.—Dr. Bruce exhibited drawings by Mr. Mossman from several objects in the museum at Alnwick Castle, and from the localities mentioned in the following paper:—

Last Easter, I had an opportunity of visiting some of the stations at the western extremity of the Wall, in the company of our learned vice-president, Mr. Clayton. We were fortunate in falling in with some Roman stones which are as yet unknown to the antiquarian world. Mr. Mossman has recently followed in our wake, and I have the pleasure of exhibiting his accurate drawings of the new-found treasures to the Society.

On going through Carlisle, we examined the inscriptions recently discovered in that city. Here are Mr. Mossman's drawings of them. It was with some pleasure that we noticed that the house contiguous to the new Journal office (in the foundations of which those stones were found) was in a condition such as to render it probable that it would soon be rebuilt. In this case it is most desirable that its owner should lay a foundation both broad and deep. Perhaps the missing fragments of the slabs already obtained may be procured, and other prizes brought to light.

The station which we first visited was Moresby, near to Whitehaven. It has long been known that there was a Roman camp here: but, until recently, its limits were not well-defined. Horsley says:—"At Moresby I met with evident proofs, though little remains, of a station. field which lies between that town and Barton, called the Crofts, they continually plough up stones and cement, which have all the usual appearance of being Roman; and besides the Roman inscriptions mentioned by Camden, I saw two other monuments of that nature myself, which I have described in their place; yet it is not easy, now, to discern the limits of the station. . . . There appeared, as I thought, somewhat like two sides of a fort near the church. Perhaps the station, or part of it, has been destroyed, or washed away by the sea, towards which there is a large prospect." Happily, the mounds caused by the ruined walls of the station are now quite apparent. The station is of the usual quadrilateral form, and contains about 3½ acres. It lies immediately west of the church. tance of the eastern from the western rampart is 440 feet, and of the As usual, the soil is peculiarly northern from the southern 358 feet. rich, and the herbage of a singularly luxuriant character. The site of the station has been well-chosen, being naturally defended on all sides. On the west is the sea-cliff; both on the north and south is a sort of gully; and there is a slack on the east. Before the construction of the Whitehaven and Maryport Railway, there was a little natural harbour on the beach fronting the station, which may have led to the selection of its site. Last winter, Lord Lonsdale directed that such investigations should be made into the remains of the station as were likely to reveal whatever was worth knowing, putting the excavators under the charge of the Rev. George Wilkinson, of Whicham. The north wall of the station, which was a point in dispute before, has been ascertained. thickness in the foundation has been proved to be 4ft. 11in.; in the next course, 5ft. 3in.; and in the course above that, 4ft. 9in. west angle of the station was laid bare, and was found to be rounded in the usual manner. The site of the northern gateway was also found. Several buildings in the interior of the camp were laid open; but some of these have evidently been of a date subsequent to the Roman era. Very few coins were found, and no Roman inscriptions. Mr. Wilkinson,

in writing to me at the close of his investigations, says-"In every part where we have been, there is incontestible evidence of everything worth notice having been removed. . . . A foot here, and two feet there, of the walls of the several apartments, with the upper stones thrown down, and mixed with the soil, were all that was left, even in places most likely to reward our labours. . . . By finding and laying bare the north wall, previously unknown, we have ascertained the size of the Mr. Wilkinson speaks too modestly of his labours; but even according to his own showing, great good has been achieved. of the station cannot now be held in doubt. The north gateway, too, has been ascertained; some portions of the south gateway have been laid bare; and water-courses have been traced at the north gateway and at the south-west angle. Some traditions usually attach to a Roman It is said that a subterranean passage leads from a staircase underneath the floor of the dining-room of Moresby Hall (which is close to the station), to some spot as yet unascertained. Mr. Clayton and I unfortunately had not time to make the necessary explorations. is always a good supply of water in the vicinity of Roman stations. There is a well on the south brow of the camp, called the Holy-well, which, it is said, never runs dry: it is certain it was not exhausted last summer, which is a pretty severe test, Mr. Horsley conceives that Moresby was the Arbeia of the Romans. Our acute and judicious vicepresident, Mr. Hodgson Hinde, shows how exceedingly improbable this allocation is. He suggests, though with some hesitation, that it may be Glannibanta. I have not myself, as yet, ventured to grapple with this difficult subject.

The next Roman station we visited was the one situated on the heights which command Maryport. The harbour here rendered the site of some consequence; and the camp, moreover, commands a magnificent view of the estuary of the Solway, and of the Scottish hills. Through the skill and knowledge of Mr. Mossman, I have got a lithographic view of the site of the station, as seen from the south, which is of singular accuracy, and gives a good idea of the strength of the camp. In due time this view will make its appearance in the third edition of "The Roman The collection of antiquities (derived from this station) at Nether Hall, are, at least, as thoughtfully cared for as they were in the days of Mr. J. Senhouse, whom Camden visited, and of whom that "nourice of antiquity" has left this record: - "And I cannot chuse but with thankful heart remember that very good and worthy gentleman; not only in this regard, that most kindly he gave us right courteous and friendly entertainment, but also for that, being himself well-learned, he is a lover of ancient literature, and most diligently preserveth those inscriptions which, by others that are unskilful and unlettered, be straight waies defaced, broken, and converted to other uses, to the exceeding great prejudice and detriment of antiquity." Mr. Mossman has supplied me with some drawings of the antiquities at Nether Hall, to which I thought justice had not been done previously. I think I may, with propriety, call attention to a horseman trampling upon a foe, which is treated in a manner that reminds one of Vandyke.

The next station we visited was that which is contiguous to Brougham

Castle. The lines of the ramparts and of the fosse are for the most part distinct: the site is a very advantageous one. The inscriptions found here, which have not yet been destroyed, appear to have been removed for the most part to Brougham Hall. The castle has no doubt been built of stones derived from the station. In Camden's day, the master of the school at Appleby was one Reginald Bainbridge, of whom he says that he was "a right learned man, who governeth the same with great commendation, and who, of his courtesie, has exemplified for me many antique inscriptions, and brought some hither into his garden." This Reginald Bainbridge, however, had some copies of the inscriptions made in stone; and after a weathering of three centuries, it is rather puzzling to ascertain whether those at Appleby or those at Brougham Hall are the veritable originals. Horsley occasionally gets angry at the learned schoolmaster for the trouble which he gave him:—how much more perplexity may be not be expected to give us! I have one inscription, however, about which there can be no doubt, for it is built up in one of the passages of Brougham Castle, and no doubt forms part of the original structure. It is a tombstone to one TITIVS (the remainder of his name is wanting), and seems to have been erected to his memory by his brother.

The next point of interest was Kirby Thore. Here, too, the station may be made out with tolerable distinctness. In addition to the stones and other treasures which have, from time to time, been exhumed in this camp and its vicinity, several sculptures, recently discovered, attracted our attention. They are preserved on the premises of Mr. Crosby, the banker. They were found about a month before our arrival, in making a cutting for a diversion of a turnpike road, in order to suit

the purposes of a new railway.

The most important of them is a sculpture which, probably, has formed the upper part of a funereal tablet. It represents a sick female reclining upon a couch, while an attendant, also a female, supplies her A table, furnished with edibles, stands in front of the The languishing expression of the dying person is very well managed, though one would scarcely expect to see such substantial viands placed before a person in extremis. A modern painter's mode of managing such a subject is to put a number of phials upon the tables, with ominous-looking labels attached to their necks. however, seem to have thought that physic was a sorry preparation for My friend Mr. Roach Smith tells me that in similar a long journey. sculptures he has occasionally noticed a duck or a trussed fowl upon the Perhaps the intention of all this was to signify, not that the patient had not been sent supperless out of the world, but that his wants in the season of his sickness had been sedulously attended to by his In one corner of the tablet is a brief inscription. yet made it out to my satisfaction, but it seems to intimate that the daughter of the deceased, one Crescima, had had this put up in memory of her mother.

Next we have two sculptures representing warriors on horseback. Probably both of them are sepulchral. Both of them have fees lying under them. One of them is armed with a large sword of the German

type: the other lunges against his prostrate foe. One of the sculptures is rough, having been merely blocked out; the other is in a more

finished state; but both are most spirited conceptions.

There is a fragment of another sculptured horseman in Mr. Crosby's garden. It has been very carefully polished; and, however much it has suffered from violence, has suffered nothing from weather. A troop of horse must surely have garrisoned this station.

Two rude sculptures (one of them imperfect) represent a lion pressing with all its weight upon a ram, which it holds in its claws. These are probably Mithraic, and represent the power of the Sun when in Leo, as compared with his influence when in Aries. Figures of this kind are not uncommon in Roman stations.

We have a fir cone with a double fillet round it. This, also, probably was connected with the worship of Mithras, or the mother of the gods.

The resinous nature of the plant indicated fiery vitality.

Next is a small urn fitted into a cavity formed in a stone. It was no doubt connected with a burial. The urn seems to be too small to have held the bones of the departed—it has probably held food or unguents. Besides these, there is a much-battered head, and some smaller fragments.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY. 4 July, 1860.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Author. Memorials of the Abbey of Dundrennan, in Galloway, by Æneas Barkley Hutchison, B.D., 4to. privately printed. Exeter, 1857. - From Dr. Howard. Observations on a Grant of an Advowson of a Chantry to a Guild of London Armourers in 34 Henry VI., by Weston Styleman Walpole, Esq., F.S.A. From the Archæologia.

THE CATRAIL.—Mr. White read the following notes:—

Being in Scotland about a week ago, I called on Mr. Fisher, the able editor of the Border Advertiser, and he accompanied me to the Catrail, where its remains are best seen on the farm of Rink, lying between the river Tweed and the stream of Gala in Selkirkshire. Where that ancient barrier has passed along the brow of a hill, it is scarcely visible; but when continued up or down an eminence, it is still shown very clearly. Unfortunately, the portion we saw in one place had a stone wall upon it and was partly filled by rubbish, while the other portion had been subjected for some time to the action of the plough and harrow. It appears to have consisted of a fosse or ditch, nearly twenty-four feet wide, by about ten feet deep; and the earth thrown out at each side was formed into ramparts of defence. Sir Walter Scott, when hunting in his early days, once caused his horse to leap the old line, which strained and shook the poet very severely. From its position it had been made to defend the people living on its western side against the attacks of their eastern enemies, in the same way as our Roman Wall was erected to ward off the Ancient Britons on the north. Near to it, chiefly on the west, are the traces of a number of camps, which are still visible by large quantities of stones, strewn in circles of various sizes. Of these one of the most remarkable crowns the summit of a small hill, in view of the lands of Abbotsford. A large ditch, even more deep and wide than that of the Catrail, surrounds it, and, being circular, it is nearly one hundred yards in diameter. On the inner edge of this fosse, a stone wall, ten or twelve feet wide, and of considerable height, had been built all around. No lime appears to have been used, but the stones, partly fallen into the ditch, are lying there in the same position, and in such profusion as if they had never been disturbed since the fortress was thrown down. Traces of buildings are seen everywhere in the centre, which is nearly level, save that it slopes slightly to the east. trance, like that of the other camps near the place, is also on the eastern side, through which those within could see their enemies more readily, and advance directly upon them. Fortunately for the preservation of this relic of antiquity, it has been planted over with trees, and, as these are growing to a goodly size, a long period may probably elapse before it be broken up and subjected to the levelling processes of agriculture. For many miles around, especially to the south-east, and even on Eildon hills—the Tri Montem of the Romans—extensive works of defence have been constructed, the mounds of which are still perceptible; but this is the most perfect of any I ever beheld.

ROMAN BRIDGE AT CILURNUM.—Mr. Clayton exhibited a plan by Mr. Coulson of this remarkable structure, as far as the recent excavations already justified. Dr. Bruce, in his work on the Roman Wall, gives a plan of the western abutment, with two piers disposing pointed ends against the stream of North Tyne, described by him as set diagonally to it: the general course of the bridge, however, appearing in his map as at right angles to the river bank. Mr. Maclauchlan places the course as really diagonal, in a line with a road from the station, at an angle of about 20 degrees to the Wall, which approaches the stream at nearly right angles, and which, if continued, would run very nearly clear on the south of the foundations of the bridge. Mr. Coulson plans the bridge as presenting an angle to the road which passed over it, but as in a line with the Wall, and at right angles with the stream, the Wall touching the abutment in its slanted portion and being in a line with the points of the piers. The river has receded westward: and on the east the foundations of another pier have been found on the present water lines, as well as those of the eastern abutment, which is

now in a plantation. This eastern abutment presents what was thought to be a smaller one inside of it, like an earlier structure, but it has an inclination from north to south, similar to that of the larger one. The abutment also dips from east to west. Mr. Coulson supposes that these dips were intentional, to cause the lead to run, which appears in grooves round the top, following the margin. There is a small chamber in this abutment with three distinct layers of black ashes. The vallum near the river has been filled with stones, at what period is uncertain. An unsatisfactory fragment of an inscription, and a few poor coins, have turned up.

PONTEFRACT CASTLE.—Mr. Longstaffe exhibited an interesting bird's-eye view of this "Key of the North," in its former state, with the parliamentary line of besieging works in 1648. The view belongs to Lord Galway, and has been intrusted to the Surtees Society to be engraved as an illustration of Drake's Diary of the Siege of 1645. Mr. L. made some comparisons with the present appearance of the vast fortress, and stated his interest on observing among the remains the sculptured arms of the unfortunate owner, the Earl of Lancaster, who fell in his opposition to Edward II.

INLAID SPEARHEAD.—Dr. Charlton presented a truly curious spearhead of iron, found about two feet underground at Borrowton, in North Northumberland. The exterior of the circular socket is richly inlaid with silver filagree work, in vertical compartments, of a design in which lozenges filled with smaller lozenges by diagonally crossing lines, and a sort of scroll work, predominate. The Chairman said he would venture to speak heresy, and rejoice that a few relics were sometimes found in this county which were not Roman.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

1 August, 1860.

John Clayton, Esq., V. P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—By bequest of the late Mr. George Garbutt. His History of Sunderland, 1819, with additional plates, and a photographic portrait of himself over his autograph, dated 21 June, 1859. — From the Kilkenny Archaelogical Society. Its Proceedings and Papers,

² In reality an earlier pier. See Country Meeting, Aug. 15.

Vol. iii, N. S., No. 25, January, 1860. — From the Glasgow Archeological Society. Its Transactions, Part I. 1859, and the Annual Report, Session 1858-9. — From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen. The Northmen in Iceland. Séance annuelle du 14 Mai, 1859.

ARREARS OF Subscriptions.—A conversation (to be resumed, if necessary, at a future meeting) took place as to numerous arrears of subscription.

MITHRAS.—Dr. Bruce read the following communication from Dr. William Bell, of 31, Burton Street, Euston Square, London:—

Your Museum Ælianum has the most, almost the only, important testimonies of the worship of Mithras in Britain, and I hasten therefore to give you, I believe, the first notice of a further valuable discovery on the subject.

During some excavations at the port of Ostium, at the mouth of the Tiber, very lately, a subterranean temple, like that at Housesteads, has been laid open. The pavement is in mosaic, with the usual "Deo Invincibili Mithræ" twice repeated; at the entrance is a smaller temple, in which were found a dozen of lamps with single beaks, and some with them double. Along the sanctuary, some stone steps seem to have been appropriated to the congregation, for whom there is a well of ablution at the entrance, and another for the priests close to the altar, which retains its situation upon an estrade of seven steps from each side. The sculptures seem to have been the very general ones of Eros and Hesperos, with their torches raised and depressed, but richer than usual, and traces of gilding are found, and their execution is artistic. A gilded head, too, of the deity, of colossal dimensions, has also been found. The chlamys was painted red; and as heads of other statues have been found in different kinds of scarce marbles, it is to be hoped the remaining portions of the figures may be found by further research. If so, and I can obtain, as I expect, drawings of these figures, I will, if acceptable, draw up a memoir for your Society on the Mithraitic rites generally, and their more especial cultivation by both arms of the Roman service. In the interior they mostly follow the tracks of the great Roman circumvallation of the Northern Roman boundaries, from Burgh-on-the-Sands to Trajan's Wall on the Danube; and for the maritime arm they are found at the two principal stations of the Roman fleet; witness the famous Borghese Mithras found a century back at Actium, and now this example at Ostium, another Roman naval port.

COUNTRY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

15th August, 1860.

ROMAN HEXHAM.—A numerous bevy of tourists; having, by the 10.15 train from Newcastle, availed themselves of return tickets, issued

on the occasion by the Newcastle and Carlisle Company; inspected the Roman remains in the St. Wilfrid's crypt in the ruined nave of Hexham Priory-church, and in the custody of Mr. Fairless, who entertained the party with a tune on the genuine old Northumbrian bagpipes. At the entrance to the crypt Dr. Bruce read the following paper.

An impression generally prevails that the Roman stones now at Hexham have been derived from Corbridge. The visit of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries to Hexham seems a fitting occasion for putting together the various considerations which tend to show that Hexham was itself a Roman town.

1. The early greatness of Hexham is in favour of its Roman origin. Here is the account which Richard, a prior of this place, who flourished 700 years ago, gives of it (I quote it from Holland's Camden):—"Not far from the river Tyne, southward, there standeth a town, now in these days but of mean bigness and slenderly inhabited, but in times past, as the remains of antiquity do bear witness, very large and stately. This place having the little river Hextold [now called Cockshaw-burn] running down by it, and swelling otherwhiles like unto a flood, with a swift stream, is named Hextoldesham: which town Etheldreda, the wife of King Egfrid, gave unto St. Wilfrid, in the year 675, that he should exalt it into an episcopal see; who built here a church that, for the artificial frame and passing beauty, went beyond all minsters in England."

William of Malmesbury, who wrote in the earlier part of the twelfth century, gives us an interesting account of the early ecclesiastical buildings of Hexham. "It was wonderful to see what buildings were erected there with mighty high walls, and how they were set out and contrived, with divers turnings in and out by winding stairs, all polished and garnished by the curious workmanship of masons and pargetters, whom the hope of his liberality had allured from Rome; so that these buildings carried a show of the stately magnificence of the Romans

and stood very long struggling with time."

In addition to the conventual buildings, there were then in Hexham, as Wallis tells us, two parish churches. The following information, respecting them, I have received from our excellent friend Mr. Fairless. They were named St. Mary's and St. Peter's. The site of St. Mary's is still well known, that quarter of the town being called "The old church." A lane leading towards it from the south, is called "St. Mary's Chare." Some portions of the old church were exposed in 1854, by the removal of the contiguous buildings. A small window was seen, the head of which, as well as the string-course and chamfer, were of decided Saxon character.

Now, the early greatness of Hexham, and its decline anterior to the middle age, furnishes a presumption that it was a place of importance in Roman times. The Saxons were no doubt attracted here by the remains of Roman masonry. Wilfrid's Church was, as we are told, a a Saxon Church; but there is as little doubt that it largely consisted of Roman materials. Hodgson remarks, "That the Saxons very com-

monly settled in Roman towns, and especially chose them, on account of their materials, for the sites of their churches and monastical institutions; instances are very numerous." In this remark every one conversant with Roman remains must concur.

Thus, then, we have a presumptive evidence that Hexham was a Roman town.

- 2. The position of it is just such as the Romans would choose. It stands upon a plateau, naturally defended on its east and north sides and partially so on its west, whilst at no great distance it is enclosed in an amphitheatre of hills. The Hallgarth-burn and the Cockshaw-burn give it increased strength on its western side. The fertility of the valley in which it lies would attract the attention of the ancient lords of the world, and the position of the camp near the junction of the two great branches of the Tyne, and its command of the valleys permeated by these streams, would render it peculiarly eligible. Stukeley, who had a keen eye for Roman sites, says—"This town was undoubtedly Roman. We judged the castrum was where the castellated building now stands,—east of the market place—which is the brow of the hill, and has a good prospect. The market place, which is a square, lies between this and the cathedral."
- 3. We now come to the direct proofs. The crypt of the priory church is wholly composed of Roman stones. We may also conceive that the whole of the original Saxon church consisted of similar material. In several of the ancient buildings of the town Roman stones may be This is peculiarly the case with the Manor Office and the walls enclosing the Abbey grounds. Mr. Fairless tells me that Mr. Hodgson used to point out many of these. Several of them have been acted on by fire, as is so frequently the case with the stones derived from Roman stations. There are two Roman inscriptions now in the crypt. One of them is the stone which 'Sandy Gordon' designates "that precious jewel of antiquity," and on which are inscribed the names of Severus and his sons. There is also another inscribed stone, displaying portions of five lines, but which, having been cut into a circular form to fit the arch, is now quite undecypherable. Besides these, two other inscriptions (both, unhappily, fragmentary) are now in Mr. Fairless' possession. The large one, which is cut into a circular form for a door or window head, was found near the path on the east side of the Seal; the other was found in the gable end of a house near the chapter-house, now pulled down.

Besides these, Horsley describes an altar (No. 108.) which, in his day, was in the crypt, but is now missing. It was dedicated by one Quintus Calpurinus Concessinus, who seems to have been a prefect of a troop of Corionototari. It is to be regretted that it is lost, as I cannot but think that we have not got a correct copy of it.

Another broken altar, addressed "Victoriæ Augusti," is also given in Horsley. Gough, in his Camden, says it was built up in a wall in the

Hermitage, on the north side of the river.

There is a sculptured stone, apparently of Roman workmanship, in the possession of Mr. Fairless, which was found in the channel of the Hallgarth-burn, close to the Abbey. It is a figure of that little imp (Cupid), which, in modern as well as in ancient times, causes such a stir in the world.

If these stones were not deposited in or near the spot where they now are by the Romans, they must have been brought from Corbridge for building purposes. This is exceedingly unlikely. The labour of carrying them nearly four miles, and across the river, would be great. There is an abundance of stone in the There was no need to do so. vicinity of Hexham. There are two ancient quarries on the west side of the town, which are what are called 'awarded quarries,' and which are accessible to all comers. There is a quarry on the north side of the river called the Oakwood Bank Quarry, and one also on Akeham Fell, which has evidently been laid under contribution for the Early English portion of the Abbey-church.

4. Another and a very decisive evidence of the Roman occupation of Hexham has been recently observed by the Camden of this district, Mr. On the ground being opened in the vicinity of the Manor Office he found a connected chain of earthenware pipes of manifest Roman workmanship, lying in situ. Two of these are now in Mr. Fairless' possession. A single pipe or two, not in position, might have been brought from some other place; these had evidently been laid where they were found by Roman hands. They were intended for the

conveyance of water.2

If Hexham was a Roman station it would have roads communicating with the neighbouring stations. There is an ancient ford over the South Type communicating with that road, whose name, whatever be its origin, betokens its antiquity—Homer's Lane. By this means communication was kept up with the important station of Cilurnum. The necessity of crossing the united streams was thus avoided. This road would cross the Stanegate, which went east and west. A road doubtless went to Corbridge, and I have heard of others going in different directions, but have not had an opportunity of verifying the information I have received.

On the whole, I think it is certain that Hexham is on Roman ground;

but the Roman name of it is uncertain.

HEXHAM CHURCH.—Mr. Fairless, the genius loci, and Mr. Longstaffe, who, as editor of the Society's Transactions, had proceeded by an earlier train, conducted the party over the Priory-church. A summary of its history, and the chief features observed by the Society, was read by Mr. Longstaffe at the succeeding monthly meeting of the Society, and will be found in its proper place.

WARDEN.—From Hexham we passed the Spital and Priest's Seat, and by Holmerse Lane reached Warden, where the Rev. Mr. Shield drew attention to a remarkable monument of early date in the church-

Richard of Hexham states that the offices of Wilfrid's monastery were supplied by water brought through the town in aqueducts of hollow stone.—Ed.

It runs past the parcel of land formerly called Holkmarse and Holmerse croft.—Ed.

yard, a Saxon headstone, copied as to form from the front of a Roman altar, bearing an upright figure derived from some funereal stone of the empire, and furnished with a little loose knotting, just enough to fix the true date. *Dr. Bruce* stated that he had observed, in the walls of Wroxeter church, Saxon copies of the 23rd legion's boar, and of the Deæ Matres.

After ascending a precipitous nab of land called the castle, separated from the adjoining close by an artificial trench, the sudden indisposition of Mr. Fairless formed a subject of great regret. Mr. Gregson's medical skill was most opportune, and by his advice Mr. F. reluctantly halted at High Warden. The party, who had separated through this misfortune, examined, in different sections, the grand old camp of Warden Hill, rudely ramparted with loose stones, and covered with circular evidences of semi-civilized dwellings. They re-united themselves near Walwick Grange, where Mrs. Colbeck kindly invited them to view an imposing old chest richly dight with Abraham's sacrifice, and quaint renaissance work. There did not seem to be any good grounds for the tradition that it was the parish chest of Hexham.

CILURNUM.—After a charming walk by the North Tyne, the party were ferried by some of their companions to the lately excavated abutment of the Roman bridge at Cilurnum—a work vast and wonderful. Mr. Cail instantly detected a water pier embedded in what was afterwards an abutment, and decided distinctions of masonry. The ground then was undergoing rapid change in the days of the Romans. pier was very near the termination of the Wall, and both bridges were probably only of planks on piers. A chamber occurs in the original work, such as builders use for lightness and economy. In this case, a curious covered passage was seen striking diagonally across the empty The abutment on the other side of the river is principally space. Dr. Bruce thought that the bridge was altered by Severus, and that to him are to be ascribed the decorative buildingstones found in Hexham crypt and in several other places in the Wall district.

Following the Wall up the hill, the station of Cilurnum was reached, now a rich level pasture, but formerly showing strong indications of narrow streets and buildings. A few of these have been excavated. The little antiquity house of Chesters and divers relics in Mr. Clayton's mansion were examined. The figure of the river-god is much finer in treatment than engravings would suggest. The party then participated in the hospitalities of the Chesters dining-room, and returned home after a day well spent.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

September 5, 1860.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Society of Antiquaries of London. The Archæologia, xxxviii., Part I. Proceedings of the Society, 19 Nov. 1857, to 22 Dec. 1859. Lists of the Society, 3 May, 1859, 23 Apr. 1860.

— From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, July, 1860.

NEW MEMBERS.—John Anderson, Esq., Saville Place, Newcastle. — Wm. Porter, Esq., Tynemouth. — Charles M. Elvin, Esq., M.A., East Dereham, Norfolk. — George Edward Swithinbank, Esq., Arcade, Newcastle.

Town Walls of Newcastle.—Mr. Martin Dunn of Gateshead presented the lower half of one of the stone figures which formerly surmounted the walls of Newcastle. It has been discovered in a house beyond the West-gate.

CHIRDEN-BURN.—Dr. Charlton exhibited an object formed of an ancient description of brass, and resembling a large ferule. It was found deep in the moor on the banks of Chirden-burn, and he suggested that it might possibly have served as the lower termination of a spear.

MR. James Clephan.—It was resolved by acclamation, on the motion of Mr. Longstaffe, seconded by Mr. Fenwick, and supported by Dr. Charlton and the Chairman, that the grateful thanks of the Society be recorded on the minutes to Mr. Clephan, the retiring editor of the Gateshead Observer, for his generous interest in the Society's welfare, and the material assistance afforded, by his genial and careful reports of its proceedings, towards its position with the public, and the resuscitation of its publications.

ROMAN ROADS IN SCOTLAND.—Mr. White read the following note suggested by his recent Scottish tour:—

When the Romans quitted this country, they left behind them, wherever they had been, most memorable traces of energy and perseverance. Down to the commencement of the last century, Britons, Picts, Anglo-Saxons, and Romans successively trode the roads formed by these enterprising men; and, in the wilder parts of the country, such highways vol. v.

still form the boundaries of townships, and afford passage for men, horses, and cattle. The fugitives from the battle of Neville's Cross fled to Lanchester and Corbridge, that they might avail themselves of Watling Street, as the most direct way to their own country; and the spearmen from the field of Otterburn went on a portion of the same tract, when they conveyed the body of their leader to be interred on the left of the high altar in Melrose Abbey. In Stirlingshire, the army of Edward the Second proceeded on the Roman road from Torwood to Miltoun, and then halted to arrange for the deadly conflict which was about to take place at Bannockburn. On the same line, but within a mile of Stirling, Randolph's spearmen encountered Clifford's horsemen, and overcame them. At a point north-west of Stirling, where the road crossed the Forth, a wooden bridge had been erected in 1297, which was a prominent object in the battle where Wallace triumphed over Warrene and Cressingham, and near to which, on the summit of the Abbey Craig, a monument to the Scottish hero is about to be raised. One of the most remarkable features, however, of this road, may be seen about a mile to the east of the Bridge of Allan, where it ascends a rocky barrier on the side of a mountain, and has been cut for about 150 yards out of solid stone, leaving a way nearly 4 yards in breadth at bottom and at an average from 12 to 15 feet high on either side. Proceeding still farther north, this highway crosses Allan Water, and passes the celebrated camp at Ardoch, which I regret I had not leisure to visit, but which I am told is, in its kind, one of the most perfect specimens of Roman fortification in Scotland.

HEXHAM CHURCH.—Mr. Longstaffe read the following notes resulting from the Society's country meeting:—

SAXON HEXHAM.—About 674, Bishop Wilfrid built the church of St. Andrew, and it was added to and adorned by Bishop Acca, who succeeded him in 709. In length, breadth, and beauty, this Saxon church was esteemed the most glorious on this side of the Alps. It was surrounded by a high and thick wall. In plan it was probably cruciform, like the present building. It was surrounded by porches and aisles. Relics were procured by Acca, and altars to their honour erected in distinct porches. The altars were in honour of the Virgin, Michael the Archangel, John the Baptist, and the apostles, martyrs, confessors and virgins; and in an inner porch of the south porch (or transept), was the altar of St. Michael. There were gates to the choir. The arch (apse?) of the sanctuary contained the high altar, which is also described as within the cancelli of the church. To the

¹ Richard of Hexham. Symeon, De Gestis. The portions about Hexham have evidently been written by some Hexham monk.

³ Bedse Eccl. Hist., b. 5, c. 20.

³ Richard of Hexham. The description is very similar to that of Albert's church of York by Flaccus Alcuinus in Gale's collection.

⁴ Symeon, De Gestis.

⁵ Symeon, De Gestis.

right of the altar were brought the relics of Bishop Acca, to the left those of Bishop Alkmund. Near the altar was also the Fridstool, or chair of peace of the fugitives to the sanctuary. In a chapel or porch of stone, on the south of the sanctuary, were the relics of Bishop Eata, who died in 685, and was buried in the church. Behind the great altar was an eastern member of the church, called St. Peter's porch; and in the churchyard, eastward of the church, were buried Bishops Acca and Alkmund, before their translation. At the head and foot of Acca's grave were crosses described as of exquisite carving. On that at the head was an inscription stating his burial.7 These saints were afterwards transported near the altar, as above mentioned; and in or before the twelfth century, were arranged differently, for behind the altar a chest contained the relics of Bishop Fridbert, buried here in 766, and of Tilbert, buried in the church in 789. On the north of them was a tomb containing those of Acca and Alkmund, and on the south were those of Eata. Of the place of two other burials in the church, those of King Elfwald (murdered in 788), and Bishop Ethelbert, buried in his own church in 797,10 we know nothing; but the mediæval tomb between the north transept and the choir is traditionally given to the king.

The Saxon church had crypts and walls of three stories, supported by columns, with coloured capitals. Sculptures and paintings also adorned the arch of the sanctuary, and the walls. There were spires and towers; and galleries of complicated plans and secret oratories occupied every part, so that crowds could stand around unseen by those in

the body of the church.11

There were two other churches in the town, both believed by Richard of Hexham to have been built by Wilfrid and finished by Acca; and their dedications, as that of the principal church, are attributed to certain benefits received by St. Wilfrid in Italy, and referred by him to the saints he now commemorated. The church of the Virgin stood near the walls of the mother church. It was in the form of a nearly circular tower, having a porch towards each of the cardinal points. The other church, that of St. Peter, stood at rather a greater distance from St. Andrew's.

Very similar arrangements existed at Wearmouth, and the crypt at Ripon, one of Wilfrid's foundations, is almost identical with that at

Tradition states that St. Mary's was the parish church, and that it was agreed between the impropriator and the parishioners to let it go to ruin, and use the priory church instead, "and that the impropriator should repair the choir, and that the parishioners should repair the steeple, the north and south quarters, and all the other parts of the

- 6 Richard of Hexham. Life of Eata, 14th cent., Surtees Society.
- 7 Symeon, De Gestis.
- 5 Richard of Hexham. Many other relics afterwards given were, he says, deposited in the same place with proper inscriptions.
 - Symeon, De Gestis.
 - 10 Chronicle of Melrose.
 - 11 Richard of Hexham. Eddi. See Rock's Church of our Fathers, i, 191, 229.

said abbey church, which accordingly they have repaired time out of mind."'3

Remains of St. Mary's are found in the houses in and near St. Mary's In 1854, in repairing a house of Mr. Bell, the chemist, there, a window of the usual Saxon triangularly-headed form, six feet by seven inches, was laid bare. Mr. Fairless, in whose notes this circumstance is perpetuated, also showed to us a considerable portion of a Saxon cross, rather stiffly carved with conventional grapes and knot work, which was also found at St. Mary's.

Of the site of St. Peter's nothing is known.

Mr. Fairless stated that there were knotted crosses at the Spital, a mansion on the site of an hospital, close to Hexham, and at Dilston.

Some notice of the history of the church of Hexham, and its hereditary priests, is in a previous volume, (iv., 11). It has been assumed that the building was destroyed, and shared the fate of such churches in general at the hands of the Danes in 875, and that it was rebuilt by Archbishop Thomas, junior, at his introduction of regular monks in 1113. The first position is not improbable, as Richard of Hexham (who became prior in 1143) speaks of all three churches in the past tense. Some towers and battlements of Wilfrid's principal church of St. Andrew's were remaining, and the monks had built upon the ruins of many edifices which time and devastation had destroyed. But it is plain from the acts of the previous hereditary priests that they were in possession of St. Andrew's church, and from the history of the relics of the bishops, that the whole pile was in some order. The monasteries of Tynemouth, Jarrow, Monkwearmouth, and Gateshead, were in like manner represented by churches between the Danish invasion and the Conquest. Not a fragment of Norman masonry has occurred at Hexham, and it very improbable that any church built in 1113 should yield in toto, about 1200, to the present structure.

Of one or more Saxon churches of St. Andrew, and their accompaniments, the existing remains are numerous and interesting. We descended the famous crypt in the nave, containing a chapel and several passages and arched chambers, wholly, or nearly so, composed of Roman stones; and these, to a great extent, tooled in patterns. Of this crypt, Mr. Fairless's plan and Mr. Hudson Turner's remarks are contained in 2 Arch. Journal, 239, and a comparison between it and the example under the central tower of Ripon Minster may be found from Mr. Walbran's pen in the York Congress volume of the Archeological Institute. There is a view of it in Dr. Bruce's work on the Roman Wall. Richard of Hexham describes Wilfrid's crypt as follows:—'Igitur profunditatem ipsius ecclesiæ criptis et oratoriis subterraneis, et viarum anfractibus, inferius cum magna industria fundavit." The masonry is square and good, and excellently illustrates the mos Romannorum characteristic of

Saxon architecture introduced by Wilfrid and Benedict Biscop.

As frequently happens, the present building probably extends at least one bay beyond the former one. For, in the recent demolition of the Old School or eastern transept, behind the high altar, was discovered a

¹² Case between the impropriator and minister, 1698. Wright's Hexham, 55.

shaft of a Saxon cross. This is now in Mr. Fairless's garden, and presents on one face the faint traces of an inscription, on the other some knot-work of singular grace, and on the sides conventional vines in fruit of equal beauty. We can hardly resist the conclusion that we have here the exquisite cross which denoted Acca's burial, outside of the east end of the church. Then, presuming this cross to be in situ, St. Peter's porch at the east end of the church would be where the present altar is, and the old high altar would be a bay westward, and, like others of the period, detached from any wall.

The head of another Saxon cross, of inferior workmanship, was also

found in the Old School, and we saw it in the north transept.

Mr. Fairless has a fragment of another knotted cross from the choir, and of another from the nave, cut with chequers, like the Bewcastle

cross, and therefore fairly attributable to Wilfrid's own time.

The nave has also yielded to his collections some string courses. One has groups of three balusters at intervals, the spaces between being occupied by horizontal lines and cables. Another has single balusters, and between them are diagonal lines, their directions alternately reversed, thus forming a kind of large zigzag.

In the ruined nave now lies a most curious Saxon stone, formerly preserved in the transept. It looks like a rude canopy, being carved at the top and both sides with arcades, crosses, and roundels. It has been

suggested that it was laid longitudinally on a grave.

A piece of one of the house-like or tegulated tombs, of which fine examples occur at Dewsbury and Bedale, has been found in the foundation of the choir, and lies in the north transept. Only the beginning and end of the inscription remain, & EMI......

The famous "fridstol," i. e. the seat of peace, carved with knot-work, was broken in two on some former repairs, and has in the present renovation been removed from its interesting place near the altar, and is lying in the south transept. There were grades of punishment for violating the sanctuary, the sanctity and fine increasing in these steps:—1, between the four crosses or the sanctuary boundaries and the town: 2, within the town: 3, within the churchyard: 4, within the church: 5, within the choir. A 6th offence was the seizure of any fugitive seated in the fridstol near the altar or at the relics behind the altar, and this was inexpiable, and the offender was termed Botolos [bootless]. Very similar distinctions held at Beverley between the parts next to the crosses, the churchyard, the church between the door thereof and the entrance of the choir, the choir, and the presbytery which contained the altar, relics, and fridstol. There, also, the extreme offender was called in English Botalaus, i.e. sine emendâ. 14

At Durham there was, and at Beverley there still is, above the north door of the nave, room accommodation for men to sleep for the purpose of admitting fugitives at any time of night. From the nature of the above grades of punishment it is probable that there were similar ar-

¹³ Richard of Hexham.

¹⁴ Sanctuarium Beverlacense. Surtees Society, where a plate of the Hexham fridstool is given.

rangements at Hexham. The existing accommodation will be hereafter mentioned.

We must not leave Saxon Hexham without noticing the curious imitations of Saxon work by a Prior Rowland Lechman (1479-1499), who gives on a shield the monogram of r I in saltire, the r being in bend dexter, the I in bend sinister. On the stone base of his late perpendicular shrine, among strange rude grotesque figures, are clumsy pieces of knot-work; and a Saxon character is given to the side of a bracket bearing his monogram at the south-east corner of the north transept.

Mr. Fairless pointed out the Errington grave to the west of the north transept, in digging which the famous find of stycas in their Saxon bucket occurred. Both vessel and coins are engraved in Archæologia,

vols. xxv., xxvi., and in Archæologia Æliana, 4to, vol. iii.

MEDIEVAL HEXHAM.—The Church of St. Andrew was probably wholly rebuilt in the very commencement of the 13th century, to which date the choir, central tower, and two transepts, may be referred. They are all rather early in the first beautiful phase of pointed architecture, having just passed the transitional date, but still showing the transitional volute in the capitals against the walls of the choir. The eastern aisle of the north transept, which appears to have been divided into three chapels, with brackets and marks of suspended lights, seems rather later and more florid than the rest of the church; but the style must have been progressing throughout as fast as the structure. We have in the clerestory of the choir the appearance of shaft above shaft as in Darlington church, which was building in 1190. The dogtooth ornament occurs only in the western bay of the choir on the south, but along the whole length on the north. The western responds in the choir are curious and original: those on the east end have transitional foliage, and have been recut. The orginals are said to have been more spirited. Some shafts have lately been brought down in the angles against the tower instead of terminating in pendants. The vaulting of the east end of the north aisle is new and may easily be distinguished from the ancient work. Of the aumbryes in this and the opposite aisle, one, which was square, has been made round in the head. The south transept is rather plainer than the choir but of much the same date. On the east side is a curious triplegabled buttress. The same feature occurs on the west side of the north transept.

In the south transept is a massive and imposing flight of stone stairs against the west wall, leading to a gallery or landing, placed against the east wall, and supported by a vaulted passage, which is approached from the exterior on the east by a circular-headed doorway between two small oblong lights. The gallery leads eastward into a strong chamber above this doorway, and southward into a destroyed chamber above the chapter house. The former corresponds, we think, with the chambers above the nave doors of Beverley and Durham for the sanctuary attendants. The latter has been supposed to be a scriptorium. At Beverley fugitives had their meat in the refectory, their bed, if of respectable rank, in the dormitory, or within the court of the refectory in some

house. It is perhaps worth consideration whether the chamber above the chapterhouse at Hexham might not be for the same purpose. The transept and staircase formed a ready access from the outer door under

the gallery

The chapterhouse has already been located to the east of the south transept. It is rectangular, and has a doorway on both east and west sides of simple elegance. There is a peculiarity about the windows; they retire within a graceful arcade, complete in itself, but underneath them in their centre are bases of shafts, and these on the same plane as the arcade. Window is scarcely a precise term, as the lights so designated open into a sort of vestibule on the east, and the cloister on the west.

The cloister thus lay south of the nave into which and the south transept it has doorways. There is also a large depressed four-centred recess against the nave wall. At the west end of the cloister a rich and beautiful early Decorated arcade or reredos on brackets has been inserted in the wall of a house. There are seven crocketted panels, the centre one being the broadest and highest. The nave is supposed to have lain in ruins ever since the Scotch irruption of 1296, at which time both the priory and town are chronicled as having been burned. Stones red with fire still occur about the nave. The relics are stated in the Lanercost chronicle to have perished. The fire must therefore have extended to the east end of the church. Edward I. in his letter to Boniface, in 1301, in describing the cruelty of the Scots, mentioned their having burned in a school, the doors of which they first built up, about 200 young clerks, who were learning their first letters and grammar.

It is certainly a coincidence that the east wall of Hexham had been altered, and that behind it was a truly interesting eastern transept, of Decorated date, and called the Old School, 59 feet long by 25 feet wide. Several engravings of this have appeared under the new appellation of the Lady Chapel, with a view to its restoration. It gave the church the complex air distinguishing conventual and cathedral churches, and cut off the eastern base not disagreeably. There was the appearance of an altar or other erection in the centre with panels in front, the work of Prior Rowland Lechman. Mr. Hodgson states that many stone coffins had been found there. A large door opened into the church-yard on the north,

a small one into the church.15

This eastern transept was of no great height, and the east window of the choir appeared above it. Dugdale gives a plate showing the Old School, and a Perpendicular window above it. Some of his plates are sufficiently unintelligible, and it has been suspected that this east window is conventionally and inaccurately given; at all events, the reredos of the high altar, recently removed, seemed to Mr. Fairless to be of much the same date as the Old School, and the east window is thus de-

¹⁵ A school was connected with a chantry in Darlington collegiate church; and Reginald speaks of a school in Norham church, "according to a custom now common enough."

is "Behind the present screen of the altar there are beautiful Gothic remains."—(Wright.)

scribed by Wright in 1828:-" The great east window occupies nearly half that end of the centre aisle. The window is, or appears to be, broader at the spring of the arch than at the base of the columns. is likewise distinguished by that ornament, commonly called the witches? wheel. It is divided by 'slender shafts of shapely stone' as usual." He ends by calling it a "beautiful oriel in a mutilated state." It disappeared many years ago, the recent wheel window being modern. The Old School has this year been swept away. Prior Rowland's panel was, at the time of our visit, a mason's bench, and the east end has been rebuilt to imitate an Early English erection. Probably no confusion will arise, as the new work is a little more advanced in style than its venerable accompaniments, and differs in character.

Prior Rowland Lechman (1479-1499) seems to have had an architectural taste. Besides occurring on the bracket in the north transept already noticed, the curious shield composed of his initials in saltire, in evident reference to the cross of St. Andrew, which seems to have served as the arms of his monastery, appears instead of glass in the head of a Perpendicular window, lying at the west end of the cloister, and on the sides of his tomb, and roof of his shrine or chapel. This rich little appendix with its altar and old paintings have been removed from between the pillars of a bay of the choir second from the east on the north side, and we saw it in a shattered condition in the aisle of the south It has lately been called Prior Richard's shrine, and a tomb now inside of it has been known as Prior Richard's tomb. whether it was originally inside of the little chantry or not, evidently was contemporaneous, as it bears Prior Rowland Lechman's device. Until lately it was lying close to the shrine on the north side of it, and then as now it was surmounted by a cowled effigy, which has been considered as misplaced. The Prior Richard of tradition seems to be the historian of that name who flourished in the 12th century.

Opposite to these remains were those of another interesting shrine, that of Robert Ogle, the son of Eleanor Bertram. He died in 1410. gravestone, with inscription and shields (Ogle and Bertram quarterly), of brass, has been removed into the south aisle and is partially covered with pews. The shrine is wholly removed. Some interesting paintings were discovered and taken away by the joiner.17 Mr. Fairless has part of the roof. It is covered with crescents, which are, curiously enough, white upon red, not red upon white as in the Ogle arms. One of the old poems on the Battle of Floddon gives the Red Crescent as the badge of Ogle. Of the Duke of Somerset, who was beheaded and buried at

Hexham in 1464, there is no memorial.

Along a screen top on the south of the altar ran alternately the device of an eagle (probably for John), and a shield bearing a bugle horn

17 "The altar picture in now in the possession of the joiner, being claimed by him as part of the old materials he was entitled to per contract. It is a choice specimen of the fifteenth century painting upon panel, and represents, on a surface about 8 feet by 4 feet, in three compartments, the Virgin and Child, surrounded by a glory; our Saviour rising from the tomb, surrounded by clouds and stars; and St. John, also surrounded by a glory; the nimbi and ornaments being curiously raised in wax from the surface."—Builder.

between three W's. Mr. Fairless has saved part of this design. The same shield occurs on some seats which have been placed against the rood screen at its west side.

The screen itself is of wood. It has fan tracery, and is highly decorated with paintings; among them is the Dance of Death. There is a drawing of it in Mr. Fairless's useful little guide to the church, published at Hexham in 1853. The screen has a curious inscription in relief, formed of initial capital letters, in which are twined black letter contractions of the following inscription: - Orate pro Anima Domini Thomæ S. Prioris Huius Ecclesia Qui Fecit Hoc Opus. initial unaccompanied with other letters is the prior's surname. style of the screen, however, leaves no doubt as to the person meant being Prior Lishman's successor, Thomas Smithson (1499-1524), of whom we have another momento, formerly in front of a house in the Market Place, in the form of three shields:—1. The cross keys of York. 2. The cross saltire of St. Andrew. 3. The letters t S combined. Over each shield is a portion of black letter: - Ma-i ho-ria. This is the subject inaccurately engraved by Wright, p. 111. Mr. Fairless has a The original has lately been re-inserted high up in a back cast of it. wall, and upside down.

Mr. Fairless has some truly beautiful designs in oak from this church. The seats now placed along the walls of the side aisles, near the east, are the residue of those which until lately occupied their appropriate place along the east front of the rood-screen, and turned along the piers, eathedral fashion. A dozen have disappeared. Against the wall dividing the tower from the site of the nave is a pulpit or litany-desk, made up of old painted panels with figures; above it were formerly some others of the early bishops, which are now placed against the east

front of the rood screen.

Across the east aisle of the north transept, and dividing it from the north aisle of the choir, is a late Decorated canopy over an altar tomb which at present is occupied by a slab incised with a rich cross of vine foliage. Perhaps this is what Wright refers to when he says:—"Stepping out of the shrine, you tread on a stone sculptured into a cross bound with garlands." More than one suggestion has been made as to some of the effigies in the church fitting this arch. Tradition, always ready to account for everything, calls this tomb that of King Elfwald.

In Camden's time the choir contained an old tomb of an Umfrevil, lying crosslegged. This effigy, which Wright saw in the south aisle of the choir, is now in the north transept aisle. The flower of Umfrevil, among little crosses flory, is very beautifully drawn on the shield. From the style of armour, and the occurrence of the ball-flower ornament, the monument may be referred to Gilbert de Umfrevil, a baron of

indifferent reputation, who died in 1307.

Near this effigy are two others of much the same date. One is of a lady, with a wimple. The other is of a knight who has the coat of three garbs on a fess. Wright referring to Hutchinson, says that the Aydens bore Gold, three garbs proper on a blue fess. This may be so. Glover's Roll gives Silver, three black garbs on a golden fess, for the Baron of Tyndale. Wallis strangely gives the tomb to the Duke of Somerset,

who was beheaded after the battle of Hexham. The three Norwich soldiers, in 1634, mention the monument of "a Duke that was slaine in a bettell emiret the Sectta"

in a battell against the Scotts."

Above the original plan of Prior Lechman's shrine is suspended a helmet, traditionally that of Sir John Fenwick, who was slain at the battle of Marston Moor. There is the mark of a blow with a sword, and the scull, broken in the same place, is, or was, kept at the manor-office. Mr. Way considers it a salade of the sort worn from 1420 to 1480. Only a fragment of the visor remains.

Several gravestones, lately in the north transept, are now outside. One is edged with a zigzagged line. One has a plain cross patee. Two others bear crosses flory. Others have inscriptions in Lombardics. Four are much alike. They are of the 13th century, and are of homely execution. The legends are these, we recently not execution. The legends are these, is not execution. The legends are the execution in the legends are not execution. The legends are the legends are these than the legends are these are not execution. The legends are these are the legends are these are not execution. The legends are these are the legends are these than the legends are these are the legends are these. The legends are these are the legends are these are the legends are these. The legends are these are the legends are these are the legends are

The Priory Gateway was visited, under which it is said that the last prior was hanged. Tyburn, however, claims the dishonour. His name was Augustine Webster, probably the immediate successor of Jay. (See vol. iii, 72.) On the modern Priory are the arms of Sir R. Carnaby, the grantee from the Crown, dated 1539.

Such is a plain account of what we saw at Hexham. We chronicle changes, but are unable to avert them.

Dr. Charlton said that he had understood that the Saxon cross, now at the Spital, near Hexham, was found in making a grave at Warden, and that its head is in the garden at the latter place. The part at the Spital has wheat and grapes on one side, and the crucifixion on the other. Of the Spital (St. Giles's Hospital) itself, the greater part disappeared at a recent period, but some walls and a wooden image of St. Giles still remain. He himself remembered the departure of the old mulberry-tree.

^{18 &}quot;On the day we visited the church they were forming a large warm-air drain, 6 feet wide and 6 feet deep, and 120 feet long, through the length of the north transept; and to form a cover for this drain the contractors were using up fragments of Norman coffin-lids with sizzag ornaments, and entire gravestones of more modern date, because the certon thought the churchyard too full of them and wanted them put out of his way." (Builder.)

¹⁹ The V's of the W are not interlaced, but are one within the other.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

October 3, 1862.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DEATH OF SIE JOHN SWINBURNE.—The Chairman, before entertaining other business, would call upon the members of the Society to unite with him in an expression and record of their regret at the decease of their honoured and venerable president, Sir John Edward Swinburne. Although any greatly prolonged term of life had been improbable, yet his departure at this time had on the whole been unexpected and sudden, and his friends had previously had well founded hopes that he would have survived his century of years. In this they had been disappointed. But they would remember, with satisfaction, his noble character, example as he was of an intellectual and highly cultivated gentleman, always ready to bear part in the support of every public institution, charitable or literary. He would move that the Society record in its minutes an expression of regret on the occasion.—

Dr. Charlton seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

DONATION OF BOOKS.—From the Kilkenny Archaelogical Society. Its Proceedings, March, 1860, Vol. iii., No. 26.

IMPLEMENTS OF THE SAXON PERIOD, FOUND NEAR LANCHESTER.—Dr. Charlton exhibited a singular assemblage of objects, military and peaceful, the nature and discovery of which are best detailed in his paper given below:—

The articles that we exhibit this evening, through the kindness of Mr. Balleny of Little Greencroft, near Lanchester, on whose property they were recently found, are of a miscellaneous character. They were discovered in the bank of a small rivulet that flows past Greencroft, by a man who was fishing in the stream. Their position was about four feet, we believe, below the present soil; and his attention was called to them by observing one of the axes sticking out of the bank. All the articles now exhibited are apparently of iron, unless the broad and perfect double-edged sword be of bronze. The articles are eighteen in number, and comprise two swords — one, a broad-edged sword, and with the hilt perfect; the other, much corroded, single-edged, and ornamented down the blade. Of axes, there are four — three of one form, but different sizes, and the fourth of another shape. There are four scythes; a double-headed pick, like the miner's pick of the present day, but much smaller;

a single-headed mattock; and two other instruments of iron. We have likewise a pike-head, a ring of iron like that of a bridle bit, and the remains of a buckle. We believe that all the articles discovered are here, except one axe head. We will now examine these articles in detail.

The large sword, which has not suffered, or at least, only in a slight degree, from corrosion, and is of a metal more resembling bronze than iron, is 34½ inches in total length. The hilt, from the cross-piece to the top of the knob, is five inches. The blade, which tapers gradually to a point, is 2½ inches at its broadest part near the hilt. Two distinct ribs or elevations run down the blade at about half an inch from either edge. The cross-piece is crescent-shaped, its end projecting about half an inch from the blade, and tending forward about three-quarters of an inch. The knob-piece is likewise crescent-shaped; but the hollow of the reversed crescent is filled up by the knob itself of elongated form. The second sword is of iron, without the hilt, and greatly corroded. Its length is about 30 inches, of which the blade measures in inches about 26. It is single-edged, and along the blade, in two lines, there runs an inlaid ornament, apparently composed of alternate inlaying of copper and gold, and about one-eighth of an inch in breadth. From some indications in some parts of the blade, we are inclined to think that on the upper side of the blade this line was double. One of the axes is what is called the taper-axe in Anglo-Saxon documents—or at least it bears a resemblance to the axes found in Anglo-Saxon graves, though it is straight, not curved, as in Anglo-Saxon specimens. The other three axes, one large, and two smaller, have a long blade extended parallel to the direction of the shaft upwards and downwards. The blade of the largest one is exactly 12 inches in the cutting-edge. The mattock and pick require no particular description, except that both are exceedingly small. other two iron instruments are formed of bars of iron about half an inch in diameter, square, and terminating in the one instance in a spear point at one end, and a gouge-shaped, or rather spoon-shaped formation at the other. The other, which is about 18 inches long, is pointed-shaped at one end, and more obtuse at the other. The four scythes are almost exactly The blade is straight, or nearly so, with a right-angled crook to attach it to the shaft. Each blade is about 16 inches long, by half an inch The large iron ring and buckle may possibly have formed a portion of horse-furniture. In endeavouring to assign a date and a period for these articles, the peculiar form of the swords and axes will be of material assistance. Though found in the immediate vicinity of the Roman camp at Lanchester, they do not resemble the arms of that The Anglo-Saxon swords were long and broad, like the one before us, but they had hardly any cross-piece; and in no instance that we are aware of has a hilt been discovered of the peculiar shape before us. The bronze swords preserved in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen, and considered there as of the Heathen period, and belonging to the so-called Bronze Age, are exactly of this pattern. Among the many beautiful examples figured in the Atlas of Northern Archæology, which we have brought here with us to-night, there are many with the crescentshaped cross piece, and some, too, with the reverted crescent towards It may be urged, however, that most of the swords are of the knob.

bronze, while this one before us is possibly of iron. Granting this, we may observe that the iron swords found in the tombs of the Vikings in Norway, along with gold bracelets and coins of the later Roman and Byzantine emperors, are of exactly similar pattern. The iron axes, too, and especially the taper axe, already spoken of, closely resemble those of Norway. The scythes are the same pattern as those used in Norway at the present day. There are numbers of these scythes in the Chris-In Norway, it may be observed, iron seems to take the tiania museum. place of bronze, the latter metal being of rare occurence. The straight, one-edged sword with the inlaid pattern along the blade is not so easily assigned. We read of some such weapons having been found in France. and along the Rhine, but they are rare in the Anglo-Saxon graves of the South of England. As to the other implements, they present no very characteristic features. We have little doubt of the larger and more perfect sword being of Scandinavian origin; and that the iron axes and scythes may possibly be from the same locality. On the other hand, the sword may have been wrested in battle from the hands of some sturdy Norse Viking, and have been preserved as an heirloom in some Saxon churl's family to a period long subsequent to the amalgamation of the Danish and Norse with the Anglo-Saxon population. In a sudden alarm or incursion these weapons may have been hidden in the bank of the stream, and the premature death of their owner may have caused their place of concealment to be forgotten. It is probable that we have here a real relic of that turbulent period when the Norseman rode triumphant on the waves along our eastern coast, landing to spoil the inhabitants, and burn the churches and monasteries, and when the very names of the Danes created terror through the length and breadth of the land.

Mr. White noticed that two of the axes indicated the direction of the handle, and which part was uppermost. Some of the implements were probably agricultural; and one at least seemed, from the bearing of the handle, to have been a hoe, and not an axe.

THE CARR MS.—Dr. Howard, through Mr. Longstaffe, desired to place on the Society's records the last appearance of this famous book. It occurs in the catalogue of a sale of books by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, on the 29th of August last. The following is the entry of it:—

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—A Catheloge of all the Maiores and Sherifs of His Maiestye Towne and Countye of Newcastell-upon-Tyne, with theyre Cotes of Armes, and the Reignes of the several Kinges and Queenes of this Lande with sarton brefes of Chronicles that hapned in theyr several Reignes sence Anno Dom. 1432, MS. the arms in their proper colours, binding broken; circa 16... A HIGHLY INTERESTING MS. of all the Mayors and Sheriffs of Newcastle, from 1432 to 1633, excepting the years 1528-9-30, and 1624-5-6, for which leaves are inserted. The Catalogue of Names is continued from 1633 to 1802 in more recent

handwritings. The volume appears to have been executed by W. Robinson, Deputy Herald, under Norroy King at Arms, and was in the possession of Robert Carre, Esq., of St. Helen Auckland, 1730, whose name is impressed on the sides. It is VERY PROBABLY THE ORIGINAL MS. alluded to in Bourne's History of Newcastle, p. 121, which was in the Town's Chamber, when Trollop built the Town Court, and which he never restored.

It was arrunged that Mr. Longstaffe should endeavour to ascertain the present custody of the volume. [Messrs. S. and W. sold it to Mr. Kerslake of Bristol. It had previously been knocked down at a small price at Mr. Alexander George Gray's (of Gateshead Park House) sale, and subsequently belonged to Mr. Shepherd of Newcastle.]

BOOK COVERS.—Dr. J. J. Howard, through Mr. Longstaffe, exhibited some rubbings from early stamped bookbindings. No. 1, of the 16th century from the library of Winchester Cathedral, presented a female figure gazing up to the cross among the clouds, "Meritum Christi," the words Spes, Charitas, Fides, a tradesman's initials, I. P., and mark, and quotations from the 70th and 90th Psalms. No. 2, from the library of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was stamped with the fleur-de-lis of France, and castle of Castile, with a tradesman's mark and initials, Mr. Longstaffe stated that a much larger book of the same character, and with more badges, pointing to the time of Henry and Catherine, was purchased from Dr. Raine's library for the Rev. E. J. Midgley. No. 3 presented a bold tradesman's device of G. W. It was from the library of Salisbury Cathedral. No. 4, from the library of Exeter Cathedral, gave a tradesman's mark, and the fleur-de-lis of France, the rose of England, the portcullis of Tudor, the castle of Castile, the pomegranate of Arragon, and the quartered arms of France and England, in bold tooling. Dr. Howard referred to the curious examples in the libraries of Lincoln Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, and several rare specimens of the 15th century in the British Museum and Bodleian Library, and lamented that in many libraries the books have been rebound, and the old bindings, of course, destroyed.

TUMULUS NEAR MIDDLETON-ONE-ROW.—Mr. Trueman, through Mr. Longstaffe, exhibited a drawing made by the late Mr. Matthew Thompson of Durham, in 1844, of the mound near to the Dinsdale Hotel, in the property of C. W. Harland, Esq. of Sutton Park, Yorkshire.

BEACONS IN 1804.—Mr. Trueman also communicated Mr. Thompson's drawing of the beacon on Pittington Hill, 1804, with his remarks

on such objects, which had been placed by order of the then Government on the sea-coast to alarm the inhabitants in case of invasion. Fell, Pittington Hill, and Quarrington Hill, were the selected places in the county of Durham. The beacon at Pittington consisted of a long pole, strongly fixed in the earth. There were projecting pieces of wood for steps on this. A cast-iron horizontal beam went across, at a distance from the top, acting upon an iron bolt or pin, so as to cause the lights to revolve conspicuously when the beacon was fired; and the beam was pulled round by a chain at one end. At each end of the beam was suspended an iron grate, containing a small barrel of combustibles, mixed for prolonged combustion. Two private soldiers were stationed to protect the beacon, and to take observations by a fixed telescope of the one at Gateshead Fell. They attended alternately, day and night, and had a small wooden house, with a fire-place, and a very neatly-kept garden. They were very civil men, and many visitors walked to the place. One of the soldiers was a shoemaker, and got work from Durham; and, what with his work, and frequent visitors, spent his time very comfortably, and is said to have saved money. Mr. Thompson enlarges upon a false alarm by some burning whins, which we need not detail.

ELECTION FAVOURS AND CHAIRS IN DURHAM.—Mr. Trueman also communicated Mr. Thompson's coloured drawings of the favours or cockades used by several members of parliament for the county and city of Durham since 1796, and of the election chairs of Sir H. T. Liddell, Bart., (now Lord Ravensworth,) as member for the county, and Mr. Thompson's remarks.

This sketch applies to all the old chairs, as they were all similar,

except in the various colours of the different members.

It appears, from the earliest recollection, that the members, when chosen, where taken from the hustings to the inn where they were residing, in a chair trimmed with laurel and ribbons, elevated on men's shoulders. These chairs, formerly, were splendidly decorated, and an antique elbow chair was generally chosen. It was covered in the back, seat, and elbows, &c.; a kind of frame work was erected at the back, and then branches of laurel were fastened to it, bringing the small ends of the branches to hang over at the top, so as to make it represent a bower. The laurel was tastefully interspersed with rosettes of satin ribbon, the colours of the member, and, when brought out into the streets, the laurel ends waving and the bright satin cockades had a most magnificent effect. But there was a great evil attached to these chairs. The mobility took a great pride in getting the rosettes off, and it was also an invariable practice to break the chair all in pieces. They let the chair go quietly the regular routine it had

to go, but, on its return to the inn, when coming near the entrance door, the mob usually closed in, and snatched at the ribbons; and many times the members were obliged to leap out amongst their friends, as the chair was cracking in all directions. As soon as the occupant was out of the chair, it was seized on all sides, and completely broken to pieces. The scene may be compared to when the huntsman throws up a fox to the hounds—it disappears in a very short time; so it was with these chairs. The constables were always stationed round the chair, and, although they used their staves freely, still they did not deter the mob, who used to parade through the streets, some carrying a piece of the chair-back, some a leg, and others pieces of the laurels, and in procuring these they had various cuts in their heads, and many an ugly blow from the constables' staves. These chairs were used until the election in 1812, when Lord Barnard and Sir H. V. Tempest were returned for the county. Sir Henry had been chaired once or twice before for the city, so that he was quite aware of the circumstances. At this time, he was unwell, and had a partial attack of the gout, which altogether made him nervous; but his friends prevailed on him to have a plain chair for the ceremony, and Lord Barnard having agreed to use the same, he was reconciled. Sir Henry's chair was a plain circular back, chair, stuffed inside, covered with dark purple cloth, and tufted with yellow tufts. Lord Barnard's was a large elbow-chair, japanned black, and covered with scarlet moreen. In these chairs they were taken quietly round the part to their respective inns, and were lowered down at the door, and carried into the entrance, without any attempt to touch the chair. After that time these kind of chairs have usually been used ever since; but in the year 1832, Mr. Hedworth Lambton, and Sir Hedworth Williamson, instead of being chaired, were drawn by four horses, in an open phaeton, from the County Courts round the Market-place, and then back to Mr. Alderman Robson's. Lord Dungannon was always chaired. Mr Grainger, and also Mr. Bright, went the usual tour in an open phaeton, drawn by four horses, not using any party colours at all. Favours or cockades worn at the different elections for the county and city of Durham, for the different members, may thus be described. Whig colour has been invariably light blue, and has been used by the Lambton family from earliest recollection. Purple-and-orange was always taken by what was termed the third man, or third candidate. Such was the case with Rowland Burdon, Esq., and Richard Wharton, Esc. Mr. Matthew Russell's were considered the most sombre colours ever chosen, being a dark coffee-brown, and a dark-red, at that time called "cocklico." It was a rich ruby colour. It was said, formerly, that the colours for gentlemen's liveries, as also jockey-jackets at races, and colours for electioneering purposes, were invariably taken from the two prevailing colours in the field of arms; and if any metal was used in these arms, such as gold or silver, the one so used in the arms was taken for the trimming of their liveries. This is very little regarded now. There are, however, some old families who still adhere to the George Allan, Esq., when he contested the city, first ancient custom. used the red-and-white colours as the Tory colour, which have ever since been used by all the Tory candidates to this day, as also the blue has

been used by Mr. Granger as the Whig colour." As early as 1698, the Bishop's Registrar speaks of "Will Lambton," alias "Old True Blue." The colours of favours or cockades used for the different members of Parliament for the county and city of Durham since the year 1796 are thus enumerated: — "County Members: — Sir Ralph Milbank, Bart., Seaham, red and light blue; Rowland Burdon, Esq., Castle Eden, purple and orange; Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart., Wynyard, lilae and yellow; Lord Viscount Barnard, Raby Castle (now Duke of Cleveland), black and pink; John George Lambton, Esq., Lambton Castle, (late Earl of Durham), light blue; the Honourable William John Frederick Vane Powlett, Raby Castle, crimson and white; E. R. Braddyll, Esq., green and white; Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., Whitburn, dark navy blue and deep yellow; Sir Thomas Liddell, Bart., and the Honourable Henry Liddell, red and white .- City Members : -Matthew Russell, Esq., Brancepeth Castle, dark brown and dark red (the latter colour was called "cocklico"); Ralph John Lambton, Esq., light blue; Michael Angelo Taylor Esq., light blue and white; Richard Wharton, Esq., purple and orange; Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, Esq., Whitworth Park, light blue and yellow; George Allan, Esq., Grange, near Darlington, red and white; Sir Henry Hardinge, Bart., (now Lord Viscount Hardinge), red and white; Sir William Chaytor, Bart., and W. R. C. Chaytor, Esq., light blue and white; William Charles Harland, Esq., light blue and buff."

NEW PERCY SEAL.—Mr. Way had forwarded to Mr. Longstaffe an impression from a large silver ring of the 15th century, found in Wiltshire, ornamented with two tau-crosses, and bearing the crescent enclosing a locket of Percy. It might probably be ascribed to the 4th earl.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

November 7, 1860.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS.—ORDINARY MEMBERS. Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, Bart., of Hepple, Northumberland, and Woolsley House, Staffordshire.
— Sir Walter Charles James, Bart., Betteshanger, Kent. — Honorary Member. Signore Giovanni Montiroli, of Rome.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From Mr. C. Seymour Bell, as a memento of an old member, the Catalogue of the late Mr. Thomas Bell's Library, 1860: large paper, folio.—From Mr. C. Roach Smith. His Collectanea Antiqua, Part iii., Vol. v., 8vo. His Review in the Gentleman's Magavol v.

zine of the Society's Catalogue of Roman Stones in its possession, 8vo. Character of the Liverpool Town Museum, by the Rev. Dr. A. Hume, 1859, 4to. The Lancashire Lieutenancy under the Tudors and Stuarts, edited by John Harland, F.S A., for the Chetham Society, 2 Parts, 1859, 4to. Remember, Remember, the twelfth of November! or a Lay of Leasowe, Birkenhead, 1859, 8vo.—From the Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report for 1858 of its Board of Regents.—From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, N. S., No. 29.—From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Proceedings and Papers, Vol. iii., No. 27.—From the Liverpool Architectural and Archæological Society. Proceedings, 11th Session.—From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Proceedings, Vol. iii., Part I.—From Mr. John Lindsay, of Cork. His notices of Remarkable Coins in his Cabinet.

NEWCASTLE NEWSPAPERS.—Mr. Hinde presented the Newcastle Journal for 1750, 1761, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1768, 1773, 1775. These volumes complete the set of the Newcastle Journal in the library of the Society from 1744 to 1782 inclusive, with the exception of the years 1745, 1748, 1774, and part of 1776. There is also a set of the Newcastle Courant, beginning likewise in 1744, and extending to a more recent period than the Journal, but not so complete. Besides which, there is a set of the Newcastle Gazette for the years 1746, 7, 9, 51 and 52; and a set of the Newcastle Intelligencer from 1755 to 1759.

THE CORBRIDGE LANX.—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., through Mr. Clayton and Dr. Bruce, presented one of three admirable facsimiles of the unique and highly curious piece of silver plate in his Grace's possession known as the Corbridge Lanx. This reproduction has been prepared by one of the most skilful operators in the electrotypic art, and having been silvered, presents not only the minutest details of workmanship, but also the general appearance of the original. There is a separate cast of some marks on the reverse, supposed to indicate the weight. There is no accurate engraving of the Lanx, and previously the Society had only a cast in plaster, which failed to give the minuter features, but is worth keeping as evidence of certain irregularities of surface which time or ill-usage had caused, and which in the finer facsimile are levelled.

Dr. Bruce read the following notice of the Lanx by Mr. Way:-

A few notices in regard to the Lanx, its discovery, and the various conjectures which have been suggested in the attempt to explain the mythological scene which it represents, may, I hope, be interesting

to the Society on the occasion. I must, however, observe that I have no new or satisfactory interpretation to offer, although I have bestowed some pains upon the endeavour to gain some light upon the subject of mythology which is represented upon the Lanx, and have consulted with several distinguished archeologists both at home and on

the Continent, in the prosecution of the enquiry.

The Lanx was found, as you are well aware, in 1734, on the bank of Tyne, near Corbridge. The precise circumstances of the discovery are thus stated in a record preserved at Alnwick Castle, of which, by his Grace's kind permission, I am enabled to give you the following extract:—"In the month of February, 1734, as a young girl named Cutter, a daughter of one Cutter, a blacksmith in Corbridge, in the county of Northumberland, was going along the river Tyne to gather sticks and fetch water, on the north side of the river, about two hundred yards below the bridge, where some small whins or furzes grew (which spot lies within the Duke of Northumberland's manor of Corbridge), she discovered a corner of a piece of plate appearing white out of the earth, which she pulled up and carried to her father, who, a few days afterwards, cut off a ring from the back of the plate, and carried it to a goldsmith in Newcastle, and he purchased this ring from Cutter for 11. 16s.; and on the first of March following, Cutter sold the remaining part of this ancient piece of plate for 31l. 10s." The plate and ring weighed 148 oz., so that the purchase was made at the rate of 4s. 6d. per ounce.

It were needless here to detail the particulars, so well known, regarding the claim forthwith made by the lord of the manor at that period, Charles Duke of Somerset, and the ultimate recovery of this unique relic of Treasure Trove, which was delivered up to his grace in 1735. These facts have been stated more or less in detail by the writers who have treated of Roman times in Northumberland, and especially by the talented historian of that county, Hodgson; more recently also by our valued friend, Mr. Fenwick, in his very interesting treatise entitled

"Treasure Trove in Northumberland."

In regard to the special use for which this sumptuous relic was intended, I regret that no satisfactory or conclusive suggestion can be offered. The wealthy Romans had, as we believe, services of plate wrought with mythological and other subjects, and destined for use at their luxurious entertainments. There appear to have existed also vessels of silver, used in their ceremonial solemnities; and it seems highly probable that this splendid salver may have been destined for some sacrificial use, and for the purposes of pagan worship. It will not be forgotten that certain remarkable altars have been found at Corbridge, especially one now in the British Museum bearing a dedication in Greek to Hercules.

Some antiquaries have been disposed to conclude that the plate may properly be designated a *Lanx*, in which, as we read in Virgil, the reeking entrails of the victims were offered to the gods; whilst, according to other authorities, it may have been one of the dishes used in solemn feasts in social life among the Romans. These dishes of silver were of enormous size, since we learn from Horace that one of them

was of sufficient capacity to hold a wild boar, and Pliny mentions such dishes weighing from 100 to 500 pounds.

It may deserve mention that on previous occasions two pieces of Roman plate, of smaller dimensions, had been found near that spot; one being a small bason ornamented with foliage, and the christian monogram composed of the initials Chi and Rho; the other was a little two-handled cup, which was sold for a guinea to a brother of Mr. Howard, at that time living at Corby Castle. The weight of the former, of which a rude sketch only has been preserved, was 20 ounces.

But to proceed to the subject represented in low relief upon the Lanx: the work being in part hammered up, and finished with the tool, the intervening spaces occasionally engraved with small strokes of the burin, or strippled ornaments (opus punctatum). The scene is composed of five figures. 1. Diana, with an altar before her; under her feet an urn, from which water flows, as if typifying the source of a river, and under the altar is a hound, looking upward at the goddess. 2. Minerva, wearing a helmet, the Gorgon's head upon her breast; she stands under a spreading tree, in the branches of which is an eagle, with other birds. 3. Juno, under whose feet is a dead stag; but this may possibly be referable to Diana, goddess of the chase. 4. A seated goddess, her head is veiled; this has been conjectured to be Vesta, on account of the altar flaming, seen under the figure, which may, however, pourtray Latona. 5. Apollo, standing under a canopy, or open temple, with Corinthian columns; under his feet is his usual attribute, the gryphon. Between Apollo and the seated goddess there is a peculiar pedestal or altar formed of eight steps pyramidally arranged, and behind this is a spiral column surmounted by a globe, reminding the numismatist of the pillar seen on coins with the reverse of Securitas, as Mr. Akerman has pointed out, observing also that this symbol may possibly suggest the interpretation of the subject, which may be referable to the security of the province of Britain in some period of peace; an explanation to which he thinks some colour of probability is given by the circumstance that the figure of Security is seated, whilst the deities around her are standing. It would doubtless greatly enhance the interest of this remarkable relic of Roman times in Britain, if we could satisfactorily establish its connection with any events in our own country: this is, however, scarcely to be expected. According to another suggestion the subject represented may refer to a very different matter, and present a symbolical allusion to the period of the year when the sun passes the autumnal equinox. A learned archæologist in France, whom I have lately had occasion to consult on this subject, is disposed to consider the scene as allusive to Latona, with her two children, after the evil influences of the serpent Typhon were defeated; and that she here appears accompanied by Minerva and Juno, assisting at the triumph over the perils by which she had been threatened. Another, and, I think, not improbable, explanation has suggested, in this remarkable mythological group, the apotheosis of a Roman empress typified under the figure of one of the chief heathen goddesses.

COINS FOUND AT NEWCASTLE.—Dr. Bruce, by permission of Mr. Young, silversmith, exhibited eight silver pennies, part of a large deposit which lately occurred in a stone in property at the Butcher Bank, Newcastle. They are of Edward I. and Edward II. Among those of the former is one struck at Waterford. The rest of the eight are struck at London, Canterbury, and Bristol.

THE TWENTIETH LEGION.—Dr. Bruce stated, that hearing there was at the Pitti Palace, Florence, a standard of the famous 20th legion of Roman soldiers, so much connected with Britain, he had taken means to procure a drawing, and was horrified by a question received from Florence, whether the legion in question was one of Napoleon the First's! The palace being a large one, and the objects of interest numerous, a more exact reference to the standard was required.

MUSEUM.—Some conversation on alterations of plan took place, and meetings with the Town Surveyor and the Directors of the Railway Company were arranged.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

December 5, 1860.

The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, V.P., in the Chair.

Coin of Athens.—Mrs. Graham, 35, Eldon Street, presented a silver coin brought from Egypt by a Newcastle captain. Obv., the head of Minerva. Rev., an owl with a branch of olive.

THE NEW CASTLE.—Mr. Dodd presented the original drawing by Jefferson of the Old Gate of the Castle, which he had purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Thomas Bell's effects. It is facsimiled at page 98 of vol. iv. of this series.

ROMAN COINS.—Dr. Bruce exhibited a number of enlarged drawings, by Mr. Mossman, of Roman coins of historical interest.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Its Transactions, Vol. xii.

BOOKS EXHIBITED.—The Chairman exhibited a mediæval illuminated MS.; also a copy of Plautus, Witteberg, 1612; of Beaumont and

170 DAGGER FROM MUGGLESWICK.— CHALICE FROM HEXHAM.

Fletcher, 1646; and of Explanatio Notarum et Literarum, &c., Paris, 1723.

PRESIDENT.—Resolved, that Lord Ravensworth be requested to allow himself to be nominated at the Annual Meeting as President of the Society. Lord Ravensworth stated that he would consider his election to that office as a compliment.

Annual Meeting.— Dr. Bruce gave notion of a motion for changing the time of holding the Anniversary Meeting.

DAGGER FROM MUGGLESWICK.—The Rev. John Cundill, of Muggleswick, presented the remains referred to in the following remarks by Dr. Charlton:—

We exhibit this evening to the Society a portion of the hilt of a dagger or knife of the Edwardian period. It was found at the southeastern side of the moorland in Muggleswick parish, where the moor meets what is now at least enclosed land, and just about the line that a party of horsemen crossing from Durham towards Edmondbyers would be likely to take. No other traces of arms were discovered in its vicinity to warrant the idea of its having been lost in a skirmish. may just as well have been dropped in the little hollow where it was found by some retainer of the chapter of Durham, as there was a park at Muggleswick belonging to that body. It was found by a workman preparing the ground for the foundation of a house, and when discovered had a considerable part of the blade and handle attached to it, but these had been nearly quite removed when it came into the hands of the What remains is sufficient, however, to shew the shape of the blade; and we have also the ring of massive silver by which the blade was fitted to the haft. This ring is nearly half an inch in breadth, and upon it, in letters about a quarter of an inch long, is the inscription ▶ JHESVS NAZABENVS. From the form of the letters we can with tolerable certainty assign the date of the weapon to the fourteenth century. Below the lettering, and next the hand, is a raised cable moulding, which would give greater security to the hand, preventing it from slipping over the weapon in the absence of cross guards when a blow was The lettering is in niello work, the interspaces of the metal having been cut out and afterwards filled in with a black enamel. Such daggers were often worn by knights, and bore the name of "Misericorde daggers," as, from their peculiar shape and great strength, they were well fitted for piercing between the joints of the armour of a prostrate foe who refused the proffered mercy. The best workers in niello in the fourteenth century were the Italians, and especially the armourers of Milan.

CHALICE FROM HEXHAM.—Dr. Charlton made the following remarks upon another object which he exhibited:—

We also exhibit a small copper gilt chalice, which was found recently in the transept of Hexham Abbey, while digging a deep trench there for a warming apparatus. Large quantities of bones were then thrown out, and no doubt this is one of the copper gilt chalices that it was customary to bury with dignified ecclesiastics. In shape it closely resembles those sculptured on the great slab at Blanchland, and on that of the thirteenth century at Gainford. A similar form of chalice on a stone at Bakewell, in Derbyshire is referred by antiquaries to the twelfth century. The height of this chalice is $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; the diameter of the bowl, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.; do. of the foot, 2 in. Between the knop and the bowl is a small toothed moulding. It was customary at the burial of an ecclesiastic to place upon the breast a chalice and paten, which generally were made of pewter or of tin, and sometimes of earthenware. Several such chalices have been found at Hereford and elsewhere. We think it probable that the present example was placed in the tomb of a dignified ecclesiastic, probably a prior of Hexham, and that its date is perhaps of the twelfth or thirteenth century. It is seldom that these mortuary chalices are so carefully and heavily gilt as in the present case. We did not hear of any paten being found along with it.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

January 2, 1861.

William Kell, Esq., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the University of Christiania. Gamle Norske Folkeviser, Samlede og udgivne af Sophus Bugge, Kristiania, Strengleikar eda Liodabok, Christiania, 1850. Index Scholarum in Universitate Regia Fredericiana, nonagesimo quinto ejus semestri anno Moccolx ab Augusto mense ineunte habendarum, Christiania, The like, nonagesimo quarto ejus semestri anno moccela a xvII. kalendas Februarias habendarum. De vi logicæ rationis in describenda Philosophiæ Historia, ad Eduardum Zellerum professorem Marburgensem celeberrimum epistola quam scripsit Marcus Jacobus Monrad, Professor Christianiensis, Christianiæ, 1860. Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkers Bevaring: Aarsberetning for 1859, afgivet i Generalforsamling den 26 Juni, 1860, Christiania, 1860. Ceremoniel ved deres Majestæter Kong Carl den Femtendes og Dronning Wilhelmine Frederike Alexandra Anna Louises Kroning, i Trondhjem, Cantate ved H. M. Kong Carl den Femtendes og H. M. Dronning Wilhelmine Fredrikke Alexandra Anna Louises Kroning, i Throndhjems Domkirke den 5 August, 1860. Sang ved HS. Maj. Kongens fest paa Kroningsdagen for Christiania Garnisons Underofficierer og Menige. Veiledning for Deeltagerne, i Kronings-processionen ved Indtagelsen af deres Pladser i Kirken. Norske Bygninger fra Fortiden (Norwegian Buildings from former times) i tegninger og med text udgivne af Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkers Bevaring, Förste Hefte, pl. i.-iv., 1859.— From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, Nov. 1860.

Norwegian Medal.—The University of Christiania presented a beautiful bronze medal. Obv. Portraits of the king and queen in profile. carolus et louisa norv. svec. Rex et regina.—g. loos die. Rev. A graceful figure of Minerva accompanied by the owl. vovens et memor. Universitas regia fredericiana.

Anniversary Mertings.—Dr. Bruce postponed his motion to change the date of these until the anniversary meeting in February.

OLD PIPE HEAD.—Mr. C. D. Barker presented an old pipe head of unusual form, found by him on the beach at Cullercoats. As is frequently the case, the pipe is balanced and the head flattened on the under side, so as to lie with the mouth upwards.

NORTHUMBRIAN CHURCHES.—Mr. F. R. Wilson, A.R.S.A., architect, Alnwick, exhibited two volumes of his surveys of the churches in the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne. They comprised the rural deaneries of Norham West, and Bamborough. The present state of each church is illustrated by plans, drawings and sections, distinguishing ancient from modern work; and, considering the confusion that will arise from the restorations of these days, the value of such records must necessarily be very great. Mr. Wilson stated that he jots down other buildings of antiquity, especially peel-towers and castles; and that his series, when complete, will give very complete data for the architectural history of the North. He thought of reviewing the Norman remains on some early occasion; and at all times would be proud to give information about any particular building to any persons interested in it.

Sword.—Mr. Joseph Ogilvy, of South Shields, exhibited a baskethilted sword in its leathern sheath, marked with s H on an animal like a fox or dog, and a crown over some curved initial or figure.

CORRUPT ORTHOGRAPHY OF LOCAL NAMES.—Dr. Bruce read the following suggestions for amended local appellations in the Ordnance maps of Northumberland, by Mr. Ralph Carr of Hedgley:—

It has been ascertained that the Ordnance authorities would be willing to receive any suggestions from such a body as the Antiquarian Society, for the correction in the Ordnance map of Northumberland (and Durham) of vulgarisms such as now disgrace the spelling of several township-names.

For instance—

Adverbial Vulgarities.—Ly for Ley, in terminations—very frequent. Softly for Softley, Gladly for Gladley, Weatherly for Weatherley, Beanly for Beanley, Crawly for Crawley, &c. This is a large class, and would be easily corrected with general approbation.

Sartorial Vulgarisms.—Coat for Cote, in terminations. Coldcoates for Coldcoates, Carrycoates for Carrycotes, Cullercoats for Cullercotes, Coats-yards for Cotes-yards. Cote, of course, is cottage, and all such names require to be brought to the analogy of Kingscote, Heathcote, Shipcote, and scores of others, all over England, which are correctly spelt.

Prandial Vulgarisms.—Cold-pig for Cold-Pike, Thropple for Throple, Caudle for Caldwell.

Post-prandial Vulgarisms.—Wallbottle for Wallbottle, Newbottle for Newbottle, Lorbottle for Lorbotle, Shilbottle for Shilbottle, Harbottle for Harbottle.

Sputatory Vulgarities.—Spittle, in Tyneside, for Spital; Spittle, near Morpeth, for Spital.

Decanal Vulgarisms.—Dean passim for Dene, as Crawley Dean for Crawley Dene.

Finally, mere Mountebank Vulgarisms, vulgar illiterate curtailments. Swinhoe has resumed its proper form, but we have Cambo for Camboe (Cambhoe), Shafto for Shaftoe (Shafthoe), Stoco for Stokoe (Stokehoe), Duddo for Duddoe (Dudhoe), all from hoe, that is, heugh, of which hoe is the old English terminal form. Swinhoe is right.

Surely all this trash ought not to be stereotyped in the Ordnance map of Northumberland. A committee of the Antiquarian Society, and a little correspondence with a few owners of property, would rectify it all. We are yet in time.

Mr. White suggested that Thropple was Throp-hill, throp being thorp, a village. Ley is a pasture. In illustration of bottle, Dr. Bruce instanced Bosworth's quotation from the early translation of the Scriptures, where Pharaoh is said to go into his botle; and Mr. Wilson stated that persons were wont to tease the vicar of Shilbotle (anciently Shipling-botle), by calling the place Spillbottle and Swillbottle. Mr. Henry Turner complained of the looseness with which the survey was completed, instancing that St. Anne's Close, near St. Anne's Chapel, Newcastle, which some twelve years ago became famous for dog-fights, was

marked Battle-field; but some doubts were expressed as to so very modern an origin of the name, and whether the surveyors could justifialby reject a recognized name, however absurd and modern it might be. Dr. Bruce referred to the fact that the surveyors kept a register of their authorities, and of ancient and modern names as they ascertained them. [But no regular consultation of local works seems to have been made. Even the famous "Blue Stone" on Tyne Bridge is unnoticed in the maps of Gateshead.]

ON THE BATTLE OF FLODDEN.

LETTER FROM THOMAS RUTHAL, BISHOP OF DURHAM, AND SECRETARY OF STATE, TO HIS RIGHT HONORABLE AND LOVING BROTHER THOMAS WOLSEY, ALMONER TO THE KING. DATED 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1513.

THE Rev. Mr. Brewer, who is preparing a Catalogue of the Domestic Series of State Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII., kindly brought the following document before the attention of Mr. Way, as interested in a transcription of Northumbrian records for the Duke of Northumland. He thought that it should be published in these Transactions, and Mr. Brewer, with Mr. T. Duffus Hardy, who is so well known in connexion with records, afforded every courtesy to Mr. Longstaffe, our editor, for its transcription.

Dr. Thomas Ruthal, in 1500, was appointed Secretary of State by Henry VII., and continuing invested with that office under Henry VIII., he probably resided chiefly in London. Prior to 1509 he was Dean of Salisbury, but being nominated to the see of Durham on the 23rd April in that year, he was consecrated Bishop of the same at York on the 3rd July following. Likely he was induced to visit the Borders after the Battle of Flodden, and more particularly to ascertain how he could repair the damage his castle of Norham had sustained from the incursion of the Scots. From the manner in which he writes of this circumstance, it will be observed how keenly he felt the injury done to that celebrated fortress. He also appears to have been a true votary of St. Cuthbert, throwing into the epistle the efficacy and intercession of his patron saint, whenever it could be brought to bear on the most striking points of his narrative.

Wolsey, in 1513, having been commissary for the English army lying before the walls of Terouenne in France, was present there with Henry VIII. Bishop Ruthal, therefore, well knowing how high that dignitary stood in the royal favour, addressed his communication to him as the readiest channel through which it would be brought under the immediate notice of his sovereign.

Ruthal held the appointment of Secretary of State till May, 1516, when he became Lord Privy Seal. Eventually, by command of the King, he drew up an account of all the lands and revenues of the Crown;

but at the same time remembering himself, he also wrote out a full description of his own wealth and possessions, and bound these statements in two handsome volumes of white vellum. Unfortunately he delivered into the hand of Wolsey, by mistake, the account of his own revenues instead of the list of the rights of the Crown, and the wily statesman retained the book, presenting it on a fitting opportunity to his royal master. Henry, however, had the forbearance not to meddle with the pecuniary affairs of Lord Privy Seal; but the chagrin and vexation the latter underwent on discovering his error, is supposed to have hastened his death, for he died on the 4th February, 1522, and was buried in St. John's Chapel, adjoining the Abbey Church, Westminster.

Nearly the first half of the epistle has been written by the secretary or clerk of the Bishop, but revised and slightly altered by his own pen. The latter portion is altogether in his own hand, and it was considered preferable to print the whole with the contractions and points as they appear in the original manuscript.

After right herty recommendations to reherse vnto you the greate sorow and pensivenes / that I have had and taken for the mysfortune of my castell of Norham whiche by the cruell tyrany of the King of Scote was lately taken and a greate parte therof rased and cast doune / well assured I am it shulde be to you no pleasure but the remembraunce therof discomfortable bothe to you and me / and therfore conforming my mynde to goddes pleasure and geving lavdes and thankes vnto hym for the same I haue and shall take it in pacience and studie the waies and meanes how to renewe the said castell which by the helpe of Almyghtie god and Seint Cutbert I truste to doo within few yeres For as I understande the Dungeon standeth and a goode parte of the walles/ and if god geve me lif laif and libertie I trust to remedye that matier win brief tyme But I thanke or lorde god and my patrone Seint Cutbert who new suffered anny Iniurye dispecte or displeasure doon to his churche to passe onpunysshed that greate tyranows and cruell dede is well requyted and revenged For on the ix* daie of this instante monethe of September after a muelouse greate conflicte and terrible bataill the King of Scote w' the greatest parte of the lordes and nobles of his reame wer in playn bataill venguyshed offthrown and slayn! At whiche bataill my lorde Tresourer like a noble valiaunte and puysaunt capitain by his greate wisdome hardiesse and experience w' the assistence goode conduyt and actyvenesse of his sonne the lorde Haworde Admirall of Englande so acquited hym self that for

¹ Thomas Earl of Surrey was appointed Lord Treasurer of England by Henry VII. in 1501, and Henry VIII. continued him in the same honourable office.

this moste famouse acte redounding to the inestimable honor comforte comoditie and suertie of the king grace this his reame and subject of the same they defued asmoche lawde renoue and thankefull remembraunce as eff anny noble men did Specially remembring the multitude of their enmyes being ferre in nombre above the Kinges armye conscidering also the gete nombre of muelouse large pect of o'dynaunce as Co'tauldys Culverins Sacres and {pentyns2 amounting in the hoole to xvij greate pece beside moche other smale o'dyn'nce Regarding also the greate and strong psonnages of the Scote being aswell fournesched we goodely harneys wepons and other abilment? of werre as en men wer wtheir abundannce of vitails wynes of all sotte brede bere and all tent? and pauylions ferre aboue o estimacion and not lightly credible ooneles it had bene seen tasted and vewed by our folk? to their greate refreshing and off that the hardinesse and sharp setting on of the said Scotf w' the discomforte and feblenes of or people being destitute of vitails and having no thing to drinke but oonely water by the space of thre daies and moche scacitie of that we the muelous greate payn and labour that they toke in going viij myles that daye on fote by daungerouse and paynfull passage of hilles and dales and yet most daunger of all in ascending and clymyng an high and stipe hill to encountre and geve bataill to the said king of Scott being there campyd and his o'dynaunce set to his moste aduauntage and annoysaunce of or armye And the said Scote having the hill the wynde and the sune w' thaym' ayense or folk all whiche impediment daungers and pells well consciderd it is to be thought this victorye peedethe more by the veray hande of god w the helpe and merit of the gloriouse confessor Seint Cutbert thenne by anny strenght or power of menne howbe it after so greate payn and labor there lakked no goode courage strenght and hert (in or folk? as it well appered by their act? For besid? the king of Scot(all the lordes of Scotlande excepte fyve and the moste parte of the noble men of the same which that day dyed there

² Hall says that the ordnance taken from the Scots "was fyve great Curtalles, twoo great Culuerynges, foure Sacres, and syxe Serpentynes, as fayre ordinaunce as hathe bene, beside other small peces."—Fol. xliiij.

³ The English army in the march were stinted of food, but it is unlikely they lacked water by reason of the abundance of rain which fell previous to the conflict.

⁶ They could not possibly experience any great danger in ascending the lower portion of Branxton Hill, save for the shot from the guns of the Scottish army, which inflicted very little injury upon them.

⁶ By the Scots occupying the hill on the south they had the advantage of the ground, but the wind blew from the south-cast, and, as the battle commenced after four o'clock, from that time till the sun set, about half-past six, he shone nearly direct from the west.

wer x thousande Scote slane and as sume of thaym afferme they lacke xv thousande in the hoole to the vtter confusion of all Scotlande.

The said Scote were so surely harnessed we complete harneys Jack? almayn ryvettes splent? pavic? and other habiliment? that shote of arrowes in regarde did theim no harme and whenne it come to hande strok? of billes and halbard? they wer so myghtic Large strong and grete men that they wolde not fall whenne iiij or v billes strake on oon of thaym at conys. How be it or billes qwite them veray well and did more goode that day thenne bowes for they shortely disapointed the Scote of their long speres wherein was their greatest truste and whenne they come to hande stok? though the Scote fought sore and valiauntly e we their swerd? yet they coude not resiste the billes that lighted

so thicke and sore upon theym/

There wer that day many goode and towarde capitains which did their part? right well How be it the lorde Howard was the firste setter on and toke most payn in conduyting the vawarde of or armye to whome ioyned Seint Cutbert? banner we the hoole retynewe of the bisshoprike And all be it the Scot? had moste dispecte to the said banner and set moste feresly vpon it yet what by the grace of God the assistence of Seint Cutbert to his bann and the valiauntnesse of the capitains and others being vndre the same there gate they noon aduauntage but greate losse and damage of their folk? and yet fewe or noon being vnder the same banner wer slayn though many hurte. This we grete honor is Seint Cutbert? banner restorned again to his churche bringing we it the King of Scot? banner which for a memoriall now standeth besid? the Shryne there [and the sayd Kyng was not farr fro hys baner when he was slayn, inserted in Ruthal's own hand].

And beside this all the grete o'dināce of Scotland is taken and resteth at Berwike' w' disse prisoners but not many for o' folke entending to make all thing sure toke litle regarde in taking of psoners but rid all that came to hande 'both king bisshope / lorde / knyghte / noblis or others what so es came which wer not so soon slayn but forthew dispoiled out of their [o'dynnce eraseit] harnais and array and lefte lying naked in the felde where men mought have seen a fruelouse nombre of many goodely men well fedde and fatte Amonge which nombre was

⁶ The above number of Scots killed is much larger than that quoted by our most authentic historians.

⁷ Towards the close of his epistle the Bishop admits that he is in error here. The ordnance remained at Etal till after the date of his letter.

the King of Scot bodye founde having manye woundes and naked and the same was brought to my lorde tresourer thenne being in Berwike in whose keping the same body yet restethe

And yet whenne o' capitains and folk? had thus well acquited them self greate displeasure was doon vnto theym for in their absence from their tent? they being occupied w' the Scot? all their goodes / horses / and necessaries wer clerely taken awaye / but whether it wer doon by Scott? [altered by Ruthal from Scot?] or bo'dourers I canne not saye but the brute is that the bo'derours did full ill I pray god amende theym For by this dealing o' folk? wer wars discouraged at their departing thenne by all the harmes doon to them by the Scottes and suche dealing hath and shall cause thame to have the wars will to reto'ne

thid again if necessite require.

Maist almosner this victory was the most honorable happy and beneficiall for the kyng grace and this Reame as est came to the same or can be remebered in any cronicle And ondoubtydly it was more myraculous than by power of mā And as th'opinion of all capitayns souldio's and others is it was goddys dede by the intercession of hys holy cofessor Saynt Cutbert who nest suffered iniury [to be erased] doon to hys churche or the land of the same onrequited. And for a trowthe I have spokyn w' dysse prisons of Scotland as Sir Will'm Scot who is here w' & Will'm Bulmar my sehref and disse others. And they say that aft the Kyng of Scott medelyd w' Norham xx m' of hys mē went away from hym Thinkyng veraylie that a myschef wold folow vppon that act wysching that thay had ness medelyd w' the sayd castell."

* If we suppose that the body of the king was found, which is even doubtful, when we learn it was naked, what assurance have we that any part of his coat armour, his sword, or his dagger, was actually recovered? The rapacious Borderers swept every thing away they could carry, and it still remains to be proven how Queen Catherine could send any portion of the coat armour of the Scottish king to her husband, Henry VIII. Again, by what authority are we to believe that the sword and dagger in the College of Arms at London were indeed worn by James IV. at Flodden? Still the probability is that the king fell in the field of battle, and it is singular to find how his memory. For pearly a century attrawards become closely interwover with

Still the probability is that the king fell in the field of battle, and it is singular to find how his memory, for nearly a century afterwards, become closely interwoven with the associations of the common people in the most remote parts of his kingdom. In the first volume of the Miscellany of the Spalding Club, whose publications do them great honour, a series of "Trials for witchcraft at Aberdeen" appear under the date of 1598, wherein, at page 121, Andro Man is accused of the following crime:—"Siclyk thow affermis that the Quene of Elphen hes a grip of all the craft, bot Christsondy is the gudeman, and hes all power vnder God, and that thow kennis sindrie deid men in thair companie, and that the Kyng that deit in Flowdoun and Thomas Rymour is their."

• Wolsey was made Almoner to the King in the first year of the reign of Henry VIII. Ruthal's handwriting begins with this paragraph.

10 Large numbers of the Scots certainly went home four or five days previous to the battle. They had collected much plunder, and the continued severity of the weather induced them to retire quietly into Scotland. It is, however, exceedingly improbable that their desertion was owing to the cause ascribed by the bishop.

said & Willm affermythe and cofessith also that this invasion of the Kyng of Scotte peedyd of hys awn sensuall mynd by the instigacion of the byschop of Murray [wout erased] contrary to the myndf of all the nobles of Scotland Insomoche as he supposyth the sayd Bischop woll new come in to Scotland for if he do he is in daung he saythe also that in the said Bischop is neyther wysdome lerenyg ne vertue but lyeng dissymblyng bribery and all ontrowthe whos fals reaport? hathe browst the Kyng of Scotte and hys reame to this daunger and also the not les of that Reame who for drede of the Kynge displeas durst none otherwyse do but cume to the feld w' hym sore ayest theyr wyllys And specially af? he had atteptyd ayenst Norh And albeit the losse of that Castell was to my inward sorow yet remeberyng the greate goodnesse that is followed therof by th'acquitayle of Saynt Cutbert to the honor weale and suertie of this Reame by reaso of the punycion and outhrow of the King of Scotte and all hys nobles I cowd be cotented to take a payn all dayes of my lyf for the renovelyng of that castell rather than this victory schuld have lackyd and now glad I am he attentyd avest the sayd castell wherof ensuyd hys greate myschef wher as if he had not pvokyd Saynt Cutbert he mowat have doon moche mor harme as it was apparaunt if god and Saynt Cutbert had not Remedyed it / And suerly if he had offthrowen the Kynges armye all england had been in moche daung for he mowat have comyn veray farre in to the land wout resistence for the rescue schuld have comyn veray late thow; all pvision was made win the Reame to the most advauntage we all possible diligence The Scotte lackyd no thyg necessary for the warrys but oonly the grace of god For of elect me harneys ordinaunce and vitaylis thay had suche plentie that neft the like hathe ben hard of in this parties And I assure you all england cowd not have vitaylid of host as thay wer vitaylid effy thing considered and this by the helpe of god and Saynt Cutbert this

Postulate of Moray in 1501, and with others appointed to treat of the marriage of the King with Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. In the same year he was promoted to the See of Moray, and with it held in commendam the Priories of Pittenweem, in Scotland, and Cottingham, in England. At the time of the battle of Flodden he was ambassador at the court of France, where his plausible bearing procured him the archbishoprick of Bourges; for though a man of considerable ability, he was unprincipled in disposition, and never failed to procure his own aggrandisement at the expense of his king. There can be no doubt of the evil he accomplished towards Scotland, for in 1515, the government thereof solemnly accused him to the Pope of having led his sovereign into the disastrous war which brought so much misery upon that country. Yet he obtained favour in high places, for in the same year he was translated to, and consecrated Archbishop of, St. Andrews. Again, in 1517, he became Perpetual Commendator of the Monastery of Dunfermline, and dying, he was buried there in 1522.

malicyus provision made by the sayd kyng for the warrys thys vij yeris was ofthrowen in half an howre so that I trust in god thay schall new be hable to make the semblable whilis Scotland standythe My lord treasourer hathe the body of the Kyng of Scotte w hy to Yorke and I cowd in no wyse induce hy to leve it here at Duresme Howbeit my folk undre Saynt Cutbert Baner brows whom hys baner hys sword and his Qwyschys that is to say the harneys for hys thyes which be in Saynt Cutbert? Mais? almoner Sir Willem Bulmer hath as hardylie acquytyd hyself aswell at the fyrst voyage ayest the Scotte as at this batayle as ed mane dyd whereby he hathe well defuyd a greate garamcy and sume honorable reward for by suche valiaunt act? princ? have hertofor have of poor me made greate lord? and suerly af? my lorde treasourer and my lord Haward no mā did bet? there that day and what he dyd at the fyrst voyage when w vij or viij c me he sette vppon and venquysched the chamberlayn of of [sic] Scotland w' x m' Scott(12 and tooke iiij or v c prisons it is manyfest and notorious For the love of god therfore maist almost remebre hy when the case schall require for he hathe ryght well defuyd it And so hathe & Edward Stanley mvelously well acquityd hyself I assure you as my lord Haward at hys cumyng to you woll reaport I doubt not other ther were that schranke a syde when most nede was whos namys my lord Haward can and woll schew vnto you and inasmoche as my said lord hathe declaryd to the kinge grace all the man of that batayle by hys wretyng whereunto I doubt not but ye be made pryvie byfor this tyme I schall no mor wrete therein at But oon thing I assure you my lord Haward dyd this season wondres at this coffict and I suppose (as I hyre by reaporte) new mā dyd bet? / he was the veray ledyr coduytor and set? on w' our army in tyme wherof ensuyd the victory deseruyg therby singler lawde and thanke and reward accordyngly.

Comunicacion hathe be had bytwyxt the lord Dacre and the chamberlay of Scotland sens this cofflict and an offture made for abstinece of warre whereunto my lord treasourer in cosideracion of the weakenesse of o' borde's lacke of me and vitaylis for the defence therof is moche inclinyd and hathe wretyn to the [kyn erased] Qwene and the counsayle to know thayr mynde therin wherof as yet we have had noone aunswer / Surely mais? almost if this victory mowat be followed Scotland were chastysid for est. But suche capitayns and souldio's as wer at this businesse in mervoulous fowle wethyr lackyng mete and drynke

¹² The number of Scots here is again greatly exaggerated. Ridpath, who is generally impartial, says Home the Chamberlain of Scotland was "at the head of three thousand horsemen, his kindred and retainers."—Bord. Hist. 484.

which have also lost thayr horf and good? had left dye then to cū thedyr agayn and this I feare me / veray force for lacke of the Pmisse schall dryve vs to abstinence of warre whiche wer to greate a pitie mvelous lacke and damag at lengthe as I have [at lengthe erased] wretyn to the Qwenys grace and the counsayle and rather then it schuld thus be left I had left spend all the goode I have / if it be possible to be doon as I trust it schalbe / if I may help thereto.13 The grettyst difficltie that I see theren is this that suche me of warre as schalbe sent to the borders dow not trust the borderers whiche be falser than Scottf and have doon mor harme at this tyme to o folk? than the Scott? dyd and therfor if it wer goddys pleafr and the kynge I wold all the horsme on the bordo's wer in fraunce w' you for there schuld they do moche goode where as here thay doo noone but moche harme for as I have wretyn byfore thay new lyghtyd fro thayr horse but when the bataylis joynyd than fell to ryfelyng aud robbyng aswell on o' syde as of the Scotte and have taken moche goode beside horse and catell and of that thay tooke dyfise prisons of ors and delyflyd thay to the Scotte / so that or folke asmoche feare the falshed of thay as thay do the Scottl and this I feare wolbe the stoppe of this goode ma?14 On or syde wer slayn at this batayle by estimacion oon m' mē Howbeit no greate mā of name but Sir John Bothe of lancaschire and two or thre other knyght? and sume gentylme Howbeit there be many taken prisons of ours to the nobre as I am informed of c or vixx The specialties of whos namys I have not as yet / Neathelesse I send vnto you hereinclosyd the namys of such lord? and others of Scotland as wer slayn at the feld w the specialties of the gētylmē made knyght? by my lord treasourer / and albeit I suppose my lorde Treasourer hathe sent thaym thedyr byfor yet for my acquytayle I thowat ye schuld have thaym by me and for lacke of lays I can not wrete the omisse to the kynge grace wherfor I have now wretyn a schort let? to hys hyghnesse desirve hys grace to gave credence to you in all the omisse it may

No great amount of Christian charity and forbearance influenced the mind of the Bishop when he penned these words. But Surrey's commission in the meantime confined him only "to a defensive war."

¹⁴ The Borderers were most intent on plunder, and had removed every article belonging to the English while the latter were engaged in the strife of battle. Home was much blamed for the inactive part he and his followers took in the conflict, especially when it drew near a close. Very likely his immediate dependants were doing the best they could to make amends for the loss he sustained at Millfield about a month previously. Indeed, the privation and losses suffered by the English rendered them unwilling to come again into contact with the Borderers. And this at least, apart from the mandate of Surrey acting only on the defensive, formed one cause why he did not follow up his victory by entering and wasting Scotland.

like you therfor at some coveniet tyme to Rede this Rude let? to hys grace and to make my lord pryvie seale pryvie thereunto to who I have now wrety a schort let? / Here I make my abode at Duresme and I like the countray veraylie well o' lord send the kyng? grace and you as goode spede there as we have had here Wretyn hastylie at Duresme the xx day of Septembre / Yo' awn T. DURESME.

Maist almosner now my lord treasourer hathe doon this victorious act ayest the Scotte whiche is moche estimed and redoundythe to the kynges greate hono and suertie of this hys Reame If the kynge grace for a remeberaunce of his laweable acquitall and deftis advauncyd hys hono wt the name of Duke and sume reward It schuld greatly encourage noble me to putt thay self in devo and Jebardy to do acceptable suyse to thayr prince / Men of small havior have hertofore gotyn greate hono and moche promocion for like act? wherefore in my opynyon this wold not be forgotyn the premiss? I wrete a part as of my self wout knowlege of my sayd lord [an erasure of a line]. And if ye causyd thankefull letts to be made unto hy and all other lord? knyght? and nobles that were at thys happy day it schuld greatly cofort thay ye may cause the letts to be made signed and sealyd by the kynge grace and for the direction of thay to send thay to me and if there were thre or fowre score of thay it wold encowrage all this countray greatly/ And if ye made xx4 for lord w thayr stilis and the residue w trusty and welbelouyd it wold do veray moche goode and thankefully acceptyd." Howbeit necessary it is that to my lord treasourer the lord Haward the lord Dacres Sir Will'm Bulmer and Sir Edward Stanley there be more thankefull let?s w' speciall clauss? than to thothyr For thay have best defuyd it Finally me thinke long sens I hard from you and specially of the kynge good spede For whos prospous estate and fortunat ayenst hys enemyes successe is my daylie prayor wherein restithe my cofort in this world and wout that I wold leve no long as knoweth almyghty god who long βfue you Wretyn as above at Duresme.

I supposed the ordinaunce of the King of Scott? had ben covayed to Barwick but I here say it is yet at Etall wherein mowat be sume daung notwistandyng the lord Dacres hathe entry sid the suertie of that ma? For it wer to greate a losse!

¹³ This recommendation of the Secretary of State was carried into operation on the arrival of Henry from France. Hall observes, "when the Kynge was thus returned, he forgat not the good service that many a gentleman dyd at the battayll at Bramston, wherefore he wrote to them hys louinge letters wyth such thankes and fauorable wordes that everye man thought himfelfe wel rewarded."—Fol. zlyj.

if it schuld mysse cary as god defend / It is the fayrest and best that lyghtly hathe ben sayn.

Yo' awn T. DURESME.

Win this thre dayes I woll wrete to you of all the circstaunce of Norhim and what harme is doon there by the Kyng of Scottl and how moche yet standythe for the knowlege wherof I have sentt substanciall mē and expert masons Howbeit I am putt in cofort that the doungeon standethe and a gret part of the wall the gatl and ordinaunce be takyn away and all the lodgyngl destroyed.

[In dorso.]
ygh honourable and
ng brother mais? Thom's
cy the kynge almosner thys
be delyfyd in hast.

[The rest of this address must have been written on another paper going slantwise across.]

Up to the discovery of the foregoing communication, the public, according to Lingard, were in possession of four contemporary and detailed accounts of the Battle of Flodden, (see note, Archaologia Æliana, vol. iii., p. 288.) The above forms the fifth account of the same kind, and in this respect to the student of history it will continue to be valuable. If it do not throw much new light upon the last great battle fought on the Borders, it corroborates what we previously knew of that fierce conflict, and forms a fitting supplement to the sketch of the battle, which was drawn up hastily but with great care, and printed in a former volume of these Transactions.

ROBERT WHITE.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 19th January, 1861.

^{•••} In the course of the present year I expect to bring before the notice of the Society a more extended list of the principal men of Scotland who fell at Floddenfield than has yet been made public.

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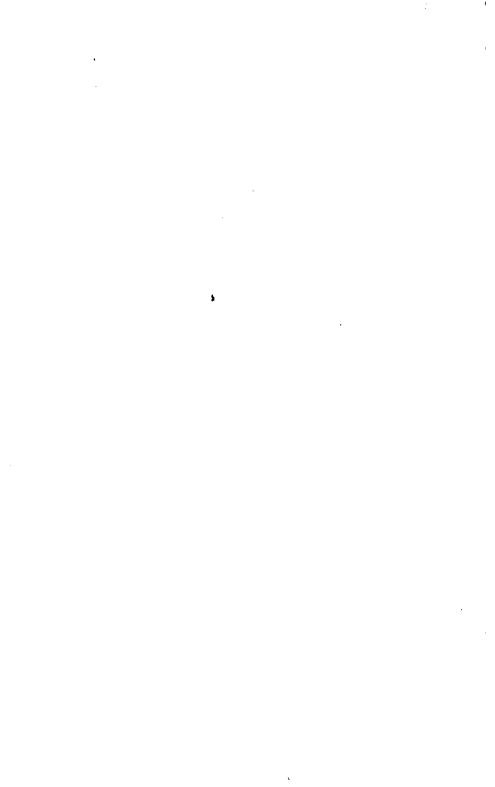
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OR,

Miscellaneous Tracts

RELATING TO ANTIQUITY.

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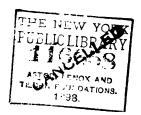
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ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, 4 FEBRUARY, 1861.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P. in the Chair.

Officers and Council.—Patron: His Grace the Duke of North-umberland, K.G.—President: The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth.—Vice-Presidents: Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart., Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., and John Clayton, Esq.—Treasurer: Matthew Wheatley, Esq.—Secretaries: Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., and the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D.—Council: The Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, the Rev. James Raine, and Messrs. Robert Richardson Dees, William Dickson, John Dobson, Martin Dunn, John Fenwick, William Kell, William Hylton Dyer Longstaffe (Editor), Edward Spoor, Robert White, and William Woodman.—Publisher: Mr. William Dodd.—Auditors: Messrs. R. R. Dees, and Robert White.

NEW MEMBERS.-Mr. John James Lundy, F.G.S., Primrose Hill,

Leith; Mr. D. H. Goddard, Bank of England, Newcastle.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. Catalogue of Reprints and Facsimiles, illustrative of Early English and Shaksperian Literature, for Sale.—From Mr. John Evans, F.S.A. His paper on Flint Implements of the Drift.

INDEX.—Resolved, that in future the Annual Index shall be enclosed loosely as part of the number of the Archæologia Æliana following the

completion of each volume.

Annual Meetings.—Resolved, that the Annual Meeting in future be in January—the day to be afterwards fixed—in order to afford to those gentlemen who are compelled to be in Parliament in February,

an opportunity of attending.

ORIENTAL SEAL.—The Rev. E. H. Adamson exhibited a curious oriental seal, the matrix and impression being both in earthenware, closed up, and presenting a filbert-like form. It had been found at Benares, and he had been informed that upon fracture he would find the seal, which proved to be the case.

ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting the Forty-eighth Annual Report, the Council has to congratulate the Society on its effective state. The activity of former years has shown itself during the past twelve months with undiminished vigour; the Monthly Meetings have been well attended, and the objects of antiquity exhibited and discussed have been of great interest; while several valuable donations have been made to the library and to the Besides the books contributed by members, among which we may name some valuable works presented by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., of Wallington, the Society has received some valuable gifts of books from foreign countries, and especially from Norway and Denmark. It is pleasing to find that the labours of the antiquaries of the North of England are thus recognised in far distant lands, and that one of the papers published in the Society's transactions has been translated into Danish, and published in the journals of the North of Europe. been too generally supposed that this Society devotes its attention exclusively to Roman antiquities; but while it recognises to the fullest extent the valuable remains of that great people, which are so abundant in this locality, it can confidently point to its published Transactions in proof that Mediæval archæology is not forgotten. In truth, so far from being slighted or despised, by far the greater part of the Transactions is occupied by Mediæval antiquities, and this especially will be seen to be the case in the volume just completed for the present year. Council feels that while each archæologist labours hard in his own particular department, others of the members are so imbued with the true antiquarian spirit, that they will readily appreciate and honour the researches of those who work in other parts of the vast field of antiquity. Although the Society has not this year been favoured with any elaborate papers on Roman antiquities, yet the researches and examinations now being carried on at the Roman Bridge at Chesters, by one of the Vice-presidents, Mr. Clayton, have led to most interesting results, many of which are as yet not made known, but the Council feels that those of the members who had the opportunity, in August last, of examining these remains, will be fully convinced of their importance, and of the interest that the account of them, when completed, will excite among archæologists. Some further steps have been taken by the Council towards providing ground for the proposed museum, and it is hoped that ere an another year has elapsed this most desirable object will be accomplished. During the past twelve months the

Society has received an accession of fifteen new members, while very few have retired or been removed by death. The Society, however, has sustained a serious loss in the decease of its venerated President, Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., one of its original members and most liberal patrons. It was by Sir John Swinburne's influence and aid that the noble work of the Rev. John Hodgson, the History of Northumberland, was given to the world; and though of late years, from his great age, he was unable to attend in person the meetings of the Society, he continued to the period of his decease to take the liveliest interest in its progress. The Society has this year elected but one honorary member, Signor Montiroli, of Rome, the distinguished successor of the Commendatore Cavina in the superintendence of the vast works still in progress at Alnwick Castle.

ROMAN HORSE-SHOE.

Mr. Clarton has presented, as from Mr. Challoner, an iron horse-shoe, found at Condercum. It is, he believes, the first object of the kind which has been found here.

The points of the shoe are brought into very neighbourly contact.

MR. TURNER thinks that it would allow of expansion of the horse's hoof;

MR. GREGSON, the very reverse. One deems it superior to modern shoes;
the other, a very bad shoe indeed.

[The shoe has been submitted to a practical smith, who pronounces it to be a good one, having a concavity to receive and relieve the foot. The points are turned the reverse way to those now used.

Mr. Clayton observes that Mr. Way¹ speaks of "the sculpture of the triumphal car found at Vaisons, near Avignon, and now in the museum at the latter place, which supplies undeniable proof in regard to the disputed question concerning the use of horse-shoes by the Romans, attached by nails as in modern times. In this curious sculpture the hoof of one of the horses drawing a biga shows the extremities of four of the nails passing through the hoof, and the shoe is distinctly seen, precisely resembling that of modern times." Mr. Adamson produces the papers by Mr. Rogers and Mr. Pegge.³ In these the classical evidences on the subject are minutely gone into, and they will repay perusal. Mr. Rogers thought the earliest instance to be depended upon of shoeing horses in the present method was part of a horse-shoe

¹ 17 Arch. Journal, 258.

² 8 Archeologia, 35.

which was buried with Childeric I. in 481. The horse appeared from the shoe to have been small. The earlier instances of shoeing seemed to this writer, to be consistent with and better explained by a plating Mr. Pegge apprehends that the shoeing of horses was over the hoof. very far from being a general practice amongst the ancients, but that it was sometimes done, especially in later times. He quotes Montfaucon's statement that Fabretti, among the great number of horses which occur in ancient monuments, never saw more than one that was shod, though he made it his business to examine them all, and that therefore the iron shoes on the horses' feet on an Etruscan tomb were a rare particular. And he thinks that the variations in practice are quite intelligible, as many sorts of work may be performed by horses without shoeing, especially in some regions, and as the inhabitants, in a thousand places abroad, though they have horses, know nothing of shoeing them, to this day. The question whether the shoeing was by nailed shoes or platings he leaves open, but quotes Vossius's wonder that the Eastern mode of shoeing with leather coverings, if the sole were stuck full of nails, does not supersede the injurious mode of shoeing by means of nails driven into the hoof.

Our member, Mr. Wheatley, naturally remarks that the paved roads of the Romans in this country would almost necessitate the use of shoes. But Mr. Pegge quotes a remarkable passage where Xenophon recommends for hardening the horses' hoofs that the stalls should be pitched with stones of the size of the hoofs, and that the place where the animals were curried should be strewn with boulder stones. He thinks, from classical passages, that asses and mules were not unfrequently shod, and were more used than horses, which may account for small-sized shoes, if nailed shoes are meant. And it is probable that horses, like warriors, if we may judge from armour, were formerly smaller. A very small sort of horse-shoes have been frequently found in ploughing ing Battle Flatts, near York, given as the scene of the battle between Harold and the Norwegians in 1066.

The blacksmith to whom the present shoe was shown at once recognised 'ts similitude to several that he used to plough up near Plessy, in North-umberland. But the mediseval horse shoe seems generally to have resembled the modern one. The curious seal of Ralph Marshall or Farrier of the Bishoprick of Durham is added to the illustration for the purpose of comparison.³]

³ "Then were the horse-hoofs broken by the means of their prancing, the prancing of the mighty ones." (Judges, v. 22.) "Had the horses' feet been shod either with iron or brass, they could not have been broken by prancing." (Pegge.)



CONDERCYM



WARKWORTH



THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC ! IBRARY

AFTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATION .

CORRUPT ORTHOGRAPHY OF LOCAL NAMES.

MR. TURNER has produced an official trace of the Ordnance Survey, East of Newcastle, upon which Row's House, St. Peter's, (named after Mr. Row), is written Rose House: and

Dr. Bruce has exhibited examples of the register of authorities for names kept by the department, in the following form :-- "List of names as written on the plan: Various modes of spelling the same names: Authorities for those mode of spelling: Situation: Descriptive remarks, or general observations which may be considered of interest." For the spelling of Hartburn, are cited the "Vicar of Hartburn, Perpetual Curate of Cambo, Netherwitton Deed of Endowment, Overseers in Circular 190, Whellan's History, 1855, Mackenzie's History, 1825, [no mention of Hodgson's], List of Registrars' Districts, Population Returns, 1851, Clerk of the Peace, Meresmen for the Parish, Modern Divisions of County, List of Benefices." For Hertborne, "Valor Ecclesia., Hen. VIII." for Hertburn, Taxatio Ecclesia., P. Nich." Cambo, "Poor Rate Book, Tithe Plan, Estate Plan, Tho. Gow, agent, Mr. Geo. Richardson, meresman, Clerk of the Peace, Whellan's History, 1855, Mackenzie's History, 1825, List of Registrars' Districts, Population Returns, 1851, Modern Divisions of the County." Camhowe, "Ancient Divisions of the County."

It is Resolved, at the instance of Mr. RALPH CARE:—That a Committee of the undermentioned gentlemen, viz.:—the Chairman (Mr. Hinde), the Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle (Mr. Clayton), the Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland (Mr. Dickson), himself, and the Secretaries of the Society, be appointed to prepare a list of such names of places in Northumberland as seem to be at present carelessly and improperly spelt, and appear susceptible of easy and obvious improvement from the usage of past times. That such list be laid before the Society, to the intent that, if approved of, it be laid before the Officers of the Ordnance Survey, and recommended for their adoption in the completing of the Ordnance Map.

MONTHLY MEETING, 6 MARCH, 1861.

John Fenwick, Esq., V.P. in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS, &c.—By Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart. The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Reports of the Lords' Committees on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm; and Appendix No. 1, to the First Report. —By the Author. The Hexham Chronicle, or Materials for a Modern History of Hexham. A Hundred Years Ago, or the Hexham Riot. By Joseph Ridley, Hexham, 1861. —By the Archæological Institute. The Archæological Journal, 65, 66, 67, 1860. —By the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 31, Jan., 1861. —By the Kilkenny Archæological Society. The Society's Proceedings, Nos. 28, 29, 30, for July, September, and November, 1860.

Mr. Henry Watson, through Mr. White, exhibited a small Spanish

copper coin, of Charles II., 1680.

NORTH AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

MR. WHITE has read a letter addressed to Mr. Brockie, of Sunderland, by Mr. David Wyrick, of Newark, Licking co., Ohio, and dated 8 Sep., 1860, and exhibited the plans and drawings referred to in it. One of them represents in great detail a strange and vast assemblage of earthworks near Newark. On one of the sides of an octagon enclosure, an oak-tree, cut down thirty years ago, exhibited 1130 annual rings. These remains were loosely engraved from the examination of Caleb Atwater, in 1820, and Plate XXV. of the first volume of the Smithsonian Institute's Publications contains a more detailed, but still very inexact representation by Squier and Davis, to which, however, we refer our readers for some notion of them. It appears that the small circles are mostly accompanied by a singular depression, called a well by Atwater. Squier says that these were bone pits, the decaying of their contents causing the depressions. The determination of Mr. Wyrick to investigate the similar objects near Newark was well known; and in excavating one of them he turned out two pebbles, one round, the other of a long bottlelike appearance, marked in the present Hebrew characters, with sacred words signifying "Most Holy" (Exodus xxix. 37, xxx. 10, 29, 36, &c.), "King of the Earth," "Law of Jehovah" (Exodus xiii. 9, I Chron. xxii. 12, &c.), and "Word of Jehovah" (Jeremiah i. 4, 11, ii. 1, &c.) Mr. Wyrick, however, does not seem to see the probability of this being a hoax, though he acknowledges its after-deposit by some stray Hebrew; for his theory is, that the earthworks are older than the family of Israel. He afterwards found pottery and mica, and indications of decayed matter, but nothing sepulchral.

The works are of clay, quite different from the earth on which they stand.

One of the drawings represents what Mr. Wyrick considers to be an artificial lake, near Utica, Licking co., of 100 acres in extent, caused by damming up a stream. It has a uniform level, and no visible outlet. A neighbouring but smaller lake of about 20 acres, when drained, exposed stumps of trees in situ.

He also mentions a circle of clay mounds round a well or cistern of water, the whole being covered with a pile of stone. On the removal of some 50,000 loads of stone, for the banks of a reservoir and other purposes, the well and the clay mounds were found. One of them was opened in Mr. Wyrick's presence, about seven years ago, and yielded a coffin. It was part of an oaken log, hollowed out apparently by first using hot stone, and then chopping out the charred wood with a stone or copper axe, or some dull tool. The outside was finished in the same The coffin seemed to contain portions of the skeletons of three individuals, one a child, another middle aged, the third aged. the place of the breast, or where the folding of the hands might be, there lay ten copper rings, of between 3 and 4 inches diameter, as if made of copper wire, and a locket of black hair. The bottom of the coffin appeared to have been lined with some coarse fabric. It was imbedded in water 12 inches deep, on the top of a hill 500 feet above the level of any stream, on a sort of frame of wood, and covered with clay and mortar, or sun-dried brick, exceedingly hard to dig.

Inscriptions are mentioned in Indiana, and perhaps elsewhere, as common, and thought to be Phœnician.

There is a drawing of a mound, with numerous burials and layers of charcoal and wood partially charred. Above and below is red earth as if the charcoal had been covered with the earth when burned. The oldest burials yielded the firmest bones. The Editor has no means of verifying the contents of this curious paper. The writer regrets his want of books on ancient monuments and languages, and hints that donations of them addressed for him to the care of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington City, or of D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., would be well bestowed.

INSCRIPTION ON THE FONT AT BRIDEKIRK.

BY THE REV. W. MONKHOUSE, B.D., F.S.A.

THE RCV. Mr. Haigh's copy of the Bridekirk Runes, published in the Archæologia Æliana, seems to me to be the most clear and perfect of any that I have seen; and suggests a different reading to any yet given to the inscription.

I would observe that, in this copy, the punctuation is well defined and uniform; it therefore demands that great weight and authority should be attached to it. A due attention to this rule would prevent that capricious running together of words into each other, which is found in many of the translations.

We generally find that Runic inscriptions only record the names of the individuals who made them, and the object for which they were made, so the one at Bridekirk begins with the sculptor's name, "Rikard." The following Runes "he me," are so distinct that there is no difficulty in admitting them in their plain English meaning.

The last word of the first line is "igrogte," and in this word, I read the fifth Rune as "g" and not "c," as it is given in all the other versions, which softens the pronunciation without at all affecting its meaning. This is the usual form of the "g" in Runic alphabets, as may be seen in Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 115. The "i" or "y" prefix was the common form of the early English writers, although it is now obsolete. Chaucer uses it passim, as ywent—ybless'd—ygetten, &c. The same author uses the word "wroghte," for our modern "wrought," which spelling brings "igrogte" very close home to our own vernacular. The Anglo-Saxon form is "worhte," which bears not nearly so close a resemblance to it.

As some mark of conjunction would be necessary between the two lines, I assume the character '7' to represent the copula 'and' I admit that it is neither a Norse nor Saxon Rune, but if we refer to the Flemlosen inscription in Wormius, p. 147, we shall find a sign + concerning which he says "hanc literam pro voce 'aug' (and) positam reor;" so we may consider the copulative sign in Runes to be somewhat irregular and arbitrary.

So far, it has all been plain sailing. I now, however, venture to differ from former translators, without at all claiming infallibility for my own version.

The Runes "to this" begin the second line; then we read "RD," which is so punctuated on the fout as to make it one independent word. Now "RD" per se means nothing. I therefore suppose it to be an abbreviated form of "Richard," on the principle that when proper names are repeated in Runic inscriptions, Wormius says they are commonly abbreviated.

Grimm also notices the contractions in this inscription when he says visle abbreviaturen angebracht—many abbreviations are used.

I also venture a different interpretation to the next word, which I read "ger," and as I take the punctuation to be my guide, I read this also as a separate and independent word.

It was the practice of sculptors of Runes to abbreviate whenever they could do so, and in the fifty or sixty examples given us by Wormius he is obliged in numerous instances to supply the contractions that are met with, and sometimes in a manner not at all satisfactory to himself, as his expressions "legendum censeo," "vera ænigmata," &c., plainly denote. I may state, with respect to "ger," that there is not a more common word in Runic inscriptions, in some form or inflection. We have it in gar, grua, gerd, gerde, gard, gerdi, &c., which are translated sculpsit, fecit, struxit. Also "giera lit," fieri fecit, and I shall now give one or two examples of its application.

In a district called Holm, Wormius gives an inscription, p. 482, Oilastr mihi Runas fecit, "gerd." Again on a bell, "Gudman gerde mig," Gudman me fecit; and on Thyre's Monument, erected by her husband Gorm, is this expression, "Kubl gerd," tumulum fecit. But inasmuch as Gorm died before his queen, in order to avoid an anachronism, Wormius translates "gerd," praparari curavit, "caused to be made beforehand;" and I claim this word to be good English in the sense here given. It is used by Spencer, who says—

"So matter did she make of nought
To stir up strife, and garre them disagree."

and by Barbour, in this passage-

That they the ship in no maner Mycht ger to come the wall so ner.

and in many parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland in the present day,

¹ A similar contraction for et is familiar to record readers.—Ed.

² At the moment of going to press, when communication with the writer is impossible, it is observed that Mr. Haigh's drawing (see vol. i., 182, 192) adds the letters 'ome' and two dots before we reach the letters read "RD." If taken as a separate word, they may not affect Mr. Monkhouse's view, and he may have omitted by an oversight to mention them in express terms.—Ed.

there is no word in more common use than "gar," to make or compel a thing to be done.

"Er me brogte" are the concluding words, which I render "before he brought me." The word "er," as spelt in the Runes, is written in the same way by Chaucer, and the meaning given to it in the Glossary is "before." In order to find a propriety for it in the inscription, it is only necessary to suppose the font to have been made and engraved anywhere else than at Bridekirk; that Rikard, in short, made it at some other place before he brought to its present position. This supposition creates a kind of necessity for the appearance of "er" in the context. Thus, I think, we have established a claim to another plain English word.

I may remark on the concluding word "brogte," that in all the copies which I have seen, the Runes are the most clear and distinct; neither do the copies at all differ, but are perfectly identical with each other. This word is also plain English, and I would remark to those who have a tendency towards an Anglo-Saxon version, that the past form is "brohte" in that language without the "g;" consequently, that it does not so much resemble the word as it stands on the font as our own word "brought."

I therefore would thus read and translate the inscription:-

Rikard . he . me . igrogte . 7
To . this . Rd . ger . er . me . brogte.

Ricard he me wrought, and
To this Ricard carved me, before he me brought.

That it was "carved to this" especial purpose and object—to serve as a baptismal font—is clearly proved by the representation upon it of the baptism of our Saviour.

As I have not been writing this paper in any spirit of controversy, but simply with a view to promote enquiry, and elicit the truth with respect to this Sibylline scroll, which has formed the subject of discussion for the last two hundred years, I have therefore carefully abstained from entering upon any criticism, with respect to the theories and opinions of others, and the same indulgence which I have extended to former writers upon this vexed question, I hope may be hereafter extended to me.

Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.

THE BRIDLINGTON SLAB.

MR. CAPR, of Bridlington, through Mr. Brockett, has presented a rubbing of the very curious palimpsest sepulchral slab in the Priory Church there, representing, with architecture and animals, a fox and a bird striving to obtain the contents of a narrow-necked jar. There are engravings of this stone from a drawing by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, the discoverer of its remarkable character, in Archæologia Æliana, vol. 2, 4to series, p. 168, and in Prickett's Bridlington Priory Church.

Mr. Cutts, in his Manual of Sepulchral Slabs, considers the design as a strange travesty of an early Christian emblem, two birds drinking out of a vase or cup, which is found on many slabs in the catacombs, and of which mediæval examples occur at Bishopstow, near Lewes, and on the upper face of the font at Winchester. He calls the bird at Bridlington a goose.

Dr. Lee, of Caerleon, has the matrix of a little seal presenting a grotesque very similar to that at Bridlington, and throwing considerable doubt upon any connection with the old Christian symbolism of the catacombs. A cock and a hare are striving to obtain the contents of a tripod vessel, and the legend is

HER IS NA MARE BOTE COK POT HARE.

CORRUPT ORTHOGRAPHY OF LOCAL NAMES.

Mr. Carr, in resuming this subject (see p. 5.), has read a letter as to the name of Cullercoats, from Mr. Sidney Gibson, (who agrees with Mr. Carr in thinking it had some reference to Culfer, a dove, as the monks liked pigeon-pie as well as piety,) and has prepared a skeleton map of Northumberland, in which the proposed restorations are noticed, ley for ly, law for ley in the case of hills, cote for coat, botle for bottle, ope for op, oe for o, am or ham for um, in Mindrum. The form g'ham, to denote the peculiar soft pronunciation of such words as Ovingham, has already been officially adopted, and the present changes have been approved by the Society's Committee. As to Cullercoats, indeed, Mr. Hinde feared a

change until some evidence of the spelling cotes was adduced. The name did not occur early, and one of Mr. Carr's friends suggested that the corruption was in the first syllable, for what was a cost without a collar?

There are some difficulties in preserving the sounds op and bottle in the changes. It does not seem advisable to apply ham to the place corruptly called Glororum on Greenwood's map, and Glororim in the Book of Rates. Armstrong has it as Glower-o'er-him, and the same form occurs more than once in Durham. Dr. Raine humorously used to say that the Roman antiquaries ought to build a theory on the name—It must be Gloria Romanorum! In Durham, we have other names of the same class, "Glower-at-him," and "Glower-at-all."

MONTHLY MEETING, 3 APRIL, 1861. John Hodgson Hinds, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — From the Archeological Institute. The Archeological Journal, No. 68. — From the Kilkenny Archeological Society. Their Transactions. — From the Abbé Cochet. A Report on the Flint Implements found in the Drift.

NEW HONOBARY MEMBER.—The Rev. Dr. Hume, of Liverpool, the founder of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, and author of some valuable papers on Roman Roads and Stations, in their Transactions.

MS. OF GOWER'S CONFESSIO AMANTIS. By Edward Charlton, M.D.

THE fine folio MS. of Early English Poetry, exhibited by Lord Ravensworth (our President) at a former meeting of the Society, proves to be, as was then surmised, an early perfect copy of Gower's Confessio Amantis. Manuscript copies of this once celebrated old English poem, are to be found in several of the public libraries in England. The Bodleian, for instance, contains not less than ten manuscripts of the Confessio Amantis; but there are very few in private hands, and of the Bodleian and British Museum copies there are few so perfect as the one before us. In this volume nearly the whole poem is to be found. Of all the exceptional

losses we most deeply regret that of the first leaf of the prologue, as it would have thrown possibly some light upon the date of the volume. In some of the earlier copies, Gower give an account of his having been induced by King Richard II. to write this poem; the King having met him one day upon the Thames, when, calling him into the royal barge, he enjoined him to write some fresh poem. In the later copies he makes no allusion to this circumstance, but merely states, in his dedication to Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, one of the chief opponents of King Richard, that he finished it in "the yere sixteenth of King Richard," or 1392-3.

The MS. before us is a fine folio, in excellent preservation, written throughout in double columns, with illuminated initial letters. consider both the illuminations and the writing to be of the early part of the fifteenth century, perhaps even as late as 1450, or nearly half-acentury after Gower's death. Near the end of the prologue we have an illumination of the statue in Nabuchadonosor's vision. logue we are startled by the date 1390 in red letters; but it appears, on examination, to refer to the subject of the text, viz. the schism of Avignon of that date. About sixty lines of the conclusion of the prologue, and also three leaves of the first book, are wanting in this copy. The MS. has evidently, at a very varly period, been bound by some ignorant workman; and many of the leaves displaced, for directions, especially in the fifth book, are given in a very early hand, for the rectification of his blunders. The larger illuminations are at the commencement of each book, except at the commencement of the sixth. With the seventh book begins the handwriting of a different scribe. The Saxon character for th is here omitted occasionally, and the illuminations are of different The vellum, too, for the space of about nine leaves is much thicker and less worn. At the end of about ten folios, the old handwriting begins again, and it would therefore seem that a part of the seventh book had been lost, but had been replaced by a cunning scribe before the art of illumination became altogether extinct in England.1 The end of the seventh book and the commencement of the eighth are also wanting. Few, however, of the manuscript copies of Gower are complete.

[The writing throughout is tall and regular. Some additions must be noticed. In the margin of one leaf is a couplet, in an early hand, which

¹ This cunning scribe miscalculated his space, and the last leaf of his writing is a mere slip introduced to bring his matter up to the re-commencement of the old hand.

may well be that of Edward IV.'s step-son, or some of the Thomas Greys of Northumberland.

"Like as thys reson doth devysse,
I do my selfe yn same wysse.
"Gray T."

On two other leaves are these inscriptions in Elizabethan penmanship:—"John Gouer wrotte this Booke with his owne hand.—John Gouwer wrott Bocke with his oune haunde, a poett Lawriet—Pr me, WILLIAM MEATCAFE."

On the blank leaf preceding the commencement of the poetic matter, is this entry, probably of Jacobean date:—"Frances Tomsone, of Westmester, servant to the Kinge's ma'tie, dwelling in Longe Diche by the Hank in Sword."

And above it, in an earlier hand:—"John Gower wrott this booke, poeett Lawrrett."—Ep.]

ANDIRON FOUND NEAR KIELDER.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND has sent for exhibition an andiron, discovered 8 feet deep in the moss near Kielder during the cuttings for the Border Counties Railway, on March 1, 1861. It presents no very obvious evidences of date. The iron is sharp and uncorroded, a fact which may be explained by the circumstances of its deposit. Mr. White thinks that it is not very ancient, while Dr. Charlton admits that ancient forms of objects were preserved for a long time in the western districts. The pattern, certainly, is old and peculiar. The form is that of a bar, simply ornamented with a kind of herring-bone incisions, connecting two upright standards; both are of the same height, with the iron curled round into horns for plain goatsheads. Thus the andiron seems to have been used near a fire in the middle of a room to support the wood laid to burn, like the similar object which remains in situ upon the hearth in the centre of the hall at Penshurst, Kent. The latter object is figured in the Illustrated London News of 13 April, 1861.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL AND BISHOP RALPH NEVIL.

MR. EDWARD THOMPSON has exhibited a rubbing of the only brass in Chichester Cathedral, a late but not uninteresting memorial. A civilian and his lady kneel before a desk on which are open books. Six sons

accompany him, eight daughters her. Arms, a pheon. "Here vnder lyeth the bodies of Mr William Bradbridge who was thrice Maior of this Cittie, and Alice his wife, who had vj. sonnes and viij. daughters, which Will'm deceased 1546, and this stone was finished at y° charges of y° worsⁿ Mr Alice Barnham, widow, one of y° dauth of y° said W^m Bradbridge, and wife of the worsⁿ Mr Francis Barnham decased, Shrivo and Aldram' of Londo' in 1570. Fynyshed in Ivly 1592. A. (pheon) B."

Our readers must now be referred to Professor Willis's admirable observations on the architectural history of the Cathedral, clearing away all former essays on the same subject. We may, however, with Mr. Thompson, remind them of St. Wilfrid's early connection with the see of Selsey, the precursor of Chichester, and its interesting details, as related by Beda. One of the bishops, Ralph Nevil, is said to have been of the Durham family of that name, and to have been born at Raby. However the former position may be as to collateral relationship with the maternal ancestors of the Nevils of Raby, the latter can hardly be supported. He occurs by the name of Nevil in 1213, and died in 1244. Now Isabel, sister of Henry de Nevil, did not become his heir until his death in 1227. She was wife of Robert Fitz-Meldred of Raby, whose son, Geoffrey Fitz-Robert, assumed the name of Nevil. In Burton's extracts out of the Yorkshire Pipe Rolls, preserved at Burton Constable, we find under 11 Hen. III. (1227), Robert Fitz-Meldret, who had for wife Ysabel, sister and heir of Henry de Neovill, accounting for 200 marks for his relief of the lands of which Henry died seised.

MONTHLY MEETING, 1 MAY, 1861. Matthew Wheatley, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From Lord Talbot de Malahide. Catalogue of the Antiquities of Animal Materials and Bronze in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, by Dr. W. R. Wilde. — From M. Boucher de Perthes. L'Abbevillois, 16 Avril, 1861, noticing the Flints in the Drift. — From Signor Montiroli. Ragionamento del Foro Romano e de' Principali suoi Monumenti dalla fondazione di Roma al Primo Secolo dell' Impero del Cav. Camillo Ravioli Osservazioni sulla topografia della parte meridionale del Foro Romano e de' suoi piu' celebri Monumenti dimostrata in quattro tavole ed illustrata du una veduta generale dell' architetto Giovanni Montiroli, Roma, 1859. (The two treatises are bound together.) — From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, N. S. 32, March, 1861.

STOUP FROM EBB'S NOOK.

MR. HINDE has sent for presentation what he takes to be a holy-water stoup. He found it in excavating the ruins of St. Ebba's Chapel at "Ebb's Nook," near Beadnell, a few years ago. An account of the excavation was given at the time by Mr. Albert Way in the Journal of the Archæological Institute. An old font was also found. The stoup is much weather-worn, and consists of a simple oblong block of stone, the two ends being sloping, and the square top, so formed, hollowed into a small basin.

BOOKBINDING, TEMP. HEN. VIII.

Dr. J. J. Howard of Lee has sent for presentation a rubbing from the cover of a volume printed in 1510 by Jehan Petit, and entitled "Herodoti Halicarnassei Thurii Historie." It now belongs to Charles Baily, Esq., F.S.A., and on the title is inscribed the quaint name of "Obadiah Ghossip."

Obverse. 'The arms of Henry VIII. France and England quarterly, surmounted by an arched crown. Supporters, the dragon, allusive to the descent from Cadwaladyr, and a greyhound not collared. Above the dragon a sun and the arms of St. George. Above the greyhound the moon and stars, and the arms of the city of London.

Roverse. The double Tudor rose, surrounded by two scrolls, inscribed:—

Hec . rosa . virtutis . de . celo . missa . sereno . Eternu . florens . regia . sceptra . feret .

The scrolls diverge at the base to enclose the pomegranate erect and slipped of Granada, the badge of Katherine of Arragon, placed under the rose. Above one of them is the sun, over the other is the moon and stars.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1861, some other Tudor bindings are described with points in common. There the same legend occurs, and the angel supporters are found flanking the royal shield as well as the badge. They were the supporters of France. In one of these bindings the arms of France and England, so supported, are inpaled with Katherine's:—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Castile and Leon; 2 and 3, Arragon and Sicily; and on a point in base the pomegranate for Granada.

OLD RECIPES.

Dr. Charlton has exhibited two thin but closely written manuscripts, enclosed in a cover formed of two leaves of an older and illuminated book. One of these objects is a treatise on drawing, differing in no material degree from Peacham's Gentleman's Exercise, published in 1634, and probably not earlier in date. The other is entitled "Observations or Notes for Cookerie, gathered from experienced cookes, with other notes and observations, Februarii, Elizab. R. R. 36, ao. Dni. 1593." Many of these are amusing by their minuteness of detail. Thus a cock to be stewed, to renew the weak, must be a red one, and boiled with two or three pieces of old gold. Others raise a laugh by their extreme nastiness. The following extracts may interest the numismatist, the admirer of Bluff Hal, and the collector of scals and old books; while from some elaborate precedents for feasts are severed more moderate ones, which may give a tolerable idea of the ordinary fare offered by the hosts of olden time.

To make one sleeps, geaven by Mr. Doct. Caldwell. Take white poppie seede the weighte of a Frenche crowne, which is vij^a in silver weight now current, &c.

A sawce for a rosted rabbet, used by King Henrie the viiji. Take a handfull of washed parcelie. Mince it smale. Boyle it with butter and verjuice upon a chaffing dishe. Season it [with] sugar and a litle peper grosse beaten. When it is readie put in a fewe fyne crummes of white breade amongst the other. Let it boyle againe till it be thicke. Then lay it in a platter, like the breadthe of three fyngers. Lay on each e syde one rosted conie, or moe, and so searve them.

To make redd sealings waxs. Take to three poundes of waxe, three ounces of cleare turpentine in sommer, in winter take fower. Melt them togather with a softe fyre. Then take it from the fyre and let it keele. Then put in vermelion verie fynelic grounde, and sallet oyle of eche one ounce, and mixe them well tegether, and it wilbe perfect good waxe.

To make redd or greene sealinge waxe. Melte a pounde of waxe and towe ounces of turpentine togather, and when they be well molten, then take from the fire the same, and put to them one ounce of vermelion while it is lukewarme, and stirr it well togather in the keelinge, and then make it up in rooles. And in like maner shall youe make greene waxe by putting vertgrease into it. Note, yf youe will take towe partes of rosin, and one parte of turpentine, addinge to it vermelion, as is aforesaid, it will make the waxe the better.

Bookes of Cookeris. A Boke of Cookrie gathered by A. W. and newlie enlarged, etc., and prentted, 1584. The Good Huswiffes Jewell, found out by the practise of Th. Dawson, etc., 1585. The Closett or Treasurie of Hidden Secrettes, with sundrie additions, etc., 1586. The Good Huswiffes Handmaid for the Kitchin, with Good Huswiffes Clossett, etc., 1588. The Hospitall for the Diseased, with manie excellent medicines, gathered by T. C. etc. [In addition to these, may be added the reference of a recipe for alluring pigeons to a dovenouse by means of the scent of a roasted dog stuffed with cumin, and the hanging of "a great glasse in the toppe of the lover, and three or fower lokinge glasses within the dovehouse by some of the hooles." The quotation is:—" Probatum, and taken out of the boke entitled a Thousande Notable Things of Sundrie Sortes. Libro septimo, cap. 42."]

For Fleshe Days at Dinner.—The First Course—Pottage or stewed brothe, boyled meate or stewed meate, chickens and bacon, powdered beiff, pies, goose, pigg, rosted beiff, roasted veale, custarde. The Seaconde Course—Rosted lambe, rosted capons, rosted conies, chickens, pehennes, baked venison, tarte.

The First Course at Supper—A sallet, a pigs petitoe, powdered beiffe slived, a shoulder of mutton or a breast, veale, lambe, custarde. The Second Course—Capons rosted, conies rosted, chickens rosted, larkes rosted, a pie of pigeons and chickens, baked venison, tarte.

EXCAVATIONS AT CORBRIDGE.

Dr. Bruce gives some account of recent excavations at the singularly irregular Roman station at Corbridge. By consent of the landownersthe Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Beaumont, and the Trustees of Greenwich Hospital-alabourer had been placed by Mr. Cuthbert of Beaufront at the service of Mr. Coulson (whose services had been so useful and carefully directed at Bremenium), for the purpose of making investigations at Corbridge. He accordingly tapped the Watling-street, and ascertained for the first time the point where it struck the station on the south side. It was about 20 feet wide, of the usual convex form. and duly paved, but deprived of its curbstones. In the county of Durham, it is described as having been furnished with footways on each side, but at Corbridge the singular adjunct occured of another road of the same width running alongside at the west of the paved way. This second road was unpaved, merely gravelled. Mr. Coulson was led by this discovery to the place of the north abutment of the bridge, which presented itself in very great decay. Only the core remained, all the facing-stones having been removed. The southern abutment was already

well known, and the occurence of the northern one proves the general accuracy of Mr. Maclauchlan's conclusion that, whatever might be the original course of the Tyne, the Roman remains would probably be found crossing its present course obliquely. Mr. Coulson has also cut through the station wall in one place, and in digging into the interior of the station found a semicircular apartment with something like a seat Dr. Bruce adds that the church is almost entirely constructed of Roman stones, which occur especially in the tower. back of the church a sculpture of the boar which characterised one of the legions is built in, and an altar is inserted at the back of the Hole Farm, but is illegible. Mr. Gipps, the vicar, has antiquities dug up between the church and the house of Mr. George Lowrey, surgeonpart of an inscription and part of an altar. Urns and bones have there been found, and the conclusion that here was the cemetery is strengthened by a headstone which Mr. Lowrie presents to the society. It is inscribed.

IVLIA. MAT...
NA. AN. VI. IVL.
MARCELLINVS
FILIAE CARISSIME.

"Julia Materna, aged 6 years. Julius Marcellinus has erected this stone to his most dear daughter." A person of the name of Quintus Florius Maternus occurs on an inscription found at Housesteads.

Mr. Clayton is, it seems, continuing his excavations at the bridge of Cilurnum. Mr. Maclauchlan conjectured that this bridge also went diagonally across the stream. The recent explorations have not verified that position; yet the archæological surveyor was guided by sticks inserted when the water was low by Mr. Elliot, an intelligent fisherman, to mark the sites of piers. Dr. Bruce suggests that this curious discrepancy might be occasioned by the fact of there having been two erections of differing periods, and that the fisherman had got some sticks in the piers of one, and others in those of another. To this person the doctor was indebted principally for the plan of the bridge in his work on the Roman Wall. He laid down stone by stone as the water allowed him. In that plan the bridge does not present a diagonal direction.

MONTHLY MEETING, 5 JUNE, 1861. John Fenwick, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From Lord Londesborough. An Illustrated Catalogue of Antique Silver Plate formed by Albert Lord Londesborough, now the property of Lady Londesborough, by Frederick W. Fairholt, F.S.A. For private reference. 1860.—From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Their Proceedings, Vol. III. Pt. 2, 1861.—From the Rev. J. Everett. Barnes's Guide to Dorchester, and a lithographic view of the remarkable Earth-works at Maiden Castle, about two miles distant from that town.

Gift from the "Thomas Bell Library."

The members are agreeably surprised and gratified by a large and unexpected increase to their stores—100 volumes having been placed on their table by the family of the late Mr. Thomas Bell, each volume being labelled with the following inscription:—"This Volume, with one hundred others, from the 'Thomas Bell Library,' is presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as a memorial of the late collector's interest in the Society from its foundation to his death."

The collection is in a great measure of a manuscript character, the labour of Mr. Bell himself, and comprises, as will be seen by the subjoined schedule, matter illustrative of very varied branches of the topographical and domestic history of Newcastle and the North of England. The collections relative to the Town Moor and the parish of St. John's are peculiarly minute and interesting to the Newcastle antiquary. Mr. Clayton points out a ludicrous piece of latinity relative to the Powder Plot in the Old MS. of Latin Discourses. "Oratio in Conjurationem Sulphuream habita in Templo B. Mariæ, Nov. 5, 1652."

A special vote of thanks was carried by acclamation for this interesting memorial of an accurate and painstaking lover of antiquarian lore.

A list of the volumes presented follows:-

Newcastle.—St. Nicholas' Parish.—The Church, 8vo, 2 vols.—The Burial-places in the same Church, 8vo. — Inscriptions in the Churchyard, copied by T. G. Bell, 1832, 8vo. — Vicar Smith, 8vo, 3 vols.

St. John's Parochial Chapelry.—The Church and Parochial Chapelry, 8vo, 4 vols. — The Church, small 4to. — The Burial-places and Gravestones in the Churchyard, 1763, folio. — Monumental Inscriptions, 8vo, 3 vols. — The Pews, 4to. — The Organ and Organist, 4to. — The Afternoon Lectureship, 4to. — The Sunday Evening Lectures, 4to. — The Sunday Schools, 8vo. — The Churchwardens, Overseers, and other Officers since 1660, with Minutes of the Vestry Proceedings, oblong. — Church Rates, folio.

Dissenters' Chapels .- Postern Chapel, 8vo. - Clavering Place Chapel,

8vo. - Groat Market Chapel 8vo.

Miscellaneous.—Town Moor, 8vo, 4 vols. — Catalogue of the Newcastle Theological Library, discontinued 1825, 8vo. — Two copies of the Rev. Tho. Maddison's Anniversary Sermon in the Trinity Chapel, on Monday, 7 Jan. 1760, 8vo, 2 vols. — Musical Festivals, of 1778 (4to), 1814, 1824, 8vo, (one vol. marked "Concerts,") 6 vols. — Memoranda relative to the Town, 8vo. — MS. Report of the Trial, Watson v. Carr, 1823 (for Sykes's print), 4to. — Imposition of a County Rate in Newcastle, 4to. - Visit of Wellington, 1827, 4to. - Corporation Mirror, 1829, 1832, 8vo. — Fever in Newcastle, 1803, 8vo. — J. M. Bell's Report of the Newcastle Poetic Society, Svo. — Lunardi's Balloon Accident, 8vo. — An old MS. of Latin Discourses of the 17th century, and copies made in the 18th century of some of the Newcastle Charters, 8vo. — Proceedings on the Death of the Duke of York, 8vo. - Radical Monday, 1821, 8vo. - Sale at the Mansion House, 1836, 8vo. — Athenæum Report of the Meeting of the British Association, 1838, 4to. — Newcastle Elections, 1774 (including Northumberland), 1777-80, 1796 to 1820, 1812, 1818, 1820, 1826, 12 vols.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Northumberland Poll Books, 1747-8, three editions, 4 vols. — Treacherous Combination Displayed, or a Temporary Meal for the Freeholders of Northumberland, 1775, 8vo. — Account of the Office of Sheriff of Northumberland, 8vo. — Northumberland Election, 1826. — Memoranda relating to the County, 8vo. — Lords, Knights, &c., in Northumberland and Durham, who compounded for their Estates, 8vo. — Index of Places, &c., named in Horsley's Map of Northumberland, 8vo. — Alnwick Castle and other Poems, New York, 1836, 8vo. — Liber Feodarii, from the Lawson MS. 1584, afterwards by Hodgson in his Northumberland, 8vo. — Thomas Bates's Letter to the Bishop of Durham concerning the Sale of Ridley Hall Estate, 1830, 8vo.

DURHAM.—Rules for Durham Gaol, 1819, 4to. — Rules for Quarter Sessions at Durham, 1820, 4to. — Addenda to Surtees's Durham, 4to. — King James's Hospital, Durham, 4to. — A Sermon preached at Whickham, 1732, by Taylor Thirkeld, M.A., on Almsgiving, Newcastle, 8vo. — The Act for Improving the Navigation of the River Tees, 1808, 8vo. — Day's Observations on the Durham and Sunderland Railway, 8vo. — Messrs. Dodd and Bell on the River Wear, 1794, 1816, small 4to. — Examination of Thomas Jones, Bankrupt, late a Partner in the Wear Bank, 8vo.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Chapman's Reports on the Carlisle Canal, 1818, 8vo. — Dodd's and Chapman's Observations on Railways, &c., 8vo. — Account of the Cholera in the North, 1832, 8vo. — Local Poems by Frier and Ferguson, 8vo. — Tho. Charlton Sykes's Essay on the Stage, 8vo, MS. — The Battle of the Bards, in Five Poems, with Notes by Tho. Bell, 1802, 8vo, MS. — Hints for a better Parochial Registration, by John Bell, MS., folio. — Dr. Matt. Stewart on the Distance of the Sun from the Earth, Edinb., 1763, 8vo. — Jonathan Thompson's Political

Tracts, Newcastle, 1786-89, 8vo. —A Fiscal MS. of J. R. Wilson, 8vo. — Spirit of the Times, 1801; MS. of Epigrams, &c., 2 vols. — History of a Tithe Cause tried at York, 1815, between the Rev. Reginald Bligh, Rector of Romaldkirk, and John Benson, by Bligh, 8vo. — Montgomery v. Doubleday & Co. 1825, 8vo.

ON THE TEMPERAMENT AND APPEARANCE OF ROBERT BURNS.

BY ROBERT WHITE.

In exhibiting these two Autograph Poems by Robert Burns, there are some observations deduced from them, which I would bring before the notice of the Society, respecting the temperament and appearance of the Scottish poet.

In every case of comparison there are exceptions; but, on an average, I perceive that when a person is of a sanguine temperament, and especially of a florid complexion, his handwriting is large and free, and generally it will be seen to increase in size and be flowing if his hair have a light reddish tinge. Again, when the bilious temperament prevails, and the eyes and hair assume the hue of the raven's wing, we see the handwriting tend to be small, stiff, and confined, though very distinct in all its parts. We have, therefore, between these classes, and participating in them less or more, all the complexions we see, and hence the infinite variety and forms of handwriting.

From what we read of Robert Burns, we learn that he had dark eyes and hair, and a very dark complexion. A young woman observed, that if any of her sex were seated near the poet, keeping her ears shut and her eyes open, there could be no danger of her falling in love with him. One would almost be induced to think he must have been of the bilious temperament, that his eyes were jet black and he had crisp black hair. This supposition, however, dees not agree with the manner and form of his handwriting. By examination of these specimens, and they are even written in a smaller character than others I have seen and possess, it will, I believe, be admitted they are nothing like what we might expect to see from the hand of a bilious man. His father was of a dark complexion and inclined to be bilious, but his mother had reddish hair and beautiful dark eyes. Keeping, therefore, all these details in view, we are led to believe that Robert Burns was not of the bilious, but of the sanguine temperament, although approaching so near to the former, that it might be almost difficult to distinguish whether he ac-

tually bordered on the very line between them. His eyes therefore, I presume, were not clear black, but of deep brown; his hair inclining to a yellow tinge in his infancy, but of dark auburn as he advanced in life, and his complexion agreeing with and assimilating to these appearances. With this view of the man and the poet, the handwriting appears to be in perfect keeping, and I throw out the opinion that it may obtain the consideration of those who know physiology, and are able to handle a subject of this kind, whereby we may judge more accurately of the passions, the tendencies and the genius of the greatest of all our Scottish poets.

I am not in this place prepared to refute the calumny and censure from . different quarters which have been directed against the memory of this most remarkable man. His failings ought rather to awaken our sympathy; for when we consider the vital influence which his writings have produced upon his own countrymen and others over the wide world, I do not hesitate to regard him as the most gifted individual of his day. We are gainers by what he left us and not losers, and it becomes us to be grateful for what he accomplished. Indeed, he has himself furnished the best reply to his detractors in the quantity of verse he published, both in poems and songs, and the numerous letters he wrote from the commencement of his authorship down to the close of his life, and that was comprised in the brief course of only about ten years. During that period he had the business of a farm, first at Mossgiel and afterwards at Ellisland, to occupy his attention; while at the latter place, and also at Dumfries, he had the responsible duties of an excise officer to perform over several parishes. This he accomplished to the approval of the higher authorities, for his accounts were kept in such excellent order, that it is said old Maxwell of Terraughty, a rigid and determined magistrate, once observed, "Bring me Burns's books. always does me good to see them: they show that a warm, kind-hearted man may be a diligent and honest officer." It was therefore only in his leisure hours that he could apply himself to original composition; and when we examine what he produced by bulk alone, apart from the pith and spirit he infused into whatever he wrote, we feel justified in saving that no dissolute man could have accomplished an equal amount of labour, for at such intervals the pen must have been scarcely ever out of his hand.

The two poems exhibited by Mr. White have been printed. the "Monody on Maria R.;" the other, "Country Lassie."]

WINSTON.

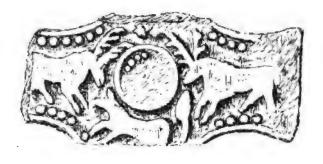
By W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

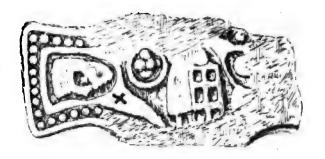
Mr. H. M. Scarth, of 15, Bathwick Hill, Bath, having called my attention to the head of a Saxon cross at Winston, and sent some rough sketches of it, and facilities having since been kindly afforded by the rector for rubbings of its two sides, they are now submitted to the Society. The stone, which was lying loose in the churchyard, has been placed for safety in the entrance hall of the Rectory-house.

Independently of the interest of its ornaments, which are of a character unusual in this part of the country, its occurrence at Winston is topographically important. It proves beyond all question the early existence of Christian worship at the place. Winston, as a name, does not occur until immediately after the Conquest—but, both before and afterwards, we have, among the possessions of the see of Durham, the name of Heacliffe, which, whether it be identical with a still earlier Ileclif, or not, does not, for historical reasons, seem to have been Cliffe, in Yorkshire, or for similar reasons, and from the contemporary occurrence of Acleia for Aycliffe, to have been the latter place. The manor-house of Winston manor, and some part of the demesne lands are documentarily called Heighly, and pronounced Hikely, and with Winston or this part of it, Heacliffe is probably to be identified.

The fragment is part of the transverse bar of an upright cross, with a border of beads, probably in imitation of the jewels on cruciform ornaments of gold. On one side, is a circular centrepiece, also beaded, and the appearance of a stag hunt, two stags, a dog, and perhaps a spear head being the objects visible. The edges, which are not shown here, present very rude knotwork. On the other side, we have in the centre a singular group, which may be thought to resolve itself into a figure reclining on a harrow or gridiron; if the latter, St. Lawrence is probably indicated. His effigy on a seal from a brass matrix in the hands of Mr. Abbott, of Darlington, marked * SAVNCTE LAVRENC. is produced for comparison. Near him is a bunch of the conventional grapes so common on these crosses, and thought to refer to the true vine, and at each end is a niche with a figure. Of one only the head is left; the other is perfect, and seems to be praying to a small cross of St. Andrew, which is curiously incised on the border of the niche.

It is a coincidence, possibly nothing more, that the church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The hill on which it stands seems to have been sliding





Wington

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away on the south side, as the appearance of a priest's door is above The church has recently undergone much refacing the present level. and alteration. The original portions left, namely some walls of the chancel, and the piers and arches which open into the south and only aisle of the nave, are plain work of the second half of the twelfth cen-The piscina is more ornate. It is a trefoiled niche, the cusps knobbed, and the chamfered moulding ornamented with pellets or nutmeg ornaments. The western bay of the nave is marked off, by the western pier being of double thickness. The belfry was very plain. It had two bells in Edward VI.'s time. A picturesque turret has now supplanted it. The font has rude sculpture round its bowl, possibly copied in comparatively late times from a medley of Norman and Mediæval originals. There are fabulous beasts, foliage, and window tracery.

In the south wall of the chancel is now built in a slab of the thirteenth century, with the toothed ornament on its chamfered edges. I had only time to secure a rough sketch of the lower part of the cross, and its attendant martlets and sword, but I have supplied the deficiency from a drawing by Mr. Walbran, and a fair idea of the stone will be had.

Mr. Walbran also perpetuates on his lithograph (intended for his uncompleted History of Gainford) a small piece of Saxon knotwork like the edge of a cross, which I did not notice.

There are some small brasses, of which rubbings are produced. A slab at the east end of the south aisle bears the marks of a civilian's effigy, with the following inscription on a brass label:—

Of yo' charite pray for y' Soulle of Richard Mason y' whyche deserved y' ix day of May in y' yere of o' lord M v' xxxij on whose Soulle Jhū pdon.

In the chancel is an earlier label of brass, engraved by an ignorant or careless workman.

Hic iacet d\(\bar{n}\)s Joh\(\bar{e}\)s purlles cappllan\(^9\) qui . obiet xxvj die april A\(^0\) d\(\bar{n}\)i M\(^0\) CCCC\(^0\) lxxxxviij\(^0\).

These inscriptions are very loosely printed in the county histories. The chaplain probably officiated at the little chapel near Heighley Hall, of which the last remains had been removed before Surtees's publication.

He reports that the following brass, which now lies near the pulpit in the nave, had been lately discovered in an old lumber chest in Winston church. There are peculiarities in its engraving not noticed by the historian. The legend is in small capitals.

Here lieth the body of Mary Dowthwhet daughter of George Scroope Esqvire and wife of MarIohn Dowthwhet of Westholme who in Childbed died the xxviija daye of November 1606.

The inscription laid down by the last of the Dowthwaites, which Surtees saw on a coarse stone in the floor of the nave, and which in fact now lies between the nave and south aisle in a broken state, is only repeated in order to note the injuries it has suffered in removing the ceiling of the nave, for the substitution of an open roof of stained deal. The monument is interesting from the impression it seems to have made beyond anything else in the church on the gentle mind of our topographer. The pith of it is now missing or hidden from view, and is supplied in brackets.

[Here was buryed the] Body of John Dowthwaite of Westholme Gen' who dyed Sept' [16, 1680, aged 80 years.

Here lyeth the body of John Dowthwaite his grandson, who dyed June 11, 1707, aged 23 years, 5 months, and 16 days, son of Barnard Dowthwaite of Westholme, Gent., now] liveing, the last Heir Male of y. Familye Owner of Westholme above 200 years.

"Of Barnard himself, who was buried 5 Jan. 1714, ultimus suorum, no monumental memorial (says Surtees) is left. There is something plainly and coarsely touching in the epitaph enumerating the years, weeks, and days of his only child's existence; something speaking even in humble life of extinguished hope, and of a damp mildewed feeling of the total extinction of the race of respectable yeomanry, who had been owners of Westholme above 200 years."

CONTRACT FOR A PRIVATE COACH.

OUR old friend Mr. James Clephan, with kind recollections of the retrospective tendencies of his Northern friends, has addressed the following note to the Editor—"Whilst I was resident in Leicestershire, I accompanied some friends to Beaumanor, the seat of William Perry

Herrick, Esq., on Charnwood Forest, our errand-in-chief being to see a family coach of 1740. Mr. Herrick was kind enough to offer me a lithograph of this curious relic, and also a printed copy of the coach-maker's contract; and as I was already in possession of both, I said so, and proposed to him that I might place his copies in the hands of the Society of Antiquaries, in Newcastle; to which he cheerfully consented."

To Wm. Herrick, Esq. att Beau Mannor. In Loughbrough Bag. Leicestershire.

London 8ber y 28th 1740.—D Sir,—I carry'd the arms Miss Gage sent to the coach makers and the other side is the charge of the whole which I hope you'l like, I am sure I have done as if it had been my case and I dare say the man will finish it as it should be and at the time he promissed All friends here joyn in humble love to you & all friends, and I am, D neighbour, Y , & ., C. HARTOPP.—The coach maker wants to know the colour of the lineing.

AN ESTAMATE OF A COACH TO BE MADE FOR WM. HARRICK, Esqo., BY E. HARLEE.

1740, Octo: To a new coach to be made with the best seasoned timber, the doors to be arched, the body to be neatly runn, the ends of the bottom, sides, corner pillars, and asticks round the glasses to be neatly carved, colouring and varnishing the body olive colour, painting thereon a sett of shields, hightned in gold, and a sett of armes, and crests, covering the body with the best neats leather, the vallons whelted and drove in archess, to be lined with any colour'd cloth except scarlett, a seat cloth y same of the lining, a woosted triming to the inside, the seats quilted and tufts to them, 2 door glasses and canvasis in the doors also a strong sett of main and save braces, a sett of cross and collar braces, a neat carriage carved answerable to the body, and a strong sett of wheels, colouring the carriage and wheels bright red and olive colour, varnishing them with vermillion, gilding the shield, and painting the crest on the hind cross barr, and boxis under the inside seats, all to be completed in a workmanlike manner for seventy three pounds ten shillings, To a new sett of splin trees, a spear barr and splin tree, a drage chain and drage staff, and straps and buckles, 11. 16s. budget to hang under the coachmans seat, a hammer, a pair of pinchers, a cold chisell, 24 clouts, 12 linspins, and hurters, and 200 of clout nailes, 1l. 12s. To 4 new harness made with the best neats leather, a brass plate on the edge of housing, crest housing plates, brass watering hooks, starrs, and screwd rings to ye head stalls double bard bits and a sett of reins, 121. To a large winscott trunk to go between to the fore standard plates, handles, and a lock to it, 21. 2s. To a new cover for the coach made with fine barriss, 11. 5s.—921. 5s.

MONTHLY MEETING, 3 JULY, 1861.

John Fenwick, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — By Mr. C. Roach Smith. His Letter on Anglo-Saxon Remains discovered recently in various places in Kent. — From the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. His Itinerary of King Edward the Second, 1861, for private distribution. — From the Archæological Institute. The Archæological Journal, No. 69, 1861. — From the Town Surveyor. Reports of the Town Surveyor and the Surveyor of Roads, Scavenging, and Nuisances of Newcastle, for 1859 and 1860. Remarks by the Town Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances on an article in the "Builder," headed "Condition of our chief towns—Newcastle-on-Tyne."

JEWISH SHEEL.—The Rev. James Everett exhibits a shekel of the

usual types—the pot of incense and Aaron's budding rod.

FRENCH MS.—Dr. Charlton exhibits a French MS. of the fifteenth century, containing the Hours of the Virgin and a Legend in French of St. Margaret. The border is of gold foliage, with small subjects occasionally introduced among it, and there are some large miniatures of very superior execution.

Assembly Rooms.—Dr. Charlton also exhibits the original broadside List of Proprietors of the New Assembly Rooms, at Newcastle, 1787.

OLD BARBER'S BASIN.

THE Society, with pleasant reminiscences of Don Quixote's helmet, agrees to purchase from Mr. John Bell a fine example of the old barber's basin, composed of white pottery with blue flowering. Mr. Wheatley thinks it probable that the necessity of washing the flowing honours of the present day will reintroduce the use of the basin.

JEDBURGH FLAGS.

Mr. White produces facsimiles in silk, half size, of three flags connected with the Weavers of Jedburgh, and preserved in the museum there. All are nearly 6 feet long, of green silk, with white ornaments, and all have the addition of the shuttle of the craft. One, of oblong shape, with a thin St. Andrew's cross, and a rose at the intersection of its limbs, is dated 1661. Another, of pennon shape, has St. Andrew's cross only, and is said to have been at the battle of Killicrankie. The third is also decorated with the same cross, and in spite thereof, and in spite of its colour, bears the inscription:—"Taken from the English at Bannockburn, 1314."

JACOBITE RELICS OF 1715 AND 1745. By Edward Charlton, M.D.

CONSIDERING the important part played by the gentry of Northumberland in the rising of 1715, it seems strange that so few remains of that eventful period have come down to our time. In truth, however, both parties, that of the Hanoverians and that of the Stuarts, were anxious to hide from the public eye all traces of that year. The Jacobites dared not retain about their houses evidences of their having been concerned in the plot or in the actual warfare that ensued; and hence it is, that so few letters or documents have been preserved implicating any of the Northumbrian gentry at either of these periods. There cannot, however, be a doubt but that for nearly a hundred years after the Revolution of 1688, several of the country gentlemen of Northumberland kept up more or less correspondence with the members and adherents of the exiled family. The few relics of the period above alluded to that we exhibit this evening have been entrusted to us by the relict of one whose ancestors were always devoted adherents of the Stuarts, and one of whose ancestors—the individual alluded to in the letter we produce—took an active and prominent part in the rising of 1715. These objects were found hid away in a lumber room, in the house of Sandhoe, whither they had no doubt been brought from Reedsmouth, the seat of the family of Charlton of the Bower and Reedsmouth from an early period. The family is descended from Hector Charlton of the Bower, who in the sixteenth century set at defiance the interdict laid upon North Tynedale, for the raid into the Bishopric of Durham.

William Charlton of the Bower and Reedsmouth, generally, from the first named possession, known as Bowrie or Bourie, took, as we have said, an active part in the rising of 1715. He was afterwards pardoned, but this was not the first time that Bowrie had been in trouble with the Government.

On the 21st of February, 1709, he quarrelled with Henry Widdrington of Bellingham (?) about a horse, as there was a horse-race that day on the

¹ In these times the penal statute by which no papist was allowed to possess a horse of the value of more than five pounds was strictly enforced. In 1745, Sir William Middleton of Belsay seized the horses at Heslevside; and in the Leadbitter family there is a tradition of the devices resorted to to preserve a valuable horse belonging to the then owner of Wardon. The horse was first hid in the wood that borders Homer's lane, but having been heard to neigh when a picket of soldiers was riding by, it was thought dangerous to leave him there. He was accordingly brought back to Wardon, and was lifted by cords up into the loft above the cart-horse stable, and there a chamber was built round him of trusses of hay and straw. His neighing here would of course attract no attention, unless the soldiers were actually in the stable.

Doddheaps, close to Bellingham. They adjourned to a small hollow south of the Doddheaps called Reedswood Scroggs, and which we can remember well as having been pointed out to us many years ago. The ash trees in that fatal hollow had not then been cut down; indeed, they were standing till within a few years, and served to mark the spot. Here the combatants fought, and Bowrie slew his opponent. He is said by one tradition to have been taken "red-handed," as William Laidley (aw?) of Emblehope, who witnessed the fight, hastened to the Doddheaps, and alarmed the people, who seized the offender. 'We are inclined, however, to believe that Bowrie escaped on horseback, and that same night reached the residence of Nicholas Leadbitter, of Wardon and Wharmley. He was concealed in the house at Wharmley, and walked the floor all the night in his heavy boots, to the surprise, and no doubt somewhat to the annoyance, of his host and his family. He subsequently obtained tha pardon of Queen Anne, under the great seal, for this chance medley : and this document we are enabled by the kindness of the relict of the last Charlton of the Bower, and herself a Leadbitter of Wardon, to exhibit this evening.2 Widdrington's body was buried before Charlton's pew door in Bellingham church, under this inscription, now hidden by pew-work:--"The Burial Place of Henry Widrington of Butland, Gentleman, who was killed by M. William Charlton of Reedsmouth, February 23rd [21st?] in the Year of our Lord, 1711." [1709 or 1710?] It is said that on this account Bowrie would never again enter the sacred edifice. It therefore seems that Bowrie was probably a protestant, or at least had temporarily conformed, and this is the more probable, as we find in Patten's History of the Rebellion that his name is not entered as a papist. On the other hand, he is not designated a protestant, as are the other "rebels;" so we may fairly conclude that Bowrie had no religion at all. His brother Edward is said by Patten to have recently become a

² The crown by pardon could frustrate an indictment, but not an appeal of death, which was the private suit of the wife or male heir for atonement — life for life. This could only be discharged by release, and Widdrington's widow must have been induced to discontinue her proceedings, which certainly were commenced by her. Matthew Robson and William Robson, two yeomen of Bellingham, were pledges for the prosecution; and Marmaduke Constable of Everingham, co. York, bart.. Thomas Handasyde of Pall Mall, co. Middx., esq., Roger Fenwicke of Dilstone, co. Nd., csq., and Nevill Ridley of Sohoe, co. Middx., esq., were bail for Charlton. There was a sort of reference to Bishop Crew to examine into the circumstances and report. One of the records in the action of appeal states that William Charlton, of Readsmouth, gent., was attached to answer Elizabeth, widow of Henry Widdrington, gent., who was wilfully and of malice aforethought assaulted and murdered by Charlton at Bellingham, at the hour of 3 p.m. on the twenty-first day of February, 8 Anne, [1709-10]. The mortal wound was given near the left pap by a sword. Death immediately ensued, and Charlton fled, and was pursued from township to township until [he was taken.] The papers, which are incomplete, are among the Allgood MSS.—Ed.

papist, having married a person of that persuasion. However we find that Bowrie's lands are registered as a catholic's under the penal statutes in 1723. Be this as it may, Bowrie left no legitimate issue, and the children of Edward Charleton, his younger brother, succeeded to the estates. Edward Charleton had married the relict of Errington of Walwick Grange, originally a Miss Dalton of Thurnham, and Bowrie is said to have been anxious that his illegitimate daughters should be brought up under her care. She demurred under the plea that that they were protestants and she catholic, but Bowrie told her to make them what she liked. These ladies afterwards lived long in Hexham, and are remembered by persons yet living. They continued staunch Jacobites to the very last. On the first relaxation of the penal laws, about 1780, King George III. was for the first time prayed for publicly in the catholic chapels in England. The instant his name was mentioned, the Miss Charletons rose from their seat and moved out of the chapel, and this they continued to do all their lives. We know not who were the friends by whose intercession Bowrie obtained his pardon from Queen Anne. It is probable that the occurrence was regarded in the light of a mere brawl, and tradition gives us as one of the circumstances strongly urged in his favour, that after Widdrington had fallen, he threw his own cloak over the dying man before he rode away from the scene.

We next hear of Bowrie as engaged in the rising of 1715, but the details of his exploits on that occasion have not come down to us. He behaved, it is said, bravely at Preston, but we do not know when he was relieved. In 1745, Bowrie was imprisoned as one suspected of favouring the Stuarts. It is said that this was done by his own friends to keep him out of mischief, for he must then have been well advanced in years. We produce the original warrant for his commitment, signed by Cuthbert Smith, then Mayor of Newcastle, and dated November 1st, 1745. Bowrie no doubt felt his imprisonment keenly, and did his best to obtain his release. He seems to have applied to Collingwood of Chirton for this purpose, and we produce that gentleman's autograph answer, regretting his inability to do anything for him.

Dear Sir—I rec^d the favour of yours with no small concern, and am very sensible how uneasy your confinement must make you. I should be glad if it were in my power to put an end to it by admitting you to bail, and hoped the transmitting above such informations against you as had come to my knowledge, together with your own examination, might have procured leave to bail you; but, instead of that, the Duke of Newcastle told us in his answer that it was not proper to admitt you to bail. I own I thought that answer cruel, unless it were occasioned by some further charge against you, which you must be the best judge

whether probable or not. As you stand committed by the Mayor of Newcastle, the Bench of Northumberland cannot aid you, and as the Mayor is acquainted with the Duke of Newcastle's directions, I am apt to think he will not act contrary to them. I will, however, communicate your letter to him, and do you all the service I am able, but am afraid that you must apply to the Duke of Newcastle for leave for the Mayor to bail you before that step can be taken.

This is the trew state of your case, which I thought it not improper to make you acquainted with, that you might be apprized I want power more than inclination to relieve you; for as I wish and hope you will prove innocent, I hereby sympathize with you in your suffering, and am, as I always have been—Dear Sir—Your real friend and humble

servt., Ed. Collingwood.—Chirton, June (?) 12, 1746.

From this time we do not learn much of him, save what has come down by tradition of his rough and roystering disposition. In 1736, James Tone, steward at Hesleyside, writing to Edward Charleton of Hesleyside, who had then, on the death of his father, succeeded to that property, speaks thus of Bowrie. We have preserved the remarkable orthography of the letter:—

"Bowrry Charlton wass all wayes vearry a-Bousiffe and scornfull man to my Master—and would a made him foudelled and sould him deare Bargains and abused him when he had done."

No doubt the old squire was rough and rude, and fond of his cups. Among the articles we exhibit to-night is a Venice glass, of which there were several at Sandoe House, with a rose and oak leaf engraven on the bowl. Between these is a single star, to which, when the King's health was given, the loyal Jacobite placed his lips, and drank his Majesty's health "under the rose." Another glass, of which but very few now remain, has Prince Charles's head and bust, with the motto "Audentior Ibo." Another huge Venice glass has on it the inscription, "Pero, take your advantage," which may however have been only a drinking word of the old squire's. No doubt Bowrie, after his release, continued to cherish the memory of the Stuarts, and perhaps to plot a little in their favour when an opportunity occurred. Nothing was more likely than that he and his family should love to collect memorials of the Stuarts, and accordingly we show a mull, dated 1745, with the inscription, "Oh Charlie, ye've been lang a cummin!" a pair of the well known Jacobite silk garters, woven probably at Lyons, with the inscrip-

³ The star is exactly under a large full-blown rose, which doubtless symbolises the claimant of the crown himself. There are two buds, greater and lesser, on the same branch, perhaps intended for Prince Charles and the Cardinal of York.

tion, "come let us with one heart agree—to pray that god may BLESS P. C.;" and a pincushion bearing the names of the victims of 1746 on the Jacobite side.4 We suspect these pincushions to have been likewise made at Lyons, or somewhere abroad.

The last relic connected with these times that we have to show is a letter written evidently by a conspirator, and couched in the most ambiguous terms. The original is directed to Mr. William Bell, supervisor, Hexham; but there can be little or no doubt but that it was intended for no such servant of King George, as the individual addressed in the letter itself is termed Dr. Cambray. This was no doubt a nom de guerre, and we have no means of knowing who was the Pontifex Maximus. Nor do we believe that Wylam is the real place spoken of as the place of meeting appointed.

D Cambray,—I had yours, and nothing could give greater pleasure than to hear that our generous and worthy friend Bowrie is still able to bend a Bicker. Long may he live to teem a Cog, and (while he disdains the little superficial formalitys of our modern Gentry or those that would be thought such) to receive his friends with the old undisguised and Gentlemanlike hearty welcome.

The proposal he made concerning Carmichael is of a piece with the general tenour of his benevolent sentiments towards the honest or indi-

gent part of mankind.

When he takes his flight from among your Northumbrian mountains towards the Elysian fields, he'll scarcely leave a fellow. Nor am I so partial to the Calidonian hills as to believe they ever produced a man of more hon and honesty.

• Of white satin with blue tassels at the corners. The inscriptions are printed from copper-plates, and the names run in circles round a centre, in which is a double rose displayed, and the inscription round it, MART : FOR : K : & COU : 1746 :- (Martyred for king and country, 1746.)

Inner Ring.—Earl Kilmarnock. Earl Derwentwater. Ld. Lovat. Balmorino.

Second Ring.—T. Deacon. Syddale. T. Chadwicke. G. Fletcher. J. Berwick.

Ja. Bradshaw. J. Dawson.

Third Ring.—P. Taylor P. Lindsey. A. Kennedy. J. McG Parker. P. Keir. L. Read. The Revd. T. Coppock. T. Park. Outer Ring.—J. McGenis. J. Thompson Murray. Mayrie. J. McGregor. McDonald. Dempsey. Connolly. Endsworth. Sparks. Horn. D. Morgan, Esqr. C. Gorden. McKenzie. J. McClain.

Inner Ring.—Col. Townley. Sir L. Wederburn. Sir A. Primrose, F. Buchannan, Esqr. I. Hamilton, Esqr.

Second Ring.—M. Deliard. C. Gorden. Cap. McDonald. Cap. Wood, Cap.
Leith. Cap. Hamilton. Dan. M. Daniel.

Third Ring.—I. Wallis. Henderson. I. McNaughton. I. Roebothom. H.
Cameron. I. Innis. I. Harvie. D. Fraizer. R. Mayson. Donald M'Donald.

Outer Ring.—The Revd. K. Lyon. Rol. Clavering. G. Reid. Eaton. Heys.
Brady. Ogilvie. Roper. Brand. Swan. Holt. Hunter. Mitchel. Nicholson. Matthews. Hint.

Carmichael is a good honest lad, but infected with that damned Scots disease never to spare his [property?], or his purse where friendship or necessity calls. Notwithstanding, he has three callants will receive no arguments instead of a dinner, and the good wife, a yell [?] Kid in her Killting; so that if the affair could be carried on, I would willingly contribute my mite, but I want courage to beg for a Countryman.

If you see Bowrie offer him my warmest good wishes, which extends to the tenth generation after him. Accept the same for the bairns, especially Bessy Bell, for I have had none to talk nonsense to since she left Tell her Madam Badrous has a pair of bonnie bairns, and swears revenge on her for diserting her office, as she was formerly nurse. Make my compliments to her Ladyship with all the havings you have, and believe me to be with paternal as well as pastoral affection, D' Cambray, Yours while-Pont. Max. - From the face of the Deep Waters,

July 17th, 1750.

P.S. I almost dayly see men from South and North, intirely strangers to the habitation of the Young Goodman of Bellnagih: only they tell me his father alone knows where he is, assures them he is well, and desires they may be content and ask no more questions. Tom of Lubeck is here from Lond: and greets you kindly in the covenant; he intends to kiss your hands at Wylam Sunday comes a week, where I must attend the conclave, but if he's diverted by his friends I shall give you Mention the honest Bp. to Bowrie; he was once his guest upon the Bellingham tramp. [Address.]—To Mr. Wm. Bell, Supervisor, Hexham.

The character of Bowrie here given is in all probability a tolerably correct one. The writer hints at his somewhat rough and unpolished manners, but bears testimony to his good heart. The allusion to the "Young Goodman of Bellnagih" is evidently meant for the Young Prince Charles, by the old Stuart soubriquet of the "Gudeman of Ballengeich." It would have been curious indeed if we could have obtained a report of what was discussed at the conclave at Wylam, but no short-hand writer was present at these secret meetings to take down the dangerous words uttered or the treasonable toasts drank by the Jacobite squires of Northumberland.

ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS.

Dr. Charlton has exhibited a priest's chasuble of the modern opensided form, rounded at the foot of both front and back, and the accompanying stole and maniple. They belonged to the Brandlings, and when that family broke up their residence at Felling, were purchased by Mr. Michael Dunn of Saltwell. They are chiefly composed of some older vestment of velvet, probably crimson once, but now of a light brown colour, on which are sewn religious badges, all of the same peculiar device. It consists of a full-blown pink rose, displayed and slipped. The flower is bordered with silver, and its circular centre is of silver and gold thread, in which the gothic monogram of the virgin, MRR, occurs. From this centre springs a second stalk ending in a white flower seen in profile, the petals of which hang over the top of the rose and, near the centre, are fringed with black, presenting a sort of series of ermine spots. The centre itself is worked with the ingold thread and is surmounted by rays. As the work seems older than the introduction of the passion flower from America, the flower may be presumed to be a lily.

The back of the chasuble is decorated with a large Latin cross of silk It probably contains portions of two orfrays. and silver embroidery. The centre limb contains single saints, under debased tabernacle work. 1. (St. James the less?) His right hand holds a short raguly staff, probably intended for a club. 2. A virgin. 3. St. Bartholomew with his flaving knife.—In the arms of the cross are couples of saints, clumsily drawn and worked, standing between twisted pillars, which have supported canopies now cut away. 1, 2. St. Matthias or St. Bartholomew with a hatchet shaped knife, and St. James the Great (?) with a sceptrelike top of a staff, of the same colour as the robe, and probably intended to pass over it. 3, 4. St. John the Evangelist, young, goldenhaired, and beardless, without emblem, but with the right hand uplifted as if accompanying an address; and St. Peter, who holds his key. faces of the these four figures are left in the canvass, not worked with silk as those in the long limb. They seem to have come from a different vestment.—The short front of the chasuble has only a centre row of figures, similar to those in the centre row of the back. virgin. 2. A virgin holding a book. 3. St. Andrew with his cross.

The maniple and stole have been remounted and bordered. They only exhibit portions of the velvet and badges, with small crosses of dark brown velvet stuck upon their ends.

Dr. Charlton has also submitted to the Editor two other modern chasubles, not requiring any notice of their principal textures, which are quite recent, but containing crosses formed of old orfrays. In one of them the workmanship much resembles that found in the chasuble exhibited. In the upright limb of the cross are saints. One bears the Agnus Dei (St. John Baptist); another, young and yellow-haired, carries a chalice in his right hand, and blesses with his left. There is something like a black insect in the cup. If it were a

spider it is the emblem of St. Norbert, Bishop and Confessor; but the face reminds one of the representations of St. John Evangelist, who carries a cup with a winged serpent issuing from it. Besides, the attire is not that of a bishop, and the juxtaposition demands an apostle or superior saint. Probably the indications now seen are the fastenings of a serpent sewn on and now lost.

From the next saint, more elderly, the left hand and any emblem has decayed. At the foot is St. Peter with his key. In the limbs of this cross are two figures facing each other, and without nimbi. One in a plain open-sided gown like a modern chasuble, lined with ermine, and in a high mitre-like cap of ermine, is in a dictatorial self-satisfied attitude. The other places his hand upon his breast submissively, and wears a gown short in front, and a sort of short sleeve appears only on the left arm. This last figure wears a hat, turned up in front. The faces of all these figures are principally the linen foundation. The Pharisee and the Publican of the parable appear to be the persons represented.

In the orfrays hitherto noticed, the foundation is mostly covered with silk stitches. Gold and silver threads are sparingly introduced, except as the back-grounds on which the saints are placed. The architecture is clumsy. The next cross of orfrays is probably much earlier.

The foundation is of silk - now a pale pink - and on this the designs, cut out of other silk, are sewn. The outlines and fibres of the leaves and stalks which run like a diaper over the back ground—are of gold and silver tambour, and spangles are introduced to form quasi-flowers. Gold and silver tambour is also extensively used in the nimbus and other parts of each figure, and composes the black-letter inscriptions on scrolls which surmount the figures in lieu of tabernacle work. figure is on a kind of throne placed on a green turf sprinkled with The legends are indifferently spelled and some of them are much mutilated by the cutting up of the orfrays to fit them into their present position. The three down the central limb read Addextram dei patr-omnipotenti inde uen-turus est iu. uivos et-portions of the creed: - "Ascendit ad cœlos, sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis. Inde venturus est judicare vivos et mortuos." At the foot of this limb is a portion of a scroll, which contained the sentence relating to Pilate, [su]b pon[tio]. Of the scrolls around the figures in the arms of the cross too little is seen to warrant an application of the remaining letters. but their style is precisely the same as that of the others. are dressed in robes of blue, spangled with stars, and of course represent Persons of the Trinity, but no nimbus contains any cross. The figure under the second of the above scrolls is aged, and plainly is intended for God the Father. His right hand is wanting, and his face is turned to the dexter. The others all look to the sinister.

Since submitting the above vestments, Dr. Charlton has exhibited another chasuble, the property of his brother, at Hesleyside. of the modern form, but is framed out of one probably more ancient then any of those already described. Its designs are of gold thread sewn upon crimson velvet—both very bright and beautiful—but, if they have been cleaned and resewn, they must have been done so before the cutting down into the present shape, as the mutilation of the pattern by the last process is only too apparent. The principal design is the Virgin and Child supported by angels, within a glory. Beneath this is the lily of the Virgin in a pot. The field is strewn with devices of very common occurrence on mediæval vestments, and of the styles figured by Mr. Hartshorne, in his papers on English Mediæval Embroidery, in the Archæological Journal. They are four-winged cherubim on wheels, double-headed eagles, and fleurs-de-lis, freely and beautifully conven-This precious relic formerly belonged to the family of Hodgson of Tone Hall, near Bellingham. Two of the male members of this house were out in the Rebellion of 1715, and two of the daughters acted as aides-de-camp to the Earl of Derwentwater's force.

LINHOPE CAMP.

From Mr. Wm. Coulson to Mr. Clayton.

A wonderful camp it is — surrounded with two walls. The outer wall is about 10 feet thick, and the inner one about 5 feet. terior of the camp are a great number of circular dwellings. dwellings have two entrances generally, one facing the east and the other the west; the entrance to the east being flagged for 6 or 8 feet inwards, and the rest of the dwelling laid with large stones and covered over with gravel or small stones. About the sides is a little elevation as if for sitting or sleeping on. What is very remarkable, we have not been able to discover any traces of fire in any of these dwellings. have opened four or five of them. There appears to be an arrangement of dwellings on the east and north sides of the walls of a different shape. In some of them we have discovered traces of fire-charred woodand in one of them some broken pottery of a very coarse kind. have found two querns of extremely rude make, but not perforated. One of them is sandstone, and must have been brought from some distance, as there is no sandstone near this place. We have four gateways, but not opposite each other, and, curiously enough, guard-houses inside of each gateway, the same as in Roman camps, but of the most rude kind. There are gateways both in the inner and outer circles, and guard-houses to all of them. At about 200 yards to the east of the above camp is another group of dwellings, and arranged in the same manner: and, a little to the north-east, about 300 yards on the side of a hill, is another stronghold with the dwellings arranged and defended much in the same manner. There are, also, a great many inclosures, of several acres, which no doubt have been for the keeping of cattle. Indeed, for upwards of three quarters of a mile to the east, inclosures can be traced out. We have opened two three small barrows, but found nothing.—Linhope, July 1st., 1861. [The excavations are at the cost of the Duke of Northumberland, and occupy the more immediate attention of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Field Club.]

THE HOSPITALS OF GREATHAM, GATESHEAD, AND BARNARDCASTLE.

Among the curious collections relating to Sherburn Hospital which are printed in the Allan Tracts, is a Royal Commission issued 13 Nov. 35 Eliz. (1593) to the Earl of Huntingdon, the Bishop of Durham, Thomas Calverley, chancellor of Durham, the Dean of Durham, Sir William Hutton and John Selby, knights, Robert Taylboys, Henry Anderson, the Archdeacon of Durham, the Chancellor to the Bishop, Clement Colmor and Thomas Burton, doctors of laws, John Clopton, Robert Bowes, jun., and George Frivel, esquires; three to be a quorum. The Queen has heard that many colleges, hospitals, almshouses, and other rooms and places in her realm, founded for the charitable relief of poor, aged, and impotent people, are decayed and impoverished; and that the possessions and revenues thereof, and other lands, money, and chattels given for other like good and charitable uses, are unlawfully and uncharitably converted to the private lucre of some few greedy persons. She is moved with godly zeal to have all such poor, aged, and impotent people, and especially soldiers and mariners who have been or may be maimed in the wars for maintenance of true religion and defence of her and their native countries, relieved and maintained. She has a princely care that those colleges, hospitals, and almshouses, and those lands,

moneys, and chattels shall be employed according to the meaning of the givers, and all enormities reformed. She empowers the commissioners to hold inquisition by verdict of twelve or more lawful men, and examine evidences and administer oaths to witnesses, and to certify into Chancery. She commands her sheriff of the Bishoprick of Durham to cause the appearance of honest freeholders of his bailiwick by whom the truth may be known. But the commission is not to extend to any colleges, halls, or houses of learning within Cambridge or Oxford, concerning their order or government, save as what lands or profits have been given thereto for the maintenance or relief of almspeople or such poor people, or amending of bridges or highways, or for exhibition or maintenance of poor scholars.

The following is a brief summary of the matters referred to in the articles of enquiry, which are also printed:-1. Nature of the foundation 2. Inmates. 3. Revenues, their application. generally. tronage and rules. 5. Names, ages, behaviour, and other allowances of the inmates. 6. Grants by her Majesty of rooms in reversion. sitors and visitations. 8. Fees, pensions, and payments to officers other than the poor. 9. Monies appointed by Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, or Elizabeth, upon the endowment of any college or cathedral church for alms, repairs of bridges or highways, or exhibitions for scho-Other donations for the relief of poor people or other godly and charitable uses in the Bishoprick. 11. Custody of the evidences. 12. All other matters concerning the premises.

Mr. Allan proceeds to print the inquisition dated 4 May, 36 Eliz. (1594), so far as relates to Sherburn, and he takes care to embrace some curious matter touching the burdens on the Dean and Chapter for alms and repairs of highways and bridges, Barnard Gilpin's charity at Houghton, Squire's almshouse night he mote of Durham Castle, and the Spittlehouse on the common belonging to the borough of Framwellgate.

With this exception, no use, we believe, has been made by topographers of this important return. A signed and sealed duplicate of it, by the courtesy of its possessor, John Bowes, Esq., has been made available for examination. It consists of two membranes stitched together and is written closely and minutely. The arrangement is somewhat perplexing, the answers for all the hospitals being given under each article, and consequently no continuous view is presented of any foundation. In the extracts which follow, completing the good work which the antiquary of Grange began, the evidence is marshalled under each hospital, but no alterations are made in the spelling or the language except that the Roman numerals are reduced to Arabic, the

contractions expanded, and the technical and repeated statements that "unto such an article the jurors say and find" omitted.

As (with the exception of the commencement and conclusion of the record) the portions given by Allan are not reprinted, (the modernization of the spelling in his copy being of small account at so late a period), the only variations of importance must be noticed. For "Daytale men," in Art. 3, as to Sherburn Hospital, read "Day talemen." (Qu. if the word "taleman" ever occurs for hirings otherwise than by day.) -In the Cathedral alms-money, under 1586, for "8.64." read "13. 11d.;" under 1588, for "19." read "19d.;" under 1590, for "8." read "13°.;"—In the accounts of money for highways and bridges, for "Mawnton" read "Nawnton;" under 1590, for "1" read "1;" after 1592, add "Anno finito, 1593. Allowed to Mr. [Clement interlined, Doctor erased Colmor then threasorer, 201, 101, 124, whereof is nowe paid to Doctor Hutton theisorer, to be bestowed the next summer."-In the note of highways and bridges to be repaired, for "West Oxes Pasture" read "Westo Oxes Pasture;" for "Nevill's Cross" bis, read "Nevelle Crosse;" for "on this side Cotton" read "of this side Cotome;" for "at the bankside towards (blank) Barns" read "of the bancke side toward er barnes;" for "Hedworth Bridge" read "Hedworth Bridges."-In Gilpin's charity, for "six years ago" read "ix yeares ago."-In Squire's charity, for "Squire" read "Esquier;" for "Howdell" read "Yowdaile."-In the Spittle-house, for "the Burrough of Framwellgate" read "the Broughe of Durham," the words "of Durham" being interlined.

It does not necessarily follow that all these variations are more correct in our Streatlam codex, but it must be remembered that it is a duplicate original.

Inquisitio Indentata capta fuit apud Dunelm. quarto die mensis Maii, Anno Regni serenissimæ dominæ nostræ Elizabethæ, Dei gratia Angliæ, Fraunciæ, et Hiberniæ, Reginæ, fidei defensoris &c., tricesimo sexto: coram nobis Tobia Matthewe sacræ theologiæ professore, Decano Dunelm. Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Thoma Calverley, armigero, cancellario Dunelm., Clementi Colmor, legum doctore, Reverendi in Christo patris Domini Matthei divina providentia Dunelm. Episcopi in spiritualibus cancellario, et Johanne Pilkington, sacræ theologiæ baccalaureo, archidiacono archidiaconatus Dunelm. [et Roberto Bouses, armigero, erased], virtute commissionis dictæ dominæ nostræ Reginæ hisce presentibus annexæ, per sacramenta duodecim proborum et legalium hominum liberorum tenentium infra Episcopatum Dunelm.,¹ videlicet, Henrici Heighington, generosi, Roberti Farrowe, generosi, Richardi Heighington, generosi, Edwardi Hudspeth, yeoman, Anthonii Shawdforth, yeoman,

Thomse Wood, yeoman, Radulphi Maison, yeoman, Johannis Dobson, yeoman, Johannis Swalwell, yeoman, Thomse Peerson, yeoman, Willelmi Thomson, yeoman, et Johannis Butterie, yeoman. Qui juratores, (ut prefertur), jurati de fideliter inquirendo omnia et singula totamque materiam in quibusdam articulis commissioni predictæ annexis contenta et specificata, secundum tenorem et effectum eorundem articulorum et sub modo et forma in eisdem descriptis, super sacramenta sua dicunt et presentant articulatim prout sequitur.

1. Upon the first article they say that they do finde that there are scituate in the Bushoppricke and county of Durham fower hospitalles, one comonly called and known by the name of Sheerburne House, ane other by the name of Greatham Hospitall, ane other by the name of Sanct Edmundes, nighe Gateshead, and the fourth by the name of St. Johns Hospitall, in Barnardcastell.

Concerning GREATHAM HOSPITALL, they finde that the said hospitall standeth in the Towne of Greatham, nighe unto the River of Teese, within the County of Durham. And that the Maisters of the same ought to be Maisters of Arte, clergie or laymon att the discretion of the Bushoppe of the diocese of Durham for the time beinge. And that the same hospitall was founded by Robert Stichehill, Bushoppe of Durham, Anno Domini 1272, In honorem Dei, Beatæ Mariæ, et Sancti Cuthberti, by the name of the Maister and Breathren of the Hospitall of Greatham, of which foundacion they do finde noe chaunge.

2. The Hospitall of Greatham was founded for men such as were poore, impotente, and not able to releyve themselfes, and borne upon the landes belonginge to the Bushoppe of Durham, and for releyving

of way fairinge men att the maisters discretion.

3. There belongeth to the same the Towneshippe of Greatham, the tennantes wherof in tillage havinge leases (whereof the most parte are pretended to be maide by Thomas Sparke, laite maister there, in the tenth year of her Majesties reigne, for ninetie and nyne yeares,) to paie yearly rentes, in all amountinge to 59'. 9°. 2d. The cottaiges there (wherof the most part is paide in worke in harvest tyme) do yearlie paie the rente of 10¹. 16⁴. The tieth come of Greatham rented at 13¹. by yeare, and the tieth come of Claxton 3'. by yeare, which is in lease. The arable grounde of the demaine of the said Hospitall were heretofore (as appeareth by ane accompte maid by the said Mr. Sparke) valewed to 12⁴. the acre, amountinge in all to 16¹. 3²., a third part wherof lieth yearly lee, and the other husbanded with great charges. The medowe groundes likwise was valewed to 4° ech acre (wherof beinge in number 40 or therabout, the valewe extendeth to 81. yearlie. The pasture groundes also (valued to 3°. 4°. ech acre) amountinge to 16°. 5°. 4°. Upon which demaine the Maister therof (as his predecessors Maisters therof

² See the circumstances of this foundation, 3 Archæologia Æliana, 8vo. series, 77, and the works there referred to.

³ His initials still remain on the hospital buildings, in conjunction with the arms of Bp. Tunstall.

have heretofor done) kepeth the stocke belonginge to the said hospitall, vidzt. 30 draught oxen, 15 milke kyne and a bull, 12 draught horses, 10 twinters, 6 calves, 10 score sheepe, wherof fowrscore lambes, 40 swine, besides 20 quarters of bigge, quarters of wheat, 8 quarters of peese, corne sowen upon the grounde, with waine geare and housholde stuffe, the valewe wherof the nowe Maister standeth bound in 3001. to the Bushoppe of Durham and his successors to answere att the tyme of his death, notwithstandinge all casualties, reparacions, and necessarie All which the premisses ar to be imployed upon the Maister's hospitalitie and the daily releif of the Brethren and other necessary officers and laborers within the said hospitall, and stipendes and waiges yearly dewe, vidzt. to 13° Breathren, besides diet and fier in the brother house, 14'. 4°. To 4° expectinge Brethrens places havinge no diett, 4. To a porter, besides diett, 28. To a clerke of the chappell, besides diett and liveries, 40°. To the bailif of the liberties, bysides diett and liveries and a horse meat by patente, 40°. To the cooke, besides diett and liveries, 40°. To ane under cooke, besides diett, 16°. To a butler, besides diett and liveries, 30°. To a baker and a brewer, besides diett and liveries, 53°. 4°. To a horse keper, besides diett and liveries, 40°. To a landresse, besides diett, 40°. To 4° woman servauntes, besides diett 3¹. 10². To a sheephirde, a nowtehirde, a slaughter man, and a swinehirde, besides diett, 51. To 16 poor laboreinge men about husbandrie, besides diett, 26¹, besides many other necessarie laborers which To a steawarde or overseer, besides diett and liveries, ar used daily. To two servinge men, besides diett and liveries, 41. To Mr. Thomas Calverley, a lawier, for his councell, by patente, a horse grasse and 40°. To a minister, beinge vicar of the parish of Greatham, for sayeinge service twise a day, besides diett, 40°. Besides the daylie relief of poore and wayfairinge men. The propertie, possession, and use of the premisses as aforsaid ar now and by the space of three yeares last or more have been in Henry Dethicke, Maister of Arte, Maister of the said Hospitall, who duringe that tyme haith receyved and taken the revenewes and profittes of the premisses and imployed them as aforesaid, as also by the space of seaven yeares next befor the said three John Kingsmale, then Maister of the said hospitall, did. But they find nothinge assigned or appoynted there for mendinge of bridges or highways, or exhibicion to schollers, or any other uses then befor are expressed.

4. The Breathren of Greatham Hospitall ar admitted and placed by the Maister and Governour therof, and removed accordinge to ther behaviers, and undergo such orders as by the said Maister shalbe sett

doune.

5. The names and aiges of the 13° Brethren, as they be comonly called and taken, are as followe:—John Dickinson about 70 yeares of aige, Robert Sanderson about 87 yeares of aige, Thomas Butterie about 40 yeares, Robert Bellerby about 30, George Revely about 50, Ralph Dawson about 50, Gerrerde Speed about 40, Thomas Swinbanke about 80, Roland Lasingby about 60, John Worme, about 73, Roland Richardson about 80, Edward White about 68°, and William Foster about 68 yeares, all beinge poore, old, or lame, not havinge

any other allowance in any other colledge or house provided for the poore, and ar comonly resident unlesse upon great occasion att there earnest they be absence by the Maister's licence, savinge that the said Robert Bellerbie beinge a very lame man, by licence of the Maister absented himself, in whose place one John Sparke a very poore man haith his relief, and fower expectinge places of Brethren, vidzt:—Robert Blunt a blinde man, Robert Whit about 80 yeares of age, George Taylor about 80 years, and John Hume about 70 yeares of aige, ar releyved there, with which fower the said Maister thinketh himself overcharged; and tuchinge the behaviors of the said Brethren, George Revely is vehemently suspected of incontinencie with one Elizabeth Robson, Gerrard Speed is founde by verdict of a jury to be a fighter, and Edwarde White a most unquiett person, given to swearinge and extraordinary drinkinge in ailehouses, havinge sufficient with the residewe in the said hospitall, whose disorders the said Maister hopeth to reforme, and he doth the residewe hereafter.

The said Bushoppe is visitor of Greatham Hospitall, and haith visited the same by himself or his comissioners twice att the least with-

in theise ten yeares.

8. They do not finde that any fees, pencions, or payments have bene given, paid, or allowed to any person, out of anie of the said hospitalles, or the possessions, revenewe, and profittes therof (other then to the poore therof) duringe ten yeares last, savinge only out of Greatham Hospitall, wher such pencions and paymentes ar yearely paid to such persons, and for such causes as are specified upon the third article of this inquisition

11. The said Henry Dethicke, nowe Maister, haith the custody of all such evidences as were left in the said hospitall att the death of Mr. John Kingsmill lait Maister there, and it is supposed that the Maisteres heretofor of that hospitall have had the custodie of all evidences, charters,

and writinges therto belonginge.

Concerninge THE HOSPITALL OF SANCTE EDMUND NIGHE GATESHEADE, they finde that the same hospitall standeth att the upper end of Gatesheade, [nigh Gateshed inserted] in the countie of Durham. And is comonly called and known by the name of the Hospitall or Free Chappell of Sanct Edmund, Kinge and Martir. The Maisters and Governors thereof are and have bene clergie men and spirituall persons, and is said to have bene founded by one of the Bushoppes of Durham: But in what tyme or by which of the said Bushoppes, or by what name of fundacion or incorporacion, or whether there haith bene any chainge frome the first fundacion they cannot finde.

⁴ This is the King James's Hospital of the present day, and distinct from the Hospital of St. Edmund the Confessor, which was united with the Nunnery of Newcastle and fell with it. The first mention of it which has occurred to us is in Bp. Kellaw's grant in 1315, of "the custody of the Hospital of St. Edmund, king and martyr, in our vill of Gatesheued," then vacant, to Sir Hugh de Lokington, chaplain. (Kellaw's Reg. 146.)

⁹ Bp. Hatfield, in 1378, granted several tenements in augmentation of the hospital. (1 Hutch. 457, e Rot. B. Hatfield, Sch. 4. No. 10.)

2. The poor of the Hospitall or Free Chappell of Sanct Edmundes, nigh Gateshead, are and have bene indifferently of both kindes as men and women. But whether sicke or wholl, lepers or way fairinge, so

they be poore, needie, and indigente, is note respected.

3. There belongeth to the same a demaine lyeinge att the said hospitall,7 and a parcell of grounde called Shotley Bridge,8 all which amount to noe more then the valewe of 101. of auncient rente, wherof 13°. yearly is assigned for the reliefe of everie poore Brother and Sister there, and the residewe to the mainteynance of the said Maister and reparacions of houses belonginge unto them. As for other rentes, revenewes, somes of money, leases, goodes, and chattalles, ther is none, and therfor noe allowance att all eyther for diett to the said Brethren and Sisters, or to the said Maister, or for mendinge of bridges or highwaies, or for exhibi-cions to schollars or the like. The revenewes and profittes wherof have for theise ten yeares last past, bene taken upp by Mr. Richard Hodgshon and Mr. William Riddell of Newcastell upon Tyne, merchant, and there assignes, by vertue of a lease to them made by John Wodfall, clerke, lait Maister of the same Hospitall or Free Chappell, and the Brethren and Sisters then of the same, who have imployed the same quarterly (as haith bene accustomed) to the maynteynance and relief of the said Maister and Brethren and Sisters. The staite, propertie, possession, and occupation of which premises by vertewe of the aforsaid lease, doth as yett remayne in the handes of the aforsaid Richard Hodgson and William Riddell, or ther assignes.

4. The poore people of the Hospitall of St. Edmundes are and have bene admitted and placed att the discretion of the Maister ther offor the tyme beinge, and by them removed, corrected, and punished. But whether they ought so to have bene, or by what rules and ordinances they should be chosen, placed, and governed, by reason of the losse of the evidences and writinges belonging the same, they cannot finde.

- 5 There be three poore persons mainteyned and releyved in or about the said Hospitall or Free Chappell of St. Edmundes, whose names and aiges are as followinge, Johne Dunninge, about the age of 70 yeares, Robert Pawlinge, about the aige of 76° yeares, and Allice Pickeringe, about the aige of 56°, who are daylie and continually resident and abideinge in and about the said hospitall, havinge no allowance nor reversion of any allmes-rome in any other colledge, hospitall, or house for the poore.
- ⁶ King James's charter describes it as having consisted "de uno magistro et tribus fratribus." It was thenceforth to consist "de uno magistro et tribus viris pauperibus."
- ⁷ In Hatfield's Survey both hospitals are mentioned, and the Gateshead possessions of the one in question, then as now, seem to have comprised the Claxtons estate adjoining the hospital and the Friars Goose estate on the Tyne, or some interest therein. "Magister Hospitalis S. Edmundi regis tenet unam placeam pro quodam chamino habendo ab hospitali usque le *Frergos*, per parcum Domini ibidem, et reddit, &c. 4d." Bp. Nevil granted a licence to the Master to work coals in the hospital lands, and lead them to the Tyne, over the Bishop's soil, paying to him and his successors 100s. per ann. (Rot. Pat. A., 8 May, 4 Novil.)
- *" Et unum clausuram apud Shotle-brigge in predicto comitatu palatino Dunelm." (King James's charter of refoundation.)

7. The said Bushopps are and for a longe tyme have bene taken and reputed to be visitors of the Hospitall of St. Edmundes, and have accordingly visited the same in the ordinarie visitacions, which is com-

monly ech third yeare.

11. John Wodfall, clerke, lait Maister of Sanct Edmundes Hospitall aforesaid, about seaven yeares ago was putt in truste with the kepinge and custodie of the charters, deedes, evidences, and writinges, both of the erection and fundacion of the landes, revenewes, and possessions of the said hospitall or free chapell, who deceased about the said tyme in London or therabout (where he then had his abode), since which tyme what became of the said charters, deedes, and evidences, cannot be known.

Lastlie, concerninge ST JOHN'S HOSPITALL IN BARNARD-CASTLE, they find that the same standeth in the Towne of Barnard-castle and county of Durham And is called by the name of the Hospitall of Sanct John Baptiste, and nowe is and by the space of manie yeares hath bene of her Majesties and hir most noble projenitors gift and donacion, as appendent to her highnes castel and manor of Barnardcastle aforsaid. The Maister therof ought to be ane ecclesiasticall person. And the same hospitall is supposed to have bene founded by one of the Balolls, 10 sometyme Lorde of Barnardcastle aforsaid.

2. There haith bene usuallie mainteynod in the said hospitall three

olde poor women only.

- 3. There is belonginge to the same one capitall mansion house and divers other houses thereunto adjoyninge and belonginge, and thre score ten acres or thereabout of arable lande, medowe, and garthes, with 16 pasture gaites, all which are scituate and lyeing within the towne feildes and precinctes of Barnardcastell aforesaid, valewed in her Majesties Court of First Fruites to 53°. 4d. Also belonginge to the said hospitall one tenemente lyeinge in Ovington, within the county of Northumberlande, conteyninge by estimacion 21 acres of ground or therabout, lait in the occupacion of William Suerties and Thomas Lumley, valewed to 5°. by yeare; one tenement lycinge att the Hullerbuske, in the occupacion of John Hodgeson, valewed to 10°.: Item, ten acres of grounde and 12 pasture gaites or therabout, lyeinge within the demaine groundes of Selerby, in the occupation of Henry Brackenbury, valewed to 10°: Item, 7 acres of ground or therabout, lyeinge nighe Barnardcastle in a place called Seweinge Flattes, valewed to 3º. 4º.: Item, one house in Barnardcastle towne which James Dente and Roger Dente do nowe inhabitt, valewed to 3s. or theraboutes. Item, paieable yearely by her Majesties auditor and receyver in theise partes to the said hospitall fourth of the revenewes of the lait monasterie of Rivers, in Yorkshiere, 26°. 8d. Item, payable more by them yearly forth of their receiptes which one George Hogge doth now discharge out of his office and haith allowance therof, 4. 4. Item, belonginge to the said hospitall, as by auncient deed doth appeare, all the tieth hay of Bywell, in Northumberlande, with the tieth of the milnes and fishinges of the same towne,
 - Clement Colmore, one of the commissioners, was master 4 June, 1587.

¹⁰ It is said to have been founded by the elder John Baliol in 1230, but the evidence is imperfect. See 8 Hut. 273.

wherof nothinge haith been receyved a longe tyme. The cleare valewe of the said hospitall as it is in the Court of First Fruites, is 54. 15. 84. The revenewes and profittes of all which the premisses, or the most part theref one John Thomson, nowe dwellinge in the said hospitall, haith by the space of theise ten years last taken and receyved by aucthoritie and vertewe of a conveyance made to him, as he confesseth, by one Edmunde Threasorer, alias Edmunde Sheites, nowe remayninge att or about London or her majesties courte, who after the death of one Sir Richard Lee, clerke, lait Maister of the said hospitall, in or about the fourth yeare of hir majesties reigne, procured patentes from hir majestie of the maistershippe therof to himselfe duringe his life under the name of Edmund Threasurer, clerke, which patentes withal his right to the said hospitall the said Edmund within two years after his said graunte did convey and sett over to the said Thomson for the somme of 401. to him therfor paide, by vertue and colour of which sale and convevance the said Thomson haith spoiled and defaced the said hospitall and mansion house, entitleinge himselfe and his eldest sonne to the same under a shewe and pretence of tenant right or custome of the country. Duringe which tyme the said Thomson understandinge of ane other maister appoited by her majestie to the said hospitall, and doubting of his own title as it seemed, did entertayne one Henry Maison, a solicitor in the common lawe, to procure him some better assurance therof, which Maison and one William Waller, in or about the moneth of December, in the 33th year of her highnes reigne, have procured the said hospitall in fee farme for 2° a yeare to themselfes and there heires by way of a pretended concealmente, under color wherof they and diverse others in there names have entered into the said hospitall and members therof, and the same, with all the profittes therof, have altered and converted and yett still do to there owne private use, contrary to the good and charitable ordinance and usaige of the said hospitall heretofore. Since which tyme, vidzt. in or about the moneth of Februarie and March, 1592, the said Maison and Waller, for there better and more firme assurance in the premises, have procured a lease for three lives of the said hospitall and all the members therof at the handes of one Charles Farrande, who had a lait patente of the maistershippe of the same, which patente, together with the evidences and recordes of the said hospitall, upon the sealinge and deliverie of the "foresaide, were delivered over unto the handes of the said Maison and Waller, wherin they ar yett remayninge as is supposed.

4. The poor women which have bene in the hospitall of St. John Baptist aforesaid have bene chosen by the Maisters thereof, till the death of Sir Richard Lee, lait Maister there, and since his death by the aforenamed John Thompson, occupier of the said hospitall.

5. There ought to be three poore woman mayntayned in the said hospitall. But they cannot finde anye such number there residinge nowe.

6. They cannot finde anie grauntes maide......anie persons to have any rome in reversion of the prese. t possessors in anie of the said hospitalles.

7. For the hospitall of St. John Baptist, they do not find that the same haith bene visited of longe tyme.

11. They do fynde that the evidences and recordes therof were delivered over, as is aforesaid, to William Waller and Henry Maison aforesaide; and further that the abovenamed John Thomson, as he deposeth, delivered to one Richard Garnett, dwellinge beyonde London, ane old evidence of that hospitall, which the said Thomson toke to be the fundacion of the same hospitall, and that remaineth still with Garnett.

And further, tuchinge any matter conteyned in the said articles, or any of them, the said jurors cannot finde. In cujus rei testimonium tam commissionarii antedicti, quam juratores supranominati huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat. Dunelm. die et anno prius supra scriptis.¹¹
Tobir Matthew (Seal of arms: a lion rampant, quartering 3 chevrons, a mullet of six points in the centre of the shield. The remaining seals are indistinct or cut off). Thomas Calv'ley. Clement Colmore. Jho' Pilki'gton. Henrye Heighington. Rob't Farrow. Rychard Heighington. Thomas Pearson. Edward Hudspatthe. John Swallwell. Thomas Wood. Wm. Thomson + his m'k. Jho' Buttery M his m'k. Raph Maison's + m'k. Jhon Dobson. Anthony Shawdforthes + m'k.

Collacione facta fideli, concordat hæc inquisitio supra scripta cum altera parte ejusdem indentata per commissionarios in eadem nominatos (ut hæc est) subscripta et sigillata ac in Cancellario serenissimæ dominæ nostræ Reginæ unacum commissione et articulis originalibus ejusdem dominæ Reginæ eidem annexis transmissa.

Ex. p. Tho. King, notar: publicum, scribam in executione ejusdem commissionis per commissionarios eandem exequentes assumptum.

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 AUGUST, 1861.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — From the Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A. His Remarks on some Ancient Sculptured Stones still preserved in this island, and others once known to exist, particularly those recorded to have stood in the cemetery of the Abbey of Glastonbury, with a plate of the fragments at Hackness. Taunton, 1861. — From the Royal University of Christiania. Solennia Academica Universitatis Literariæ Regiæ Fredericianæ ante L annos conditæ, die 11 Septembris, anni MDCCCLXI. Celebranda indicit Senatus Academicus Christianiæ, 1861. — From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, N.S., 34. — From the Kilkenny Archeological Society. Their Papers and Proceedings, No. 32.

NEW MEMBERS.—George Crawshay, Esq., Haughton Castle. ENGLISH COIN.— Mr. Henry Barton exhibits one of Wolsey's York groats, found by himself at Sowerby Parks, Thirsk, about 1841.

 $^{^{11}}$ These signatures are somewhat incorrectly given by Allan's copy.

LIBRARY CATALOGUE. -- Resolved, at the instance of Mr. Appleton, that the Printing Committee confer with Mr. Dodd, who kindly offers his services in the preparation of the long-wanted catalogue of the

Society's library, and report on the subject generally.

DURHAM SEALS. — Mr. Longstaffe exhibits a sulphur cast of the magnificent seal of the literary chancellor, Bishop Bury, probably the most chaste and beautiful mediæval seal in existence, obtained from Mr. H. Laing, of Elder Street, Edinburgh, seal-modeller: also a number of electrotype impressions of Durham seals, from the extensive cabinet of Mr. Trueman, of Durham They embrace all the earlier episcopal seals, commencing with the curious saucer-shaped one of Bp. Carileph, and the celebrated conventual seal, in which a Roman gem, engraved with the head of Jupiter Tonans, surves for that of Saint Oswald.

GOLD ORNAMENT FOUND IN NORTH TYNEDALE.

Dr. Charlton has exhibited a sketch, drawn from recollection, of a golden object found in the district of the North Tyne. By an unfortunate neglect, he had remained uninformed of the discovery, until, after a fortnight's exhibition for sale in the shop of Mr. Joel, silversmith, Newcastle, this article of treasure trove had been consigned to the melting-pot in July. Its weight was 17 pennyweights, and its form that of a bow, with the points turned inwards, its centre being twisted.

THE WEAVERS' TOWER.

Mr. Fenwick has drawn the Society's attention to the possible destruction of this remaining portion of the fast-disappearing town-wall of It is threatened by the erection of a police station. remembers the circuit of the whole wall, and how it was occupied by the military during the last French war, the towers forming a sort of guardhouses. Mr. Clayton believes that the plans of the Corporation do not involve the demolition of the Weavers' Tower. The Society deems it right, by a memorial in favour of the preservation of the tower, to fortify the hands of gentlemen willing to maintain any interesting features of Newcastle. By a singular barbarism, the Pink Tower was levelled to make way for a part of the John Knox Chapel. characteristic and picturesque object, and would have formed a touching and suggestive feature had it been incorporated with the pacific building to which it succumbed.

NOTES OF A TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

BY ROBERT WHITE.

Ur Dee-side, a little west of Lumphanan station, and upwards of twenty miles west of Aberdeen, I observed a moated mount formed for defence against hostile neighbours. The top is flat, and may be about fifty yards in diameter, widening down to the base, and the fosse round it, about thirty yards wide, is filled with water. A low stone dyke runs around the edge of the summit, but this is of modern erection, and no traces of buildings are seen upon it. I also noticed a mount of similar construction up the river Don, near the railway from Aberdeen to Inverness.

The battle-field of Culloden is a lofty and wide-rounded moor, nearly all now in a state of cultivation, about five miles north-east of Inverness. It is nearly level on the top, ascending gently to the south-west, and may extend about three-quarters of a mile. Standing upon it, we see on the east a higher range of heathy hills, while, to the north, the eye wanders over the broad expanse of the Moray Firth and the eastern coast of Ross-shire. On the west, the Firth narrows towards Inverness, branching up into Loch Beauly, among dark mountains, while Ben Wyvis soars above them at a distance of twenty miles. I was fortunate in having the company of two young gentlemen, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Simpson, from Dundee, while examining the field; and Mr. Monro, the gamekeeper at Culloden House, very obligingly pointed out to us the several places of interest. Prince Charles occupied the highest point of the moor to the south-west, about half a mile or more from the Duke of Cumberland, who mounted, it is said, a very large stone, two yards high, and five in diameter, near to the public road; and the battle was fought on the space between them. An old cottage is still standing amid a crop of oats, which was occupied by an aged lame man when the contest commenced; and a cannon ball having struck the pot on the fire in which his food was cooking, he drew to his bed and lay there till the battle was fought. At the edge of the enclosure, among the corn, Mr. Monro showed us a well where a chief of the clan MacIntosh was killed. Being attacked by the English dragoons, he defended himself with his dirk and claymore so bravely, that when his body was discovered, about sixteen of his foes lay dead around him. Robert Chambers records the circumstance with some variation, quoting from a note at page 200 of "Cromek's Remains," and giving the name of the Highlander as Golice Machane, saying that he killed thirteen of the enemy. The public road runs over a slight elevation on the west side of the field, consisting of several acres that have hitherto escaped the levelling ploughshare. On the edge of this ground, towards Inverness, a large quantity of stones are collected, and a very rough foundation laid for a pyramid to commemorate the slain; but not being put together in accordance with the good taste prevalent in the nineteenth century, the erection, very properly, has been discontinued. Eastward again from this spot, on the opposite side of the road, among the stunted heather, appear the trenches, stretching due north and south, and graves all green with grass where the brave Highlanders who fell there repose. On our way to Inverness, we came to an old man, breaking stones, who had seen several men that were present at the battle, but they disliked to hear it mentioned.

On our course from Inverness, through the Caledonian Canal, we passed on our right a ruined castle, which had belonged to the clan of Macdonells. Still further on, we observed a small obelisk at a well on the margin of the loch, which had been erected to preserve an incident of the following tragedy:—The young chief of the Macdonells had been murdered by a distant branch of the same family; a vassal of the old chieftain went to avenge the deed, and killed a father and his six sons. Cutting off their heads, he conveyed the latter as a present to his lord; and, on passing this well, he washed the seven bloody trophies therein, that by their cleanly appearance they might be more acceptable to the receiver. Such was the outline of the tale as it was told me in sight of the memorial.

On the eastern side of the bleak and rocky island of Iona, whence we see Staffa on the north, is a cultivated piece of land comprising about twenty acres; some cottages and dwelling houses are upon it. But the principal objects of interest are an old monastery or nunnery, and church, both unroofed, about three hundred yards from each other; and near to the church is an old burying ground, about fifty yards square, with a chapel in it, of which the roof is also gone. In this place of the dead are either seven or nine rows of graves, closely packed together,—one containing the remains of above forty early kings of Scotland, four Irish monarchs, and eight Norwegian princes. The gravestones here are very numerous; indeed, some of the rows are nearly covered with them. But in the ruins of the monastery, and especially in the church, and also in the chapel of the burying-ground, are a large number of sculptured stones, all in a state of decay, but exhibiting much artistic

beauty. Not many are of freestone, the chief portion being of a slatey character, partaking of the common rag stone, upon which workmen sharpen their tools. Halfway between the monastery and church, close by the footpath, is a tall ancient cross, and in the garth of the church is another magnificent cross, covered to the top with old moss, and not less than fourteen feet high, placed in a huge pedestal of red granite, the corners of which are all rounded by the action of the sea air. Well might Dr. Johnson be deeply impressed with the appearance of this hallowed spot! I had one regret on viewing it, which was, that in Britain we have Antiquarian Societies all over the land, and an Archæological Institute, and among these bodies no attempt has, to my knowledge, been made to throw a roof over some suitable portion of these ruins, and gather the remaining monuments under it, that they may be preserved to future times, telling those who come after us what was done in Iona during the early period of our church history.

The lighter departments of our literature have charms, however, for us, equally powerful as carved stones. I landed at Greenock to see the last resting place of "Highland Mary," the girl who caught attention, and drew forth some beautiful strains from the great national poet of Scotland. A large and very beautiful monument is placed at the head of her grave. On journeying to Ayr and Alloway Kirk, I made free to intrude upon the privacy of Misses Agnes and Isabella Begg, nieces of Two months ago, I exhibited in this room specimens of Robert Burns. the bard's handwriting, and drew thereby an inference respecting his personal appearance. Accordingly, it was with no small satisfaction that I learned, from the lips of these amiable members of the Burns family, the correctness of my supposition, for his eyes and hair were not black, but of dark brown. I also visited the poet's daughter, Mrs. Thomson, at Hope Cottage, near Glasgow, and thought I discovered, in her eyes and brow, much of the intellectual expression we see in the portraits of her Charles Dickens himself is not more remarkable for this pecufather. liarity of countenance.

When at Glasgow, I could not forbear going over to Stirling, and, in company with my two young friends, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Simpson, for we still kept together, I walked once more over the ground at Bannockburn. We were again so fortunate as to meet Mr. Laird, game-keeper on the estate, another frank and intelligent man, who pointed out to us several localities connected with the history of the battle. What I learned only tended to confirm my opinion of the great talents Robert Bruce possessed as a consummate general. In case of defeat, he had done all he could to preserve the remainder of his army; but for-

tune at last smiled upon him, and he became, through the means he possessed, the instrument of saving his country from foreign dominion.

[Mr. White also described the stool or rather bench of repentance preserved in the west church of Greenock. Dr. Bruce has seen the rebuke administered in Glasgow. The punishment is permitted by law in England, but its enforcement and its white sheet and other accompaniments are fading into tradition.]

ROMAN CARLISLE.

Dr. Bruce has given some information and exhibited sketches obtained from Mr. Henry T. Wake, of Scotby, of some Roman remains discovered in May last, on the site of Mr. Thomas Blair's house, near the "Journal" office in English Street, Carlisle; in rebuilding which office, it will be remembered, former discoveries took place. There are three inscribed stones. One with a sunk square at the top, evidently for the reception of statues of the goddess-mothers, the Fates, is inscribed in two lines:

—MATRIB. PARC PRO SALVY—SANCTIAE GEMINAE.

Another, a votive altar, with the name IANVARIVS amongst other lettering, is very mutilated. The third, though mutilated, has a perfect inscription:—PARCIS—PROBO—DONATALIS—PATER. V. S.—L. M.

The coins found are corroded and unimportant; one seems to be a small brass of the Lower Empire. Among the fragments of Samian ware is one stamped ...AEMILIANVS. Some large oak cisterns, puddled with clay, brought from a distance, have also been found. The two first were supposed to be coffins, but a third proved to be 6 feet square; Their boards were about 13/4 in. thick, and were fastened together with wooden pegs.

In the same street some other relics of Roman dominion had also been found not long before. There was a little glass lachrymatory, entire, and many fragments of Samian and other pottery; among them the following:—A mortarium with spout, a large piece, stamped in two places with AVSTIMANV. A Samian mortarium, with a hole through it, and a lion's mouth, through which the liquid ran. A piece of a vessel made of a dark slate-coloured material, glazed, and very hard and thin, slightly ornamented with diagonal dashes placed close together, and, to Mr. Wake's eye, of finer pottery than the best Samian ware that he had seen.

COUNTRY MEETING, 23 AUGUST, 1861.

HALTWHISTLE AND THE ROMAN WALL.

The church of Haltwhistle forms the first object of curiosity.¹ It is described as being wholly Early English (modernisms excepted), with three elegant lancets in the east end, and trefoiled sedilia. On the left of the altar lies a recumbent figure, minus the legs, but still displaying the well known corn-sheaves and fess of the Blenkinsops on his shield. On the right is the remarkable tombstone figured, under the fourteenth century, in Boutell's Christian Monuments. On the dexter of a floriated cross is a sword with a shield bearing the arms of Blenkinsop, on the sinister a pilgrim's staff and scrip, the latter charged with a single corn-sheaf. Partly behind a pew on the left is another stone possessing some interest, as marking by some uncouth rhymes (printed in Bell's Rhymes of Northern Bards, 210) the resting place of Bishop Ridley's brother, "the laird of Waltoun." The pews of the seventeenth century have had their terminations sawn off, and the church generally has suffered not a little.

There are at least two other attractions in Haltwhistle. One, the Castlehill, a natural mound of earth, with a wall on its southern side, but furnished with a picturesque camp by throwing a barrier round the top to the east, north, and west. The other, a fine peel-house, said to be the manor-house, situate "on the north-eastern side of the village, on the slope of the bank above the burn. On the south-west corner of this building is a small projecting turret, with peep-holes; a winding stone stair leads up to the second floor, which consists of thin stone flags laid upon massive wooden rafters."

These are Mr. Robert White's words, and let him describe the beautiful scenery awaiting the progress of his brethren along the Haltwhistle Burn. "At a rapid turn, among rocks gleaming out amid the green

¹ See Hodgson, part 2, vol. iii., 123, as to the remains of an earlier cometery, where it is supposed that a former church stood. "In all old authorities the name is commonly written Hautwysel, Hautwisel, or Hautwysill." The church is dedicated to St. Aidan, the first bishop of Lindisfarne.

trees which shadow them, may be seen the stream, coloured by the moss whence it has come, and brawling over the stony channel till its waves are whitened into foam. On the upper side of the bridge, looking down, is another lovely prospect. The water glides onward till, at a short distance, it washes the bottom of a grey rock, whose summit reaches a bank, which is covered with heather, at this season in full bloom and beauty."

Where this pretty rivulet crosses the Stanegate, a large temporary encampment of the Romans is reached. Here they have had a quarry, and Mr. Clayton tells the tourists that on a removal of earth some years ago, from the upper part of the rock, he saw the inscription Levio vivictrix. He gave directions to have the inscription preserved, but the next time he passed it was gone. Let antiquaries copy while they may.

Diverging from the burn, the Wall is reached at the Cawfields milecastle, which was excavated by Mr. Clayton, its owner, more than ten years ago, and revealed that these little forts had wide and massive portals opening to the *north* as well as to the south. But massive as the masonry is, some of the stones have recently been overturned, a fact not surprising when we consider how merciless is the destruction in later piles, and of holier associations, by Northumbrians, but not by uneducated ones. To the present paragraph might well be appended the words which closed the last.

The Wall is measured at Cawfields, and found to be in width 8 feet 9 inches. Proceeding westward, the north of the crags is taken, and their massive grandeur much enjoyed. And now the burn is again reached, cutting the Wall, and is not fordable. This is a misadventure which none of the party, not even Mr. Clayton or Dr. Bruce, have experienced before. So the bridge must again be reached, and the travellers return to the Wall on the western side of the stream. At Haltwhistle Burn-head Mr. Campbell indicates, in the wall of an outhouse, a centurial stone, bearing two rude lines of inscription, seemingly o logvs—svavi. A stone similarly inscribed is in Mr. Clayton's possession at Chesters. So a centurion, Logus Suavis, has commanded a troop engaged on the building of the Wall, and his name is perpetuated in the stones designating the commencement and termination of each portion of the great undertaking.

Æsica, or Great Chesters, is reached. Mr. Lowes receives his visitors with all hospitality, and shows two carved stones which have been dug out of the station. He says that, some years ago, parties would come and dig holes in the ancient works under the shade of night, and depart before daylight. Here, too, Mr. White has something to say, but his reflections

on the Roman sway bend to the laws of rhyme and measure, and are addressed "To a Friend on visiting the Roman Wall." They will doubtless one day appear in a collection of his effusions. Meantime we must again resort to his prose, more useful if not more elegant, and with him " pass Cockmount, and ascend still higher on the north side of the Wall, till we see for several hundred yards the barrier, consisting of eight and nine courses of stone, reaching above the head of Dr. Bruce when he stands close to it. The loftiest point is the summit of Walton Crags, about 860 feet above sea level, and from here the view around in every direction is delightful. Solway Firth stretches up into the level land to the west, like a waving stripe of silver. Wide moors extend far to the north, making one sigh for the fair fields and fertile plains of the southern counties of England. Descending abruptly from this elevation, the excursionists approach Walton and its surrounding scenes, 'hallowed by the early footsteps of the martyr Ridley.' thur's Well, close to the ruined Wall, with some carved stones lying about it, is visited. Passing over the 'bright blue limestone which covers the whin rock,' some chive garlic, which grows wild here, is pulled and tasted. Then Walton, with its old memories, is left behind, and we press forward by a road that runs on the sunny side of the 'Nine Nicks of Thirlwall' to the station of Magna, or Carvoran." This was visited by the Society two years ago, and need not be reverted to. The tourists proceed to Gilsland, and dine there before their return to Newcastle.

Mr. White observes that "those who wish to see the Roman Wall in its best state of preservation cannot do better than go by rail to Greenhead, where they can examine the ruins of Thirlwall Castle, and the station of Magna, pass over the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall, examine Walton, and ascend the crags above it to the north-east; then descend to Great Chesters, and see Cawfields Mile-castle. If tired here, they can turn down to Haltwhistle; but if they have nerve and strength left, they can advance on to Borcovicus, seeing the Northumberland Lakes as they proceed, where they will be much gratified, and then bending southward to Bardon Mill, the train will take them up, and convey them homeward on their way."

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 SEPTEMBER, 1861.

John Fenwick, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS.—From Mr. C. Roach Smith. Réponse de M. Boucher de Perthes aux Observations faites par M. E. Robert sur le Diluvium du Département de la Somme. — By Mr. Edward Thompson. A Prussian coin of 1703, found by him on the Leazes. — By the Rev. James Everett. A rubbing from the brasses on the gravestone of Sir John Radcliffe in Crosthwaite church.

BURMESE IDOL. — The Rev. E. Hussey Adamson sends for exhibition an ancient figure of the Burmese Idol, Gaudama, brought home by his brother, Captain Adamson, 37th Grenadiers, M. N. I., who was stationed sometime at Tongoo, where it, with several others, was dug out of a pagoda which was demolished in the construction of some new fortifications.

LIBRARY CATALOGUE. — Resolved, that a Catalogue of the Society's books, prints, and drawings be forthwith prepared by Mr. Dodd, and be printed to range with the Archæologia Æliana, extra copies being printed off for sale.

AN ANTIQUE MANTELPIECE, AT WINTRINGHAM, NEAR ST. NEOT'S.

BY THE REV. JAMES EVERETT.

Ar Wintringham, near St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, is an old house, with from five to six hundred acres of land attached to it. The house has been considerably renewed at one end, and entirely so in the front. One of the large projecting mantlepieces, curiously carved with letters and figures, is still entire, of which I took a drawing in July, 1845. Several of the old timbers, panellings, mouldings, &c, are also to be seen, with the original staircase. In connexion with the latter, and forming part of it, is a curiously constructed place, which, unless pointed out, would escape the cursory notice of a stranger. It goes by the name of "the Priest's Hole;" and, according to tradition, was the place in which the priest was wont to conceal himself in "troublous times." It will admit of a person standing upright in it, with his hands and arms pinioned by his side; and there he might hear all that might be said in the adjoining rooms, together with the feet of persons passing to and fro, without suspicion.

Tradition also states, that Elizabeth was here during the reign of Mary. The building has all the appearance of having been a religious house. The house, barn, stables, and garden, all surrounded by a moat, still filled with water, occupy not less than an acre of ground. Foundations of other buildings, now covered with grass, are traceable on the outside of the large moat, with a moat of their own, evidently connected with the house, which tradition marks out as the site of the chapel. The original dove-cote, nested from top to bottom on four sides, occupies its ancient position; and other out buildings bear the marks of great age.

The earliest date on the old mantlepiece is 1567; the probability, therefore, is that if any portion of the carvings are to be considered commemorative of Elizabeth's visit or temporary residence, they must have been executed after her ascension to the throne, whatever might have been the period of her visit, the initials being inappropriate during the reign of her sister Mary. The persecutions endured by Elizabeth, her confinement at Woodstock, and removals from place to place, are matters of history.

The letters "R.P." and "E.P." on the mantelpiece are, in all probability, the initials of the names of two of the family of the Paynes, male and female, who formerly possessed the property. Sir Walter Mildmay might be a successor of the Paynes, as they — in reading from left to right — may be supposed to take precedence. The date below his name, may denote either the date of the carving, or the period of his entering upon the property.

The main features of the mantelpiece are two armorial panels. first presents the royal arms, France (the fleurs-de-lis arranged 1 and 2 instead of 2 and 1) and England quarterly. At the sides of the base are the letters "E.R." Above the shield is a sort of a cap of liberty upon which is a small cross, and at the sides of this an inscription on a scroll or curtain attacked by a serpent: -DNV. A. DNO-SPALM 112. Below the shield is spes. MEA.IN.DEO.EST. To the right of the above is the other coat: -Per fess nebulee, in chief some bird (a martlet or chough?) in base a greyhound's head couped. Above the shield:-sir. Walter. MILDMAY . A. DNI. M.D.LX.VII. Below it :- VERITAS . VINCIT . OMNIA. The arms given to Sir Walter in Glover's ordinary are:-Per fess nebulee, argent and sable, three greyhounds' heads counterchanged, collared gules, studded gold. To the left of the royal arms are some other panels. On two crown-like objects are the initials R.P. and E.P. Below the former is Nosse (nosce) Teipsvm; below the latter memento. Mori. Next to Mildmay's coat is an ascending scroll inscribed TENET. COPVLA. IRRVPTA . AMPLI (ample?) below which the date 1567 is repeated.

7

From the new edition of the Monasticon, we find that the Prior of St. Neot's held extensive possessions in Wintringham, and an inquisition of his possessions taken 13 April, 44 Edw. III., heads them by mentioning that he "has at Monkesherdwyk and Wyntryngham, in the same parish of St. Neots, a messuage called Monkesgraunge, which same messuage is worth nothing yearly beyond reprises. herbage there are worth yearly 184. The same prior holds there 720 acres of land, &c." In 1536, Henry VIII. granted to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, the site of the monastery and all his messuages, lands, &c., called the demesne lands of the monastery in the towns, fields, parishes or hamlets of Seynt Neds, Wynteringham, and Harde-Sir Henry Cromwell, his eldest son and heir, "the Golden knight" and the grandfather of the Protector, was highly esteemed by Elizabeth, who slept at his seat of Hinchinbrook in 1564. And, in 1597, Francis Cromwell, Esq., of Hardwick, died seised of "the site of the monastery of St. Neot's (called 'the Fermerie'), and 80 acres of pasture at Great and Little Wintringham ('the Birches'), held of the crown by military service."

ANCIENT CHIRURGERY.

THE Society of Barber-Chirurgeons, with Chandlers, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have presented their startling collection of old and deadly surgical weapons wherewith the lieges were of old tormented, to our antiquarian museum. Among them are "cauters actual" to burn the ends of the veins after amputation, a process much commended in cases of putrefaction above "knitting" with the ligator by Dr. Peter Lowe in his "Discourse of the whole art of Chyrurgerie," published in the early part of the 17th century. The curious may refer to this book for representations of the old instruments and all the horrors of their application. Above the case in which the specimens are hung is a spirited carving of the insignia of the fellowship.

ARMS. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Black, three silver fleams; 2 and 3, Silver, a red rose crowned and seeded in gold. Between the four quarters, a red cross of St. George, charged with a golden lion passant guardant.

CREST. A gold opinious with wings indorsed.

Morro. De prescientia Dei.

SUPPORTERS. Two red panthers, spotted with black, gorged and chained in gold.

Some differences will be found between these bearings and those of the London Company. It would be very desirable if the local evidences of the burghal heraldry were collected. Walker and Richardson, in their compilation, professedly reduced the arms of the companies to the descriptions in Edmondson's Heraldry, forgetting the honesty of local distinctions, and the variations of the London coats at different periods.

Besides the instruments, the gift comprises a wooden case. The door is painted with a grisly skeleton, and when opened discloses "An Abstract of Orders to be kept and observed among the Fellowshipp of Barber Chirurgeons, Wax and Tallow Chandlers, in Newcastle upon Tine." Two columns respectively comprise those found "in the Book of Orders," and those "in the Ordinary."

DOCUMENTS TOUCHING STAINTON IN THE CRAGS. EXTRACTED BY W. H. BROCKETT FROM THE STREATLAM MUNIMENTS.

THE second of these is important in connection with the pedigree of the Headlams given in 4 Surtees's Durham, 98, 99, and gives the curious addition of Alanson to the grantor's name. The third is a more satisfactory buttress than any of the somewhat similar documents there quoted to the authenticity of the remarkable memorandum printed in 3 Surtees's Durham, 266. The latter, bearing internal evidence of a date after 1474, is only quoted from "Johnson's MSS.," and perpetuates a "foul rebuke" administered by the bishop's justice itinerant, before 1457, in the session at Sadberge on the Hyll, to the parson of Rombaldkirk, who had taken unlawful seisin of Stainton without letters of attorney, and swore that the estate he took was lawful, in support of a feoffment alleged to have been made by "Henry Hedlem, and his atturney Jak Godwyn." We have not seen any charter of feoffment from Henry de Hedlam, but it probably occurs in the Streatlam archives. Among them is a release, as if the feoffment was thought to have been duly made. The seal is gone. The writing is peculiar, as if the writer rested on the right hand part of the point, instead of the left one as usual in mediæval caligraphy. Perhaps it is the handwriting of Jack Godwin himself. An abstract of it forms our first document. Eppilly succeeded Laton at Romaldkirk in 1432.

I. A.D. 1415.—Pateat universis per presentes quod ego, Henricus de Hedlam, remisi, relaxavi, et omnino, pro me et heredibus meis, quietum clamavi Thomæ Sourale de Castrobernardi et Johanni de Eppilby juniori, capellanis, totum jus et clameum quæ habeo, habui, seu quovis-

modo habere potero, in omnibus terris et tenementis meis, redditibus et serviciis, commoditatibus proficuis communis et juribus quibuscumque, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, quæ habui in villa et territorio de Staynton in le Karres. Ita vero quod nec ego, &c. Et ego, &c. warantizabimus, &c. In cujus, &c. Hiis testibus, Domino Johanne de Laton, Rectore Ecclesiæ Sancti Rumaldi, Radulpho Cradock, Johanne Jamez, Johanne Cok, Thoma de Nesham, cum aliis. Datum apud Lirtyngton, die Lunæ proxima ante festum Sancti Gregorii papæ, anno regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Angliæ tercio.

II. A.D. 1439.—Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Johannes Alanson de Hedlam, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Galfrido de Hedlam filio meo et Willelmo Belasys de Henknoll consanguineo meo omnia terras, tenementa, redditus, et servicia mea, quæ habeo in villa et territorio de Hedlam, et in villis et territoriis de Ingilton et Staynton in le Cragges. Habenda—predictis Galfrido et Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis eorum, imperpetuum, de capitalibus dominis feodorum suorum, per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predictus Johannes et heredes mei omnia—warantizabimus. — Hiis testibus, Willelmo Pudsay, vicomite Dunelm., Henrico Alwent, Johanne Morton de Morton, Johanne Bedale de Killerby, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Hedlam, sexto die mensis Maii, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ septimodecimo.

III. A.D. 1442.— Be it knawen to all maner of men that thir presentes seys or herys that I sir Robert Bower prest of Bernardcastell was confesseure to Jak Godwyn of the same towne knawleged to me on his dede bed that he neuer deliuerd possession of none land that was Henry Heidlames in Staynton in le Cragges and the forsaid Henry stode full in possession the day of his dede. And for alsmekill as it is medfull and nedfull euer ilk cristen man to bere witnes to trewth, I the forsaid sir Robert to this beforesaide put to my seale. Witnes sir John Bower prest Willyam Bellacyse and Henry Crostwayte. Made at Bernardcastell the fourt day of may the yere of kyng Henry the sexte efter the eonquestum twenty.

THE SAXON INSCRIPTION AT BECKERMONT.

Until the publication of Mr. Haigh's reading of the remaining words on one of the two broken crosses in the churchyard of St. Bridget's, Beckermont, Cumberland, the monastery of Pacgnalaech, at which Tuda, bishop of Lindisfarne, died in 664, was generally supposed to be identical with the Pincanhalch where Archbishop Eanbald held a synod in 798, and consequently with Fincalech, the modern Finchale.¹

¹ See the authorities in 3 Archæologia Æliana, 4to series, 103, and Reginald's Life of St. Godric, Surtees Society, 69, 70.

Mr. Haigh, as will be remembered, read the inscription—

Hir tægæd Tuda scasar Quælm-ter foran fæls erxnauuangas æftær

Here enclosed Tuda bishop. The plague destruction before, the reward of Paradise after.

Thus Beckermont was identified with Paegnalaech.

But, at the Carlisle Congress of 1859, Mr Maughan proposed the following version :-

> Hir backne tuda setah gehen Arlec for sun Athfe schar bid urra

Here beacons two set up queen Arlec for her son Athfeschar. Pray for our souls.

saula

A discrepancy more ludicrous can hardly be conceived. Yet Mr. Haigh's drawing gives a perfect legend, and Mr. Maughan says that the inscription is almost perfect, and the only doubtful part the t of setah, which might be a d. He traces his queen's name in Arlecdon, a few miles south-east of St. Bridget's.

The Rev. Fred. Addison, of Cleator, in the immediate neighbourhood, has exhibited to our Society two very careful rubbings of the inscription, agreeing in all respects with each other, disagreeing materially in the perfect sculptures from both of the above readings, and exhibiting an amount of decay in the inscription, and consequent uncertainty of any reading, which was not anticipated. His conclusion is, that the reading has not yet been discovered.

Such a communication from a local observer unwedded to a theory is deserving of every attention, and it will be well at present not to rely upon the inscription as an evidence. The Editor has submitted the rubbings to Mr. Haigh, but he was unable, without having a cast, to explain the apparent discrepancies between them and the squeezed paper he received from Dr. Parkinson.

In the number of the strokes the rubbings much resemble the engraving in Lysons's volume devoted to Cumberland, though the curves in that publication are far from being correct. The first line or two of the inscription may be wanting, and the remainder begin in the middle of a sentence. The differences between the more perfect parts, as rubbed, and the former readings are obvious.

² See 1 Arch. Æliana, 8vo, 149.

The fourth of the letters in the first line appears to have been properly read by Mr. Haigh as T. Judging from its shape there and apparently at the end of line 3, there is no room for its arm in the supposed word Tuda. At the close of the same line there is a stroke fewer than in Mr. Haigh's drawing, and other material variations. The third line seems to end in ET. A careful investigation of the stone by a competent authority may detect misconceptions of the more perfect parts of these rubbings and supply omissions of worn detail. A cast of the inscription was exhibited at the Carlisle Congress by Mr. John Dixon, bookseller, Whitehaven.

Mr. Dixon, since the foregoing remarks were written, has kindly forwarded his cast, which amply bears out the accuracy of Mr. Addison's rubbings.

THE WINSTON CROSS.

Ow showing the Saxon fragment from Winston (figured at p. 24) to Mr. Haigh, he offered a much more probable explanation of one side than that which suggested St. Lawrence. He thought that the harrow-shaped object was the chair or seat on which a figure is seated, looking to the dexter. Only the lower part of this figure, which is dressed in a long robe, is visible. The figures in niches are placed in a relation of adoration to him. There is a sitting figure on a chair of plainer form on one of the Sandbach crosses in Cheshire. (See Lysons's Cheshire.)

DURHAM ABBEY YARD.

MR. TRUEMAN has exhibited an electrotype facsimile of a curious object discovered in an interment in the Cathedral burial ground, like a small handle, or a loop to be fastened with a padlock. It bears the French maxim:—peuse bien.

WARKWORTH CHANCEL.

THE REV. J. W. DUNN has exhibited a cast of a small incised inscription on the interior jamb of the old priest's door in the chancel of Warkworth. By his directions it has been carefully preserved in the recent repairs of the church. The letters seem to form *Hewyh*, or some such word, in a mediæval cursive hand. Does the surname *Hewis*on give the key to its meaning? The commencing letter is at first sight rather like a b, but we believe it to be a capital *H*.—(See Lithogram, p. 4.)

WHICKHAM CHURCH.

By W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, F.S.A.

"THE church of Whickham shows much antiquity in architecture, and very little beauty." So Hutchinson wrote in 1787, and in his time the whole nave was ill-lighted," but he probably used that expression in a different sense to that in which we may now too truly employ it, for he speaks, as if in distinction, of the chancel having been lately "repaired and sashed." But however small may be the claims of the venerable edifice to graceful symmetry, it forms by no means an unimportant link in the valuable chain of evidences existing in this county for the architectural history of the twelfth century, so full of wonders. The announcement of a "restoration," taking the word in the technical or cant meaning now applied to it, is sufficiently alarming when it refers to an old church, as, in that case, it generally signifies a process by which "the ark that binds two ages, the ancient and the young," is stripped of that wholesome office, and made to differ in no very perceptible degree from the last bran-new chapel "in the Gothic style"—its artistic tone and adjuncts vanished, and its interesting sculptures supplied by copies and imaginary supplies of departed detail which may be right or may be wrong, and which proceed from as much feeling as that which would suggest the retracing of Shakspere's signatures.

But, grievous as have been the deeds of this sort in the county palatine, it does not appear that any evil intentions exist at Whickham. The walls and windows and northern arches have been so altered and tampered with, that they have lost all their original character, and the north part of the church generally is said to be unsafe. A more satisfactory reason for its removal and reconstruction is to be found in the inadequacy of decent accommodation for the worship of the village population. The north wall (remodelled or rebuilt in the Perpendicular period) is to be supplanted by an additional row of arches opening into a second north aisle. Of the picturesque effect of this happy mode of enlarging a church, a good notion may be obtained from the plan of the beautiful Galilee at Durham. The windows in the other parts of the building, which have either been stripped of their tracery, or given way to the most barbarous substitutions, will be altered for the better, and,

if we understand the matter rightly, the only portion of the old fabric to be left untouched will be the chancel arch, the arcade separating the south aisle, and the modest tower.

These, however, are the only really valuable portions of the edifice. The chancel arch, which is accompanied by a hagioscope or squint to give a sight of the ceremonial in the chancel to the inmates of the north aisle, is of the Norman period, with scolloped cushion capitals and a sort of polypetalous flower filling each of their vacant spaces. The Norman style is, at the best, more curious and quaint than elegant, and therefore it would be useless and foolish to supply these certain evidences by any valueless copies. For, albeit the originals display deep cuttings in their centres, these very cuttings afford a suggestion of the appearance presented by the church when a screen separated the nave from the chancel. This screen was, we believe, taken away to form a side board or for some such use. It seems to have been accompanied by the customary seats, for Hutchinson says that "the chancel is divided from the nave by stalls."

The four arches of the south aisle are circular, without moulding, save a slight chamfer on their edges. Each pillar is a simple cylinder, with a square abacus, the abrupt effect of the corners of which is softened by four stiff and peculiarly moulded ornaments projecting from the circular capital. One at least of the capitals has the nail head ornament. They are well worth the preservation with which they are to be honoured, and are interesting relics of that age of transition between Norman and Early English, in which "the jolly bishop," Pudsey, figured so largely as a patron of the arts. The arches on the other side, which are to come down, are similar, but the capitals are plainer and without the corner ornaments. They have been much mutilated, and the resemblance of one of them to a plain classical capital may only be the effect of tampering. The pillars show indications of rude marbled colouring; and above all the arches in the church are strange additions of sculptured or stucco casts of countrified cherubs' heads.

The tower seems to be rather more advanced in style. The form of its belfrey windows is not common in the district. It consists of two lights rising into square-headed trefoils.

The roof is covered with good lead, as it ought to be.

The first mention of Whickham (spelled "Quicham" or Quykham,") is in Boldon Buke, 1183, but the place then had a full compliment of villans, and the chancel arch at least is of older date. We need not therefore despair of the occurrence of early sculptured stones during the demolition of the doomed portions of the structure.

Near the Gibside pew—an ugly pinfold at the east end of the south aisle—is placed the classical tribute of Robert Surtees, James Raine, and Chas. Geo. Young (famous names) to the memory of John Taylor, born in this parish of honest parents, a skilful and elegant genealogist, who had the misfortune in 1822 to die at Edinburgh, and be buried in the churchyard of the West Kirk. No memorial to him there was permitted, and any removal of his remains was also stoutly resisted. Surtees wrote a verse or two on the occasion, printed among his poems published by the Surtees Society.

As Hutchinson truly observes, the west end of the church is "crowded with galleries, thrown into four angles." In the centre of these erections are two boards, curiosities in their way, one informing us that the gallery was erected in 1711 at the charges of the descendants of the old villans, to wit "the coppiholders of this parish;" the other, that eleven years afterwards, 1722, it was "beautified" by the churchwardens, whose names of course are duly set forth. There are numerous funeral hatchments with the arms of Carr, Clavering, Blenkinsop, and other local names. There is also a funeral hatchment for King George III. These are attractive to the herald, give an agreeable ancestral air to the building, bespeaking of the respectability of the parish, and contrast favourably with the uninteresting blankness of newer erections. We hope that they may be retained in some nook of the renovated pile.

The font is ancient, but not deserving of any particular remark. The pulpit-cloth and altar-cloth, though not very old, are sufficiently so to excite observation. The pulpit cloth has the letters J. C. repeated in cipher, the date 1720, and the inscription, "Ex dono Dnæ Jane Clavering." The altar-cloth has the impaled arms and the crests of Bowes and Blakiston, with the initials E. B., referring to Dame Elizabeth Bowes, the heiress of Gibside, who died in 1736.

The monument of Dr. Thomlinson, who seems never to have been weary of talking about his charities, is well known, and the other monumental features of the place may be seen in the pages of Surtees. He appears to have been amused with the slabs of the Hodgsons (stated to have been Quakers), in which, like some others of early date in the churchyard, the inscriptions run round the stones. These were, upon a cursory view, reported as the monuments of two Knights Templars. They are of the reign of Charles II., and placed at the west end of the churchyard, and an additional inscription states that they were removed out of a field at the west end of Whickham in 1784 by Mr. Robert Hodgson, a druggist of London, "as a memorial that his ancestors were inhabitants of this parish and had lands of inheritance therein, as may

be seen by the division of lands made in the year 1691, under the name of Luke Hodgson, M.D., grandfather of the said Robert Hodgson." A singular mode of perpetuating a testimony of title.

The above notes, written during the last hours of the homely appearance which the church has so long presented, or rather, perhaps, during the first hours of its dismantling, may form a useful record at this time.

THE CAPTURE OF BISHOP BEAUMONT IN 1317.

By W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, F.S.A.

Some confusion having arisen as to the place of this event, which has been located as far north as Hett, and as far south as Aycliffe, I have been induced to examine the authorities, and I come to the conclusion that Rushyford is entitled to the preference. The apparent discrepancies, curiously enough, arise out of contemporaneous evidences.

10 Sep. 1317. King Edward II., narrating the outrage to the pope, states that the bishop was proceeding to Durham for the purpose of being consecrated on Sunday, the feast of S. Cuthbert, Sep. 4, and that on Thursday, Sep. 1, the robbers, who attacked the travellers, came about the first hour of the day, out of a CERTAIN WOOD, distant FROM THE TOWN OF DERLINGTON, SIX OR SEVEN MILES (leucas): and that he, the king, on hearing of the matter, had come to York, and would do his best, &c. (Fædera, nov. ed., ii., 341.)

11 Sep. The king, writing to the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle, and commanding those who owed service to repair to York, places the event in a certain place NEAR (juxta) to Herr within the liberty of the bishoprick of Durham. (Rotuli Scotize, i., 177.)

20 Sep. The king issues a proclamation for the satisfaction of the realm, promising full punishment for the offence, which he places AT ACHE within the liberty of the bishoprick of Durham. (Foeders, nov. ed., ii., 342.)

80 Sep. The king, providing for the safety of Yorkshire, speaks of the assult as AT ACLE in going towards Durham. (Rotuli Scotiæ, i, 179.)

Graystanes, the local historian, writing not later than 1333, agrees with the letter of Sep. 10, in dating the intended consecration on the feast of S. Cuthbert in September, and the attack on the feast of S. Giles, Sep. 1, and states that Gilbert de Midelton and his armed men met the bishop elect at the Rushy-Ford (Vadum Cirporum), Between Feri and Wodon. (Hist. Dunelm. Scriptores Tres, 100.)

A passage in Leland's Collectanea, in substance, coincides with the last authority. The words are between Fery and Wottoun. (Ed. prima, tom. i., pars. ii., pag. 385.)

Hollinshed places the event on Winglesdon Moore, near unto Darington.

Stowe's account is not clear, but the impression left upon the mind that he considered the moor mentioned by his predecessor to be to the south of Darlington may not be correct. He says that when they came mear unto the town of Derlington, certain robbers, breaking out of a valley, Gilbert Middleton and Walter Selby being their captains, suddenly set upon the family of the cardinals and of Lodowike on Wigelseden Moore.

The only modern author worth quoting on the subject is Robert Surtees, who was of course, by reason of vicinity, familiar with every foot of the ground. "At the Rushyford, midway betwixt the small villages of Woodham and Ferryhill, the road crosses a small and sullen rivulet in a low and sequestered spot, well calculated for surprize and the prevention of escape.—In Rymer's Fædera, the robbery is said to have taken place at Aile, perhaps Acle, i.e. Aycliffe, three miles south from Rushyford, where the passage over the Skern would be equally convenient. The exploit might furnish no bad subject for a border ballad, 'The Bishop's Raid.'"

Referring to Graystanes, or the summary of his account in Raine's Auckland, for much curious sequel of the incident, I may assume as bases:-1. That the king was writing from hurried narratives, perhaps of foreign or south-country retainers of the bishop, who had continued their journey to Durham, and had passed by Darlington, Aycliffe, and Hett: -2. That Graystanes, a Durham man, writing when matters had settled down, was more likely than the earlier narrators to be precise: -3. That, therefore, his account, if at all capable of reconciliation with the former ones, should be accepted: -4. That the Aile of Surtees, and possibly of the old edition of Rymer, and the Ache of the new edition, are mistakes for the Acle of the Rotuli Scotize, and, consequently, that Aycliffe is meant; the Isle, which has not unreasonably been suggested to me as the place meant, lying east and not north of Woodham, and not being likely to attract the notice of passing travellers on the great north road: -5. That Winglesdon or Wiglesden Moor is Windleston Moor, and that Wodom or Wottoun is Woodham: -6. That the mediæval mile or louca is one mile and a half of our computation. On this head the evidence collected in Ducange's Dictionary and Kelham's work on Domesday Book appear to be decisive.

Thus guided, we find that 6 leuce from Darlington would be 9 miles, and 7 would be 10½. Now Rushyford is 9¼, and the expression "6 or 7" is most accurate. How faithfully it fulfils the conditions of the spot is well brought out by Surtees.

Although it is a full mile further from Hett than from Aycliffe, yet it is much nearer to it than to Darlington; and a foreigner, baiting at Hett, might not unnaturally trace the distance back from that place, instead of forward from the good town, which, though forewarned, he had foolishly left, and call Rushyford near to Hett rather than so many miles distant from Darlington.

Again, the words, "at Acle" are not very preposterous; for the parish of Aycliffe includes Woodham, and exists up to, or nearly up to, Rushyford. The village of Aycliffe was the largest place of any note through which the travellers had passed.

The description "between Ferry (now known as Ferry Hill) and Woodham" is of course strictly correct.

As to the moor mentioned by Hollinshed and Stowe, Rushyford is in the township of Windleston, and one of the chroniclers must have had good local evidence before him.

It is submitted, therefore, that Rushyford, and no site nearer to Hett or Aycliffe, is really the scene of action, and that Mr. Clephan may safely lay "The Bishop's Raid" at that well-known spot, redolent of many honest recollections of the glories of coaching days. He, the said local poet, has truthfully remarked to me that our early reports of events were comparatively unpublished, and, consequently, often remain uncorrected, for we have not always a Graystanes.

It may be observed in conclusion, that the name of Rushyford occurs in English before the period of the raid.

In the grant of the manor of Woodham ("Wodum"), by Prior Richard [Hoton? 1289-1307] to Thomas de Whitworth, in the 13th century, (3 Surtees, 418,) the boundaries commence "a forthe versus Acle-more quod ducit a Windleston usque Derlyngton per petras ex parte orientali viæ," and proceed along the confines of Windleston "usque rivulum versus Chilton-more ex parte occidentali le Reshefforthe," and so round by this rivulet, and the Skerne, and Wodomburn, back to the first mentioned forth or road. It is curious to notice that in the words of this charter which are printed in Italics, we have all the names, except Hett, mentioned by the authorities in describing the scene of "The Bishop's Raid."

A LIST OF SCOTTISH NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN WHO WERE KILLED AT FLODDEN FIELD, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1513; WITH AN APPENDIX, WHEREIN ARE NOTICED THOSE WHO WERE MADE PRISONERS BY THE ENGLISH, AND THOSE WHO ESCAPED FROM THE BATTLE.

BY ROBERT WHITE.

AFTER the account of the Battle of Flodden appeared in Volume III. of these Transactions, David Laing, Esq., of Edinburgh, expressed a wish that I should draw up a roll of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Scotland who fell in that fatal field. A hint from so high a quarter was not to be neglected, and the following is the result of my investigations. Abercromby, in his Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation, Vol. II., pp. 540-1, supplies, through the aid of George Crawford, author of the Peerage of Scotland, the most ample account of the slain I have seen, and it may be said to form the groundwork of the present By a careful examination of the said George Crawford's Peerage of Scotland, of the Baronage of that kingdom by Douglas, and of the same author's Peerage of Scotland, edited by Wood, 1813, I have been enabled to correct the list supplied by Abercromby, and to make additions which he had been unable to procure. Thomas Thompson, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, handed me some names, which I have inserted and acknow-The notes to the Border Minstrelsy and Poetical Works of Scott supplied a few, and others have been gleaned in the general course of my reading. I may remark that, in glancing over the history of several early families, both in the Peerage and Baronage of Scotland, on descending to 1513, it was with a melancholy feeling I observed so many of the chief representatives recorded as having fallen with the King at Flodden on the 9th September of that year.

At the end of the list of those who were slain at Flodden, I have annexed, in an Appendix, the names of some of the principal individuals who were made prisoners by the English, and also noticed a portion of those who escaped. They are indeed few in number compared with the slain. Of the latter I would not infer that the following roll is in itself complete. It may still be augmented from charter chests, family records, and the bye-paths of Scottish history. Besides, many noble and brave men went to Flodden, and fell there, who never found any chronicler; hence their names, like themselves, have vanished from the world. But it is desirable to preserve those which Time has left us, and I have attempted to gather them together. The names distinguished by an asterisk are supplied by Abercromby, though not authenticated by any other reference within the sphere of my own observation.

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF FLODDEN.

- JAMES THE FOURTH, King of Scotland, born 1472, succeeded his father 1488. Married in 1503, Margaret, eldest daughter of King Henry VII. of England. Heir, James, an infant, afterwards the fifth of that name, King of Scotland.
- Alexander Stewart, natural son to the King by Mary, daughter of Archibald Boyd of Bonshaw. Born 1492. Appointed Archbishop of St. Andrews 1509, and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland 1510.
- 3. George Hepburn, elected Bishop of the Isles 1510. He was uncle to Patrick first Earl of Bothwell.
- 4. Lawrence Oliphant, Abbot of Inchaffray, second son to John second Lord Oliphant.
- 5. WILLIAM BUNSH, Abbot of Kilwinning, Ayrshire.
- 6. Archibald Campbell, second Earl of Argyle. m. Elizabeth Stuart, eldest daur. of John first Earl of Lennox. Heir, Colin, his eldest son. Conjointly with Matthew Earl of Lennox, he commanded the extreme right wing of the army. Alluding to him, Scott observes:—

He was buried at Kilmun.

- 7. John Douglas, second Earl of Morton. m. Janet Crighton, daur. of Cranston-Riddel. Succeeded by James, his eldest son.
- 8. William Graham, first Earl of Montrose. m. first, Annabella, daur. of John Lord Drummond; secondly, Janet, daur. of Sir Archibald Edmonstone; thirdly, Christian Wawane of Legy. Heir, William, his son by the first wife. With Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, he commanded the division of the army to the left of that where the King was stationed.
- 9 WILLIAM HAY, fourth Earl of Errol. m. Elizabeth, dau of William first Lord Ruthven. Hoir, William, his only son.

- 10. Adam Herburn, second Earl of Bothwell. m. Agnes Stuart, natural daur. of James Earl of Buchan. Succeeded by his only son, Patrick. He headed the body of reserve placed behind the King, and before him, on his right, were the Highlanders under Lennox and Argyle.
- DAVID KENNEDY, first Earl of Cassillis. m. first, Agnes, eldest daur. of William Lord Borthwick; secondly, Lady Grizel Boyd, daur. of Thomas Earl of Arran. Heir, Gilbert, by his first wife.
- 12. George Lesley, second Earl of Rothes.
- John Lindsay, fifth Earl of Crawford. m. Mariota, sister of Alexander second Lord Home.
- WILLIAM SINGLAIR, second Earl of Caithness. m. Mary, daur. of Sir William Keith of Innerugy. Succeeded by John, his eldest son.

Having been outlawed and his property forfeited for avenging an ancient feud, the Earl came to the King, and submitted to his mercy on the evening preceding the battle, bringing with him three hundred young warriors all arrayed in green. James granted an immunity to the chieftain and his followers, but they were all alain on the field.

- John Stewart, second Earl of Athol. m. Lady Mary Campbell, third daur. of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle. Heir, John, his only son.
- 16. MATTHEW STEWART, second Earl of Lennox. m. Elizabeth Hamilton, daur. of James Lord Hamilton. Succeeded by John, his only
- 17. James Abergrowsy of Birkenbog. m. Margaret, eldest daur. of Sir James Ogilvy of Deskford and Findlater.
- JOHN ADAM, descended from Reginald Adam and Catherine Mowbray, daughter of an English knight, tomp. Richard II. Hoir, Charles, his only son.
- Andrew Amstruther of Anstruther. m. Christian, widow of David Hepburn of Waughton, and daughter of Sir James Sandielands of Calder. Heir, John, his only son.
- 20.*Robert Arnot of Woodmill.
- 21.*JOHN BALFOUR of Denmill.
- ROBERT BLACKADDER of Blackadder. m. Alison, fourth daur. of George, Master of Angus.
- 23. WILLIAM third LORD BORTHWICK. m. Maryota de Hope Pringle.

 Heir, William, his eldest son.
- 24. SIR ALEXANDER BOSWELL of Balmuto. m. first, Elizabeth, daur. of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie; secondly, Alison, sister of Sir James Sandilands of Calder. Succeeded by David, eldest son by his first wife.

- 25. Thomas Boswell of Auchinleck, and founder of the family of that name. m. Annabella, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun. Hoir, David, his only son.
- Alan, Master of Cathcart, eldest son of John second Lord Cathcart.
 m. first, Agnes, daur. of Robert Lord Lisle; secondly, Margaret, daur. of Patrick Maxwell of Newark.
 Heir, Alan, his grandson.
- ROBERT CATHCART, second son of John second Lord Cathcart, by
 Margaret, daur. of William Douglas of Dumlanrig.
 m. Margaret,
 daur. and heiress of Alan Cathcart of Carleton.
 Heir, Robert,
 his only son.
- 28. John Cathcart, third son of John second Lord Cathcart.
- 29. SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Glenurchy. m. first, Lady Margaret Douglas, fourth daur. of George fourth Earl of Angus; secondly, Margaret, daur. of the Laird of Moncrief. Succeeded by Colin, eldest son by his first wife. Buried at Kilmun.
- John de Carnegy of Kinnaird. m. . . . Vaus. Heir, Robert, his only son.
- 31. ROBERT COLVILL of Hilton. m. first, Margaret Logan; secondly, Elizabeth, daur. and coheiress of Walter Arnot of Balbarton. Heir, James, eldest son by his second wife.
- 32.*JOHN CORNWAL of Bonhard.
- 33.*John Crawford of Ardagh.
- 34. ROBERT CRAWFORD of Auchinames. m. Isabel, sixth daur. of George Master of Angus.
- 35. John Crawford of Crawfordland. m. Janet Montgomery, daur. of the Baron of Giffan. Heir, John, his eldest son.
- 36. George Douglas, Master of Angus, eldest son of Archibald, fifth Earl. m. Elizabeth, second daur. of John first Lord Drummond. Heir, Archibald, afterwards sixth Earl of Angus.

Hume of Godscroft quotes Archibald, the father of George Douglas, as the sixth Earl of Angus, and Scott in *Marmion* alluding to the same personage, says:—

"I mean that Douglas sixth of yore, Who coronet of Angus bore."

But Douglas, in his Peerage of Scotland, 1764, places him as the fifth Earl, and Wood, in his edition of the said work, adopts the same course.

- 87. SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Glenbervie, second son of Archibald fifth Earl of Angus. m. Elizabeth, daur. and heiress of James Auchinleck of Glenbervie. Heir, Archibald, his only son.
- 88. Sir William Douglas of Dumlanrig. m. Elizabeth, daur. of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. Heir, James, his eldest son.
- 39.*SIR JOHN DOUGLAS.
- 40. SIE JOHN DUNBAR of Mochrum. m. Catherine, sister of Sir William Maclellan of Bomby. Heir, John, his only son.

41. ALEXANDER first LORD ELPHINSTON. m. Elizabeth Barlow, an English lady, and maid of honour to Margaret the Queen. Alexander, his only son.

Buchanan observes that the Scots assert how among the number of those clothed in armour similar to that which the King usually wore, Alexander Lord Elphin-ston was one, who, being very like the King in stature and appearance, and wearing also the royal insignia, was followed by the flower of the nobility, who mistook him for the monarch, and were killed, bravely fighting around him.

Glasgow Ed. 1827, Vol. II, p. 258.

- 42. Robert third Lord Erskins, properly fourth Earl of Marr of the name of Erskine. m. Isobel, eldest daur. of Sir George Campbell of Loudoun. Heir, John, his second son, Robert the eldest, having died before his father.
- 43. WILLIAM FLEMING of Barochen.
- 44. SIR ADAM FORMAN, standard bearer to the King. Probably a brother to Andrew, Bishop of Moray.
- 45. Thomas Frazer, Master of Lovat, eldest son of Thomas third Lord Lovat.
- 46. SIR WILLIAM GORDON, ancestor of the Gordons of Gight, third son of George second Earl of Huntly.
- 47. SIR ALEXANDER GORDON of Lochinvar. m. first, Janet, daur. of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig; secondly, Elizabeth Stewart.
- 48.* JOHN GRANT.
- 49. Robert Gray of Little, son of Andrew third Lord Gray.
- 50. *Archtbald Graham of Garvock.
- 51. Grorge Graham of Calendar.
- 52. SIR ALEXANDER GUTHRIE of Guthrie. m. Margaret Lyon, daur. of John fifth Lord Glammis.
- 53. WILLIAM HAIG, Baron of Bemerside. m. . . . daur. of Sir Mungo Home of Cowdenknows. Heir, Robert, his only son.
- 54. JOHN second LORD HAY of Yester. m. Elizabeth Crighton, daur. of Robert Crighton of Sanguhar. Heir, John, his eldest son.
- 55. *Adam Hall, ancestor to the Laird of Fulbar.
- 56. SIR JOHN HALDANE, of Gleneagles. m. Marjory, daur. of Sir John Lawson of Humbie. Heir, James, his only son.
- 57. SIR ADAM HEPBURN of Craigs, second son of Adam second Lord Hales. m. Elizabeth Agistoun.
- 58. James Henderson, of Fordell. m. Helen Beatie. The eldest son was killed with his father, who was succeeded by his second son, George.
- 59. Andrew second Lord Herries. m. Lady Janet Douglas, daur. of Archibald fifth Earl of Angus. Heir, William, his eldest son.

- 60. DAVID HOP-PRINGLE of Smallholm. m. . . . Heir, David, his only son.
- 61. SIR PATRICK HOUSTON of Houston.
- 62. SIR DAVID HOME of WEDDERBURN. m. Isabel, daur. of David Hop-Pringle, of Galashiels. Issue, George, who was killed with his father. Heir, David, the second son. The others were Alexander, John, Robert, Andrew, and Patrick. Up to the Battle of Flodden they were called "The Seven Spears of Wedderburn."
- 63. *Cuthbert Home of Fastcastle.
- 64. WILLIAM JOHNSTON of Johnston. m. first, Margaret, daur. of . . . Meldrum of Fyvie; secondly, Margaret Lumsdain. Heir, James, by his first wife.
- 65. ROBERT LORD KRITH, eldest son of William third Earl Marischal.
 m. Lady Elizabeth Douglas, eldest daur. of John second Earl of Morton. Heir, William, who became fourth Earl Marischal.
- 66. WILLIAM KEITH. second son of William third Earl Marischal.
- 67. Sir John Keith of Ludquahairn. Heir, Gilbert, his only son.
- 68. John Keith of Craig. m. . . . daur. of Alexander Leslie, Baron of Wardes. *Heir*, John, his only son.
- SIE GEORGE LAUDER of Halton, co. of Edinburgh. Heir, William, his only son.
- SIE ALEXANDER LAUDER of Blyth, Knight, Provost of Edinburgh, brother to Sir George.
- James Lauder, brother also to Sir George Lauder.
 For this name I am indebted to the kindness of Thomas Thomson, Esquire, W.S.,
 Edinburgh. The two previous names were also quoted by the same gentleman.
- 72.*SIR ROBERT LIVINGSTON of Easterweems.
- WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, eldest son of William Livingston of Kilsyth.
 m. Janet Bruce, daur. of the Laird of Airth. Heir, William, his only son.
- 74. WILLIAM LESLEY, only brother to George second Earl of Rothes, m. Margaret, daur. of Sir Michael Balfour of Montquhanie. Heir. George, who succeeded to the earldom.
- 75. WALTER LINDSAY, eldest son of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell and Bewfort. m. . . . a daur. of Erskine of Dun. *Heir*, David, who succeeded his grandfather.
- 76. DAVID LINDSAY, third son of Patrick fifth Lord Lindsay of Byres.
- Allan Lockhart, of Cleghorn. m. Katherine, daur. to Patrick Whitefoord. Heir, Alexander, his only son.
- 78. SIR JOHN MACFARLANE of Macfarlane. m. first, . . daur. of James second Lord Hamilton; secondly, . . . daur. of Herbert Lord Herries; thirdly, Lady Helen Stewart, daur. of John third Earl of Athole. Heir, Andrew, by his first wife.

 HECTOR MACLEAN of Dowart. m... daur. of the family of Macintosh. Heir, Laughlan, his only son.

Douglas, in his Baronage, observes that this hero, who fought at the head of his clan, on perceiving "his royal master in great danger from the English archers, interposed his body between his Majesty and them, and received several wounds, of which he instantly died."—p. 336.

- 80. SIR WILLIAM MACLELIAN of Bomby. m. Elizabeth Mure. Heir, Thomas, his only son.
- 81. SIR ALEXANDER MACNAUGHTAN of Macnaughtan. Hoir, John, his only son.
- 82. SIR THOMAS MAULE of Panmure. m. first, Elizabeth, daur. and coheiress of Sir David Rollock of Ballachie; secondly, Christian, daur. of William Lord Graham. Heir, Robert, by his first wife.
- 83. John third Lord Maxwell. m. Agnes, daur. of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies. *Heir*, Robert, his eldest son.

Abercromby says that this Lord Maxwell, with his three brethren, fell at Flodden. His father in law, Sir Alexander Stewart, was killed there, and some authorities relate how his brother-in-law Alexander, the eldest son of Sir Alexander Stewart, was also killed in the same battle. Lord Maxwell had two brothers, George and Thomas, but no other proof I have seen confirms the statement that they fell at Flodden.

84. WILLIAM MATTLAND of Leithington and Thirlestane. m. Martha, daur. of George Lord Seton. Heir, Richard, who was knighted.

Sir Richard Maitland attained high eminence as a lawyer, and became a collector of our Early Scottish Poetry. After he advanced beyond his sixtieth year, he

of our Early Scottish Poetry. After he advanced beyond his sixtieth year, he wrote verses and poems of considerable merit, and died in 1886, aged ninety. The chief portion of his collections, together with a large part of his poetry, were published by Pinkerton, in Ancient Scottish Poems, 2 vols., London, 1786. Ultimately in 1830, the poems he composed were printed in an entire form by the Maitland Club—a literary society who adopted the name of this eminent Scotchman. The original collections, comprised in two volumes, a folio and a quarto, are deposited in the Pepysian Library, at Cambridge. Pinkerton's transcript from these volumes is in possession of the compiler of this list, a quarto volume 9 by 7½ inches, consisting of about 350 pages, rather closely written.

- 85. SIR JOHN MELVILLE of Raith. m. Margaret, daur. of William Bonar of Rossie. Heir, William, his only son.
- 86. John Melvill of Carnbee. m. first, Janet, daughter of Sir John Inglis of Tarvit; secondly, Margaret, daur. of . . . Learmont of Balcomie. Heir, John.
- 87. Cuthbert Monteomers of Skelmorly. m. Elizabeth, daur. of Sir John Houstoun of Houstoun. Hoir, George.
- 88. Andrew Moray of Abercairny and Ogilvy. m. Margaret, daur. of Alexander Robertson of Strowan. (See below.)
- 89. George Moray, eldest son of the above Andrew Moray. m. Agnes, a daughter of the House of Lindsay. Heir, John, who succeeded his grandfather.

- 90. PATRICK MURRAY of Ochtertyre. m. Elizabeth, daur. of John Charteris of Kinfauns. Heir, David, his only son.
- 91. JOHN MURRAY of Falahill, in the co. of Edinburgh. Supplied by Thomas Thomson, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh.
- John Murray of Blackbarony. m. Isabel Hopper. Heir, Andrew, his only son.

Andrew Murray, while yet a minor, succeeded to the family estate. His third son became Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank, noted in Border story for causing William Scott, the eldest son of "Wat of Harden," who was captured in the act of driving off the knight's cattle, either to be hanged or marry his eldest daughter, Agnes, a very plain looking damsel, and known at the time as "Mickle-mouthed Meg." The young captive preferred marriage to death, and the couple, living very happily together, had a large family, each of whom came into possession of a fair estate. From this union are descended the Scotts of Raeburn, ancestors to the distinguished Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford.

- SIR ALEXANDER NAPIER, eldest son of Archibald Napier of Merchistoun.
 m. Janet Chisholm, daughter of Edward Chisholm of Cromlix.
 Hoir, Alexander, his only son.
- 94. Colin Oliphant, eldest son to John second Lord Oliphant, and elder brother to Laurence, Abbot of Inchaffray, also killed at Flodden. m. Lady Elizabeth Keith, second daur. of William third Earl Marischal. Heir, Laurence, who succeeded his grandfather, Lord Oliphant.
- 95. ALEXANDER OGILVY, fifth son of Sir James Ogilvy of Deskford.
- 96. Andrew Pitcairn of Pitcairn, together with his seven sons. See Note 12 to the Account of the Battle, vol. iii., p. 226.
- 97. SIR ALEXANDER RAMSAY of Dalhousie. m. first, Lady Isabel Douglas, second daur. of George fourth Earl of Angus; secondly, Nicolas, daur. and heiress of George Ker of Samuelston. Heir, Nicol, his son by the first wife.
 - [Robert Rollo of Duncrab ought perhaps to have been inserted after Sir Alexander Ramsay, only Wood, in his editon of Douglas's Peerage, vol ii., 396, says he "probably fell at Flodden."]
- John second Lord Ross of Halkhead. m. Christian, daur. of Archibald Edmonston of Duntreath. Hoir, William, his only son.
- WILLIAM, eldest son of Sir William de Ruthven, first Lord Ruthven. m. first, Catherine Buttergask; secondly, Jean Hepburn.
 Heir, William, who succeeded his grandfather, and became sesond Lord Ruthven.
- 100. John first Lord Sempill. m. first, Margaret, daur. of Sir Robert Colvill of Ochiltree; secondly, Margaret, daur. of James Crighton of Ruthvendenny. Heir, William, his son by the first wife.
- 101.*SIR ALEXANDER SCOTT of Hastenden.
- 102. George third Lord Seton. m. Lady Janet Hepburn, eldest daur. of Patrick first Earl of Bothwell. Heir, George, his only son.

- 103. SIR ALEXANDER SETON of Touch. m. Elizabeth, daur. of Thomas first Lord Erskine. Heir, Ninian, his only son.
- 104. HENRY first LORD SINCLAIR. m. Lady Margaret Hepburn, third daur. of Patrick first Earl of Bothwell. Heir, William, his only son.
- 105. STR WILLIAM SINCLAIR of Roslin.
- 106. Sir John Somerville of Quathquan, first Baron of Cambusnethan. m. Elizabeth, daur. of William Carmichael of Balmeadie. Heir, John, his eldest son.
- 107. ALEXANDER SKENE of Skene. Heir, Alexander, his only son.
- 108. WILLIAM Spotswood of Spotswood. m Elizabeth, daur. of Henry Hop-Pringle of Torsonce. Heir, David, his eldest son.
- 109. SIR ALEXANDER STEWART of Garlies. m. Elizabeth, daur. of Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers.

Some authorities state that Alexander, the eldest son, was killed at Flodden; others say that he died before his father. The heir probably was Walter, the second son.

- 110. James Stewart, second son of James Earl of Buchan. m. Catherine, sister and coheiress of Richard Rutherford of Rutherford. Heir, William, his only son.
- 111. Sie John Stewaet of Minto. m. Janet Fleming, of the family of Lord Fleming. Heir, Robert, his only son.
- 112. THOMAS STEWART, second Lord Innermeath. m. Lady Jane Keith, daur. of William first Earl Marischal, relict of John Master of Rothes. · Heir, Richard, his only son.
- 113. SIE DAVID WEMYSS of Wemyss. m. first, Elizabeth, daur. of . . . Lundy of Lundy; secondly, Janet, daur. of Andrew third Lord Gray. Heir, David, his son by the first wife.

APPENDIX.

PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE ENGLISH AT FLODDEN FIELD.

Sir John Colehome. The name is given thus in the old Tract on Flodden printed by Faques. Probably we ought to read Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, on whom King James IV. conferred the honour of knighthood. He married, first, Lady Margaret Stewart, daur. of John Earl of Lennox; secondly, Margaret, daur. of William Cunningham of Craigends. Sir John died in 1535, and was succeeded by Humphrey, his eldest son by the first wife.

- Sir John Forman of Dalvin, Knight, brother to Andrew, Bishop of Moray, and Serjeant-porter to the King. m. Helen, eldest daur. of Philip Rutherford, and heiress of her brother Richard in the lands and barony of Rutherfurde and Wellis.
- Sir William Scot of Balweary, Chancellor to the King. m. Janet, daur. of Thomas Lundy of Lundy. He had to sell several portions of his lands to purchase his redemption, and was succeeded by William his eldest son.

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN WHO ESCAPED FROM FLODDEN FIELD.

Cuthbert Cunningham, third Earl of Glencairn.

Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus.

He accompanied the expedition into England; but on remonstrating against the King's imprudence in accepting Surrey's challenge to fight, his Majesty replied—if Angus was afraid, he might go home. The affront was unpardonable, and the sged warrior withdrew from the army, but left his two eldest sons with all his followers to abide the event. The names of his sons are recorded in the list of those who fell in the field.

Alexander Gordon, third Earl of Huntly. He had two brothers, who commanded his forces; Adam Gordon of Aboyne, afterwards Earl of Sutherland, by his wife Elizabeth, Countess of the same; also Sir William Gordon of Gight, included among the slain.

In conjunction with Alexander Lord Home, Huntly headed the extreme left wing of the army. After vanquishing the forces of Sir Edmund Howard, he remained inactive on the hill-side till near the close of the battle; and when he attempted with his own men to succour the King, he perceived his aid ineffectual, for his sovereign was completely surrounded by the English. Scott, in his notes to *Marmion*, observes that, according to the English historians, Huntly left the field after the first charge.

Alexander Home, third Lord Home.

United with Alexander Earl of Huntly, he led the van of the Scottish army, and assisted by the Border spears routed Sir Edmund Howard's division. Much blame was attached to him for his coolness afterwards in remaining aloof from the strife, and he was charged with negligence and treachery; subsequently he differed with the Regent Albany, and while he and his brother William attended the court at Edinburgh, in Sept., 1516, they were strested, and tried for treason, and Lord Home being put to death on the 8th October following, his brother was also executed on the following day.

Richard Lawson, indweller of the city of Edinburgh.

This person was walking in his gallery-stair opposite to the Cross of Edinburgh, when the summons came at midnight calling earl, lord, baron, and gentleman to compear before the master of the crier within forty days. Richard, on hearing his name called, desired his servant to bring him his purse, which being done, he took out a crown and cast it over the stair, saying, "I appeal from that sentence and judgment, and take me all whole into the mercy of God and Christ Jesus his son." Being at the battle, he was the only one of the number mentioned who escaped from the fatal field.—See Piteottie, and Notes to Marmion.

Patrick Lindsay, fourth Lord Lindsay of Byres.

He was an able and eloquent man, of mature age; his opinion was asked in council, when he deprecated the chance of exposing the King's person in battle. James was thereby offended, and threatened to hang him over his own gate on returning home. Lord Lindsay escaped the carnage of that dreadful day. He was appointed by parliament to remain constantly with the Queen Dowager, and give her counsel and assistance. He died in 1526.

Hector Mackenzie, son of Alexander seventh Baron of Kintail.

On the death of Kenneth Lord Kintail, his brother and chief, he became guardian to his nephew John. Gathering his own men and those of his nephew together, with his young chief at their head, he accompanied the King to Flodden, where they were nearly all killed. Hector and his pupil narrowly escaped.

Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm.

With his followers he accompanied the King to Flodden and had the good fortune to retire from the field.

MONTHLY MEETING, 2 OCTOBER, 1861.

John Fenwick, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—By the Chairman. Whitworth's Succession of Parliaments, 1764. — From Mr. George Tate, Alnwick. His Life of Horsley, 1861. — From Wm. Brown, Esq. Ceremonies connected with the Opening of the Free Public Library and Museum, presented by him to the Town of Liverpool, 1861.

WRECK IN THE TYNE.—Dr. Bruce exhibits, by the kindness of the Harbour Master, some pieces of plank, and caulking composed, as it is stated, of moss driven in, instead of rope yarn, all dredged from a wreck in the bed of the Tyne, abreast of Mr. Parker's London Wharf, in July. Some members ask whether ordinary hemp caulking would not, after a certain lapse of time, present the same appearance, and whether moss itself is not still used by the Norwegians or other foreigners.

BOOKS PURCHASED.—The Conquest of Britain by the Saxons, and The Anglo-Saxon Sagas, a sequel thereto, both by Daniel H. Haigh, 1861.

THE ROMAN BRIDGE OF CILURNUM.

By John Clayton, Esq.

THE remains of the Roman bridge across the North Tyne at the station of Cilurnum, the 6th station per linear valli, are nearly half-a-mile lower down the river than Chollerford Bridge, by which modern travellers cross the stream.¹

Camden, who, in the year 1599, journeying with Sir Robert Cotton, was obliged to rely upon hearsay evidence of the state of the Roman Wall, and of the country between the River Tippalt and the North Tyne, "per prædones vero limitaneos perlustrare tuto non licuit," seems to have found the banks of the North Tyne in a more civilized state, though he describes the population as "militare genus hominum, qui a mense Aprili usque ad Augustum in tuguriolis cum suis peccribus excubant." He describes the course of the river North Tyne, flowing past Chipchase Castle, and not far from Swinburne Castle. "Murum accedit et intersecat sub Chollerford ubi ponte fornicato conjunctus erat."

Stukely (travelling in company with Mr. Roger Gale in the year 1725), in more peaceful times, coming from the west, does not pursue the line of the Wall further than Borcovicus, but speaks of the remains of this bridge on the faith of the information he had received; he says, "I am informed that where the Roman Wall passes the North Tyne, it is by a wonderful bridge of great art, made with very large stones linked together with iron cramps fastened with molten lead."

¹ The present structure of Chollerford bridge is posterior in date to the Great Flood of 1771, but it was erected on the site of an ancient bridge. At the midsummer sessions, held at Hexham, on the 17 July, 1718, 4 Geo. 1., the grand jury made the following presentment:—

[&]quot;We present Chollerford bridge to be fallen down out of repair, and that the same lyes upon the King's High Street or Way leading from Carlisle to Newcastle, and is very necessary and convenient to the said county, and that the ford which lyes nigh the said bridge is very dangerous, allmost at all times, to be ridd."

And at the quarter sessions, held at Hexham, on the 16th July, 1719, certain of the

And at the quarter sessions, held at Hexham, on the 16th July, 1719, certain of the justices were appointed "to view a piece of broken way adjoining to the end of the land breast of the last erected bridge, called Chollerford Bridge," who reported "that the way before mentioned is the king's highway, because it leads from the land breast of the bridge to the end of the lane called Walwick Bridge to the ancient street road along the Roman Wall into Cumberland."

These Extracts from the Records of the County, are supplied by Mr. Dickson the able Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland.

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The first specific mention of the existing remains of this bridge is made by Gordon, the Scottish antiquary, who gave his observations to the world under the title of "Itinerarium Septentrionale," in the year 1726, and who was the first who attempted to appropriate to their proper localities the names of the stations per lineam valli enumerated in the "Notitia Imperii;" he was for the most part successful in his conjectures, though otherwise, in the case of Cilurnum, for having altogether overlooked the remains of the station of Hunnum at Halton Chesters, he applies the name of Hunnum to Cilurnum.

"Descending" says Mr. Gordon, "from the high ground, and passing through a place called Brunton-on-the-Wall, we came to the bank of the river called North Tyne, where are the vestiges of a Roman bridge to be seen, the foundation of which consists of large square stones linked together with iron cramps, but this bridge, however, is only seen when the water is low."

Horsley, in his "Britannia Romana," published in 1732, corrects the error of Gordon in the name of the station of Cilurnum—and adds, "there has been a considerable bridge over the river just at the fort, the foundations of which are yet visible."

In the summer of 1783, Brand, the historian of Newcastle, waded in the stream, and found "innumerable square stones with holes in them, wherein iron rivets had been fixed, lying embedded on the spot."

Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, examined more minutely than his predecessors had done the remains of the bridge, and he found "that many of the stones of the piers remaining in the water were regularly pierced with an oblong hole wider at the bottom than at the top, plainly for a louis by which they had been let down into their present beds," shewing that the Romans perfectly understood an invention in modern times ascribed to a French engineer, in the reign of Louis Quatorze—who gave to his invention the name of his sovereign.

Mr. Hodgson likewise found the iron cramps by which the stones were bound to each other, mentioned by Gordon, and gives a sketch of one of them.

In Dr. Bruce's admirable work on the Roman Wall, we have a most accurate plan of the remains of this bridge, visible in the bed of the stream, consisting of the foundation stones of the western land abutment, and of two piers at equal distances from each other. Dr. Bruce shadows

² By whatever name it was called, the invention was well known both to Romans and Englishmen. See 10 Archæologia, 127, for a curious instance from Whitby Abbey; and 1 Holinshed's Chronicles, (ed. 1577) 54, for a cut showing the process of lifting stones by such means.—Ed.

forth a conjectural line for the eastern land abutment, on the assumption that it would be found buried in the bed of the stream opposite to the western abutment.

Since the days of Camden, nothing more or less has been seen of these remains than is delineated by Dr. Bruce. It was reserved for the sagacity of Mr. Wm. Coulson, of Corbridge (who distinguished himself so much in the excavations of Bremenium), to discover in the spring of the year 1860, the remains of the eastern land abutment of the bridge of Cilurnum, which have been since fully developed by the spade.

In shape and position, this abutment corresponds with that shadowed forth by Dr. Bruce, except that it is removed considerably to the landward of the stream.

The beautiful and artistic drawings made last year by Mr. Mossman, though executed at a period when the excavations were incomplete, exhibit a very correct representation of these remains.

An accurate ground plan, for which we are indebted to the joint labours of Mr. Elliot, of Wall, and Mr. Henry Wilson, of East Dunkirk, is also submitted to the Society. In order to complete the discovery of the outline of the bridge, it will be necessary to excavate in the bed of the stream, on the east side of the river, where will be found a third pier, partly in the water and partly under the embankment; it was partially seen during last summer. The whole span of the bridge, between the breastworks of the land abutments on each side of the river. is 180 feet; there are four openings between the piers, and the space between each of the openings is 351 feet. There is an apartment 24 feet by 231, under the platform of approach, and the roadway brought down to the bridge (including the parapets) is 22 feet wide, and it is brought down to the bridge under the shelter of the Roman Wall. Five courses of the masonry of this abutment remain on the side which breasts the downward current of the stream; on the opposite side four courses remain: each course is 18 inches in thickness. All the stones of the exterior bear marks of having been carefully set with the louis, and in each of them is a louis-hole, and many are bound together with iron cramps and melted lead, some of them have been bound together by long rods of iron let into the stones and secured by molten lead. These stones measure 3 feet in length of bed, and 2 feet in breadth. masonry is altogether of a very massive character, and the whole has been executed with great care and skill.

Those who have seen the magnificent remains of the Pont du Gard (justly the pride of Gallia Narbonensis), lighted by the glorious sun of Languedoc, may think lightly of these meagre relics of the bridge of

Cilurnum, under the darker skies of Northumberland; but it may be safely affirmed, that the bridge over the river Gardon does not span a lovelier stream than the North Tyne, and that so much as remains of the masonry of the bridge of Cilurnum leads to the conclusion, that this bridge, as originally constructed, was not inferior; in solidity of material and excellence of workmanship, to the mighty structure reared by Roman hands in Gaul.

Surrounded by the masonry, are seen the foundations of the pier of a bridge of much smaller dimensions, and apparently of earlier date. This feature of the remains was imperfectly understood, till subjected to the test of the experienced skill of our brother-antiquary Mr. Richard Cail, and explained by him. This ancient pier, from its position, must necessarily have been erected before the Roman Wall was built or planned; its dimensions would scarcely admit of a superstructure wider than would be required for the march of foot soldiers, and its existence would seem to afford evidence in support of the hypothesis, that the station of Cilurnum was one of the fortresses reared by the legions under the command of Julius Agricola. The station of Cilurnum has evidently had an existence anterior to, and independent of, the Wall of Hadrian. Whilst the stations of Procolitia, Borcovicus, and Æsica, depend on the Wall of Hadrian for their northern rampart, the station of Cilurnum is complete in itself, and has had communications independent of the military way which accompanied the wall. In the time of Horsley "there were visible remains of a military way which seemed to have come from Watling Street, south of Risingham, to the station of Cilurnum, or the bridge beside it, and from this station," says Horsley, "a military way has gone directly to Caervorran, which is still visible for the greater part of the way," and this military way has in our day been distinctly traced by that able surveyor and accurate observer, Mr. Maclaughlin. Agricola secured the possession of the valley of North Type by planting in its gorge the fortress of Cilurnum, and, amongst other communications with it, threw a bridge across the Tyne, of which this pier is the only remnant. The piers corresponding with it in the bed of the stream have either been washed away, or absorbed in the stone-work of the piers of the larger bridge built by Hadrian, obviously in connection with the Wall.

In the drawings of the ruins by Mr. Mossman and Mr. Henry Richardson will be observed the remains of a covered passage, which has been carried across the ruins. It is not easy to conjecture its use, but it is obviously of a date posterior to the Roman occupation of the country, and many of the stones of the bridge have been used in its formation.

Neither amongst these ruins nor in the bed of the river have been found the voussures of an arch. The inference is, that the passage over the river has been upon a horizontal platform.

During the excavation a considerable number of coins have been found. The earliest in date is a silver coin, which is accurately described in the catalogue of the Roman consular and family coins in the cabinet of our noble Patron, the Duke of Northumberland, prepared by that able numismatist, Admiral Smyth. It is a coin of the Cassian family, of Caius Cassius, the assassin of Julius Cæsar, and is stated by Admiral Smyth to be somewhat rare. On the obverse is a female head veiled, representing the Goddess of Liberty, with the legend "C. Cassius Imp." Cassius took the part of Pompey in the Wars of the Triumvirs, and was saluted "Imperator" after his naval victory over the Rhodians. On the reverse is the lituus (the crooked wand used by the augurs) and a præfericulum (the round vessel carried before the priests), under which, across the field, is the legend "Lentvlivs Spint." Lentulus Spinther, according to Admiral Smyth, was entered in the College of Augurs in the same year in which he assumed the "Toga Virilis," B.C. 57.

Amongst the coins is a silver coin, in excellent preservation, of Julia Domna, the second wife of the Emperor Severus. On the obverse are the handsome features and neatly braided tresses of the empress, with the legend "Julia Avgusta," and on the reverse a robed female figure, having in her right hand a patera, and in her left a spear, and at her feet a peacock, with the legend "Juno."

Besides these silver coins, there have been found several of brass, of the Emperors Hadrian, Diocletian, the Constantine family, and of the usurper Tetricus, generally much worn. One of the coins of Diocletian is a fine coin of brass, and in good preservation, Birago, in his edition of Occo, ascribes to it the date of the year 284 of the Christian era. On the obverse, is the head of the emperor, with the legend "IMP. DIOCLETIANVS, P. F. AVG.," on the reverse is the figure of the Genius of Rome, having in the right hand a patera, and in the left a Cornucopia, with the legend "Genio Popyli Romani."

Amongst the debris removed during the excavation have been found much of the lead and iron which have been used in binding the stones to each other; a solid piece of lead in the shape of a horse's hoof; a well finished altar of elegant shape, but without inscription; a stone, about 4 feet in length, resembling an axletree, having its greatest circumference in the middle, and diminishing at each end. There are eight orifices in this stone, as if for receiving handspikes, and it has been suggested that it has been used as part of the machinery for pounding



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mortar. Several mill-stones have been turned up; an ivory implement, which seems to have belonged to a lady's toilet; and many fragments of Samian ware, one of them bearing the potter's mark of "Doccivs," a name as yet unknown on the Roman Wall, but which will be found in the list of potters in Mr. Roach Smith's "Roman London."

JOHN CLAYTON.

Dr. Bruce. Through Mr. Clayton's kindness, I have been allowed to look over Dr. Lingard's notes, which he made in 1807, during what he called a "tourification of the Roman Wall." He there mentions that he had met with an old man, who said that the stones of this bridge were knit together by means of iron rods, and that he himself had broken off pieces of them. Mr. Hodgson mentions iron cramps, but I never could understand Dr. Lingard's reference, because all the cramps previously discovered have been of the double wedge kind. Here, however, we have rods of iron uniting, not individual stones, but a long series of them and terminating in a + shape. - Mr. Wheatley. There is an enormous esplanade for so small a roadway. — Mr. Clayton. There has been some structure for defence on each side of it. — Dr. Bruce. There cannot be a doubt that there has been some important structure in order to defend the passage. If we look at the Bridge of Trajan, across the Danube, we have an extensive erection there; and I have no doubt that on this platform there has been a similar erection. There is another thing rather striking. The builders having gone there, and found that which had previously been a water pier deserted by the river, they have used it as a sort of foot-hold for the rest of their structure. If I remember right, these courses in front of the bridge were not horizontal, but they slope down; and then on the other side of the pier of Agricola there is a rise up on the other side, but more gentle. I cannot help thinking that this has been done designedly. The whole structure is so solid, and the joints so good, that it could not have been displaced by any overflow of the river. - Mr. Clayton. Those stones are the most exposed; and there is not a single stone affected in its position, though the whole force of the North Tyne came against them — Mr. Wheatley. They are not water-worn at all. There seems to have been an inverted arch. — Dr. Bruce. With reference to the period of the building, I think there is no doubt that the great body of it is Hadrian's. But the facing stones are broached in a peculiar way. Now, I have for some time entertained the idea that stones broached in this way are the work of the Emperor Severus. At Habitaneum, where Severus and his sons repaired a wall and gate, we have this kind of broaching. They appear also at Hexham, at Bremenium, and, in short, through the whole line of Watling Street. When Severus was here, he bent his whole energies upon the overthrow of the Caledonians, and would necessarily endeavour to make his base operations secure; and he has evidently taken great pains with Watling Street and the stations upon it. He would take equal care with this. At Hexham, Habitancum, and Bremenium, we have a great deal of this broaching. We also have it at various other

parts of the wall; at Borcovicus, for instance, where there has been a reparation made with this same kind of broaching. It just occurs to me whether some of these facing-stones might not have been part of Severus's reparation, the great bulk of the broachings being his. We learn that in the time of Commodus, the barbarians came down and drove away the garrison, killing an important man, whose ring and whose wife's ear-ring Mr. Clayton has got. And we know that in all the stations there were marks of two periods of devastation; and in digging out the remains of this castle—as it was called in the neighbourhood at least two strata of wood ashes are found—no doubt the consequence of the burnt timber work forming the frame work of the bridge. The barbarians have not only burnt everything combustible, but wherever they could, they pulled down the wall, and wrenched stone from stone; and Severus would no doubt have to repair the mischief done under Commodus. - Mr. Clayton. There is no rubble work in it; it is all solid, substantial masonry. — Dr. Bruce. I noticed, in June last, a Roman bridge crossing the Moselle, which had piers precisely similar to those of the bridge in North Tyne; and I have no doubt that had been the model for our own.

MONTHLY MEETING, 6 NOVEMBER, 1861.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the deceased's son. A Brief Memoir of the late Joseph Hunter, Esq., F.S.A., with a Descriptive Catalogue of his principal separate publications. (For private distribution.) 1861. — From the Author. The Old Countess of Desmond, an Inquiry, Did she ever seek redress at the Court of Queen Elizabeth, as recorded in the Journal of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leycester, and did she ever sit for her portrait? By Richard Sainthill, of Topsham, Devon. With an Advertisement of Parr's Life Pills, giving the supposed portrait, and stating that she became acquainted with Old Parr, and got a supply of his pills, and hence attained her surprising age. — From the Kilkenny Archaeological Society. Their Proceedings and Papers, July, 1861.

ROMAN ITALY.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER BY THE REV. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D.

October 26.—At Milan I took a cursory glance at the Roman inscriptions in the church of St. Ambrose. Amongst the Christian monumental slabs, I noticed a good many bearing the representation of the golden

candlestick of the temple. If I remember aright, Dr. Maitland, in his work on the Roman Catacombs, considers that this is an indication that the person commemorated was a Christian Jew. I am rather inclined to think, from the number of these slabs that I have seen in my present journey, at Milan, Verona, and Naples, and the Roman character of the names, that the candlestick was adopted as a purely Christian emblem, at a time when a rage for symbols prevailed, and that it represented the Church, which, in a secondary sense, is the light of the world. Being so near Verona, I could not help taking a run to it. When you (Mr. Clayton) were there, you would notice the Mithraic tablets. some in the Museo Barbonico here, of a similar character. From the epithets applied to Mithras in one or two instances—for example. Ou-NIPOTENTI DEO-I am more than ever convinced that Mithras was a sort of heathen anti-Christ. When polytheism had worn itself out, and the Christian religion began to prevail, the worship of this deity was set up to the exclusion of all other gods of the Pantheon. The day after my arrival at Naples found me on my way to Pompeii. I at once understood the peculiar construction of the Pompeian houses. The restored house in the Crystal Palace gives you an idea of coldness and gloom. At Pompeii itself, smarting as I did at the end of October under the heat and glare of the sun, I could understand how precious an open roof, and shady corner, and dripping fountains, would be in July. It has been an ill-built city. The walls of the houses are like those of London. The masonry of our Wall is much superior to most of that at Pompeii. The buildings consist of tiles, lava, volcanic tufa, and organic tufa, or what we would call petrified moss. It is astonishing how largely this organic tufa, which we are familiar with in the Roman buildings in the North of England, enters into the composition of its buildings. The walls of the city have been originally made of pieces of lava, not much larger than a good-sized fist. It has, however, been repaired at two subsequent periods with large-sized and well squared blocks of organic tufa and travertine. The fountains in Pompeii are numerous. each being provided with a cistern, something like that at the north gate of Borcovicus. I measured the ruts in the streets. From the centre of the one to the centre of the other is 4 feet 7 inches. sured one street, which was 7 feet 3 inches wide, and another which was 6 feet 4 inches.1 We must not be surprised that the streets in our stations are so narrow. I studied the public baths with care; they are very complete and interesting. The place where the coppers were

¹ The Gateshead odium, Pipewellgate, is 10½ feet wide. —Ed.

placed is clearly marked, and you can trace the water in its course, and follow the hot air from the furnaces under the floors and up the sides of the rooms.

October 29.—The Museo Barbonico is, as you know, rich in the extreme. There are two splendid busts of Hadrian in it. There are also one or two of Severus, which represent him younger and better-looking than he is upon coins. The busts of Caracalla exhibit him as a very savage and fiendish fellow. I think I now thoroughly understand the meaning of the fir-cone ornament, which is so frequently met with in Roman camps. 'My drawings will explain it. One day we went to Puzzuoli (the ancient Puteoli), where the Apostle Paul landed for Malta on his way to Rome. We trod upon the very stones of the Roman way which he traversed. The amphitheatre here is very complete, especially in the underground arrangements. The temple of Neptune, where Pompey sacrificed before the battle of Actium, is still to be seen. The temple of Serapis is a beautiful ruin; it has been submerged by the sinking of the coast, and again raised by volcanic action. washed by the sea level, and eaten by the pholas below this line, prove this. I have photographic views which clearly exhibit this striking fact.

HIGHAM DYKES, NEAR PONTELAND.

By SIR W. C. TREVELYAN, BART.

At Higham Dykes, let into the front wall of a cottage, near which it was dug up, is a rude piece of sculpture in sandstone (perhaps it is Roman), of part of a semi-nude female figure. Seeing this, made me ask Miss Bell whether there were any earthworks from which the place might take its name. She pointed out some in a grass field immediately east of the house, which appear decidedly ancient, but mixed up and confused with old fence dikes and tillage ridges. The case, however, is, I think, one worth investigating by your Society. There can be little doubt, it has often occurred to me, that the Romans must have had many roads besides those generally known, and in this county one running not far from the line of the old north road, to which we might be guided by names or camps, if such exist along that line. There was one from the south to South Shields and Wallsend, which probably would be continued northwards.

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 DECEMBER, 1861.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

ROMAN HORSE SHOE.—The Chairman states that Mr. Roach Smith notices the shoe from Benwell, drawn at p. 3, as quite fulfilling his notion of the appearance of such an article of Roman times, to which he unhesitatingly refers it.

HERPATH.

By SIR W. C. TREVELYAN, BART.

I AM glad to see from p. 5, that the Antiquarian Society has appointed a Committee on local topographical names, for the purpose of securing their correct spelling in the great Ordnance Survey. When you communicate your list to Sir H. James, you should, I think, urge the insertion of a name which, though it now only applies to what appears to be an insignificant lane, yet that lane being part of an important work of our ancestors, I think you will agree with me, is of sufficient historical and antiquarian importance and interest to make it well worth recording and preserving in the great national map.

The name to which I allude is *Herpath*, by which a part of the Roman road which traverses the county of Northumberland from Corbridge to Berwick, as it dips towards the river Hart, near the village of Hartburn, is designated.

It seems to me that the etymology of the word clearly shows that it must have been given to the work by our Saxon ancestors, indicating as it does their knowledge of its having been constructed by, or for, the army—and thus, "Her," or "Here"—the army—"path"—truly, the military-way. It appears from Bosworth's Dictionary that the word was used in this sense in Ccedmon, (174).

It is rather remarkable that near the southern extremity of the kingdom, viz., in the parish of Seaton (Moridunum?), on the south coast of Devon, part of a line of Roman road that runs near that coast bears the same name.

In an ancient Saxon deed in my possession, printed in Hodgson's History of Northumberland, part 2, vol. 1, p. 194, and in the Trevelyan Papers (Camden Society) part 1, p. 1, being a grant to the monastery of

Exanceaster (Exeter), the same word occurs, "Herpad," being mentioned as part of the bounds of the estate. The deed was printed by Mr. Hodgson to illustrate another meaning, which some antiquaries have attached to the first part of the word, "Har," or "Hoar"—a boundary. It may sometimes bear that interpretation; but in the case of this road I feel satisfied that the former is the more correct and the true meaning.

ETRUSCAN ITALY.

EXTRACTS FROM FURTHER LETTERS BY DR. BRUCZ.

On the afternoon that we visited Fiesole, heavy clouds were rolling about, now and then obscuring the sun, at other times flinging their broad shadows upon hill and plain. When at last we got to the top of the high rock on which the city is perched, the scene was truly glorious. The declining sun was partially obscured, and we had one of those misty effects in which Turner delighted. Some pencils of unobscured light at last escaped from the sun, and bathed Florence in a sea of liquid gold; the plain at our feet stretched away for a distance, I am told, of 30 miles; it was not merely a fertile field, but a fertile field converted into a forest-of clives. A monastery stands upon the highest part of the hill, and the view is best seen from its windows... Two or three fragments of the ancient wall of the town remain. One piece exhibited nine courses of stones, and seemed to me to be twenty-one feet high. The blocks were quadrangular, but untooled; they were evidently in the same state as when taken from the quarry, and the quarrymen seem to have availed themselves simply of the natural partings of the rock. were of various sizes, but mostly very large; several were six feet in Of course, much regularity could not be observed in the bed of the stones: they were placed as we would place books of various sizes if required to pack them closely in a box. The work was altogether Two specimens of Roman work remain in the place; one of them a theatre, the other what is said to be the wall of a palace. theatre is planted on the side of a slope-like the amphitheatre of Borcovicus—so as to obtain a partial support from the ground. Some rows of seats have been uncovered, and some caverns beneath, in which the wild beasts are said to have been lodged, have been excavated.

¹ The subject is also laboured by Mr. Hodgson in connection with Urpeth, co. Durham, in his Observations on the Wrekendike, 2 Arch. Æl., 4to series, 133.

was interesting enough, but what took my fancy most was the wreck of the palace. The masonry was evidently Roman, but it had an Etruscan look about it. The stones are large, tooled on the edges where they come in contact with one another, but left rough on the face. The line of the courses, though generally regular, is not perfectly so—a large stone occasionally protruding into another; the upright joints, too, are not always perpendicular. The work reminded me strongly of the north gateway of Borcovicus, and I think that the next time I visit that spot I shall be able to point out its Etruscan features. The Romans seem never to have forgotten the lessons they learned from the earlier possessors of North Italy.

The Etruscan remains are much more complete at Volterra than Fiesole. The town is planted upon a very high hill, and comes into sight at least two hours before you reach it. The view from it, when you do get within its walls, is very extraordinary. A desolation reigns around which reminds you of the reports that travellers give you respecting the region surrounding the Dead Sea. And yet olive groves and vineyards appear here and there, as if to put in a protest against the unfavourable opinion you are about to form. The present city does not occupy one half of the ground embraced by the ancient walls, which can be traced throughout their entire circuit. Several most interesting specimens of the original Etruscan walls remain. One piece, of considerable length, The character of the masonry I calculated was about 35 feet high. was the same as at Fiesole, but the blocks were larger and the courses The joints were close, and the stones were set more irregular. without mortar. On looking at this mass of masonry, I could almost fancy I was looking on the face of some perpendicular cliff—the face of the stones being untooled, and the joints of the building looking like the natural parting of the rock. I examined two of the gateways of the city. One of them, the Porta all'Arco, is a magnificent piece of The greater part of it is undoubtedly Etruscan; but, for reasons which I cannot detail in this brief note, I would have said that its beautifully turned arch was Roman, had I not been informed that Mr. Layard and others, who are better capable of judging than I am, and who had more time to examine it, have declared the whole to be Etrus-The other gate is the Porta d'Ercole. The lower part is Etruscan—the arch is Mediæval. There are, however, sufficient traces to show that this gateway had originally not been arched over by regularly formed voussoirs, but had been stepped over (like some portions of the cerarium at Cilurnum)—a mode of construction for which the large slabs used by the Etruscans were peculiarly suitable.

But the chief interest of Volterra consists in its museum. Here are preserved an immense number of cinerary urns found in the tombs. which are left much in the state in which they were found. These tombs are all outside the walls. They consist of caverns, many of them excavated out of the rock. The urns are placed upon a ledge, which runs round the cavern. In almost every instance the tombs have been rifled-some of them in Roman times, and others at a more recent period-everything being found in the utmost confusion. Curiously enough, the pine-cone ornament is always found accompanying a tomb, either on it or in it. When the excavators meet with this object, they know that their search will be rewarded with success. I feel sure that this ornament, which we so constantly meet with in Roman stations, and which it appears the Romans borrowed from the Etruscans, is emblematical of animal fire-of life. There seems to me to be something beautiful in their planting it in their tombs. They seem, by doing so, to express their confidence that the seed that they thus sow in weakness will one day blossom in eternal life.

The urns, of which there is so large a share in the museum, are dwarf sarcophagi, between two and three feet long, and proportionately broad and high. Some of them are composed of terra cotta, but most of them consist of alabaster, which abounds in the neighbourhood. Nearly all of them are elaborately carved. The spirit of the designs and their excellent workmanship are very remarkable. The drapery of some of the figures is quite Grecian in its character.

That the Etruscans came from the East is pretty plain from their works. On a large slab preserved in the museum, and which was used to close the entrance into a tomb, is carved a figure precisely resembling some of those which Mr. Layard has brought from Assyria. This stone has an inscription round its edge in Etruscan characters. Some of the ornaments on the urns are similar to those Mr. Layard found at Nimroud, and which afterwards passed into Grecian and Roman architecture. Amongst the minor objects preserved in the museum are some seals, shaped like the Egyptian scarabæus; some also are engraved with characters that looked to me like Persian.

Most of the urns are doubtless Etruscan; but I had not gone far in my examination of them before I had put the question to the curator (who is well up in his subject), "Are you sure that this is not Roman?" He told me that in many cases they could not distinguish the one from the other, unless, as was sometimes the case, they had an inscription upon them. In this fact we have a proof of the extent to which the Romans were indebted to the Etruscans for their artistic knowledge.

The carvings on the urns are very interesting. On the lid is usually represented the deceased, in a semi-recumbent posture. In the case of women, the back of the head is usually veiled, as is done in some of the Roman coins struck in honour of a deceased empress—a device beautifully emblematic of death. The lady often holds a highly-ornamented fan in one hand, and sometimes an apple in the other. The apple, the curator informed me, was to indicate that she had been a fruit-bearing tree. In the case of men, I observed no instance in which the deceased was represented with a beard. They frequently held a patera in one hand, and sometimes a tablet or volume in the other. I was told that the patera indicated that the person belonged to the sacerdotal order. The frequency of its occurrence is, I think, fatal to this explanation; it may denote the piety of the man, or it may show us that in those days, as in the time of Abraham, every man was a priest in his own family.

On many of the urns a flower, more or less unfolded, was introduced. This (unless it be a mere ornament) is intended to show, by its greater or less expansion, that the person was snatched away in childhood or youth, or dropped his petals from sheer age. The dolphin is another common ornament. We also, as you well know, meet with it on Roman altars, and it is frequently introduced in the monumental slabs of the early Christian period. I was told that the dolphin indicated that the occupant of the urn had been connected with the sea. This could hardly be the case so frequently at Volterra. I fancy it is indicative of the brevity of human life. When I was on my way to Naples, I noticed some of these creatures sporting in the blue waves of the Mediter-One of them leapt right out of the water, like a salmon, and was soon engulphed again. What an apt illustration of man's life! We are here for a moment, and then plunged again into the unknown abyss. In Bede's account of the Saxon Witenagemote near York, we have a similar illustration.

The principal sculptures are on the front of the sarcophagus, and they are as beautiful in sentiment as they are excellent in execution. I will select a very few from my note-book:—One represents Aurora rising out of the sea; she holds four spirited chargers in hand; her car has not yet appeared above the horizon. This surely must be emblematical of the resurrection. Another (and this is a common type) represents a horse held by a page awaiting his rider. Friends bidding adieu indicate that the soul is about to take its long journey. Behind the horse is an attendant with the good and bad deeds of the expiring man packed up and thrown across his shoulder. Frequently the good and bad genius

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of the person are introduced; the one with an uplifted torch, the other with a hammer to break in pieces, if possible, his reputation. In several instances we have the deceased placed in a reclining position in a funeral car, such as we see on the reverse of some Roman coins. one case of this kind the horses are yoked like oxen, and they bow their heads as if to show how galling their present task is. One has evidently contained the ashes of a great man. Ten figures are introduced, forming a funeral procession; some carry the volumes in which his historic deeds are registered, others the lictor's rods, one the curule chair, magistrates in their robes of office follow. What is said to be the Rape of Proscrpine is in one instance, perhaps more, represented. I suspect the idea intended is simply the forcible removal of the lost one to another The Rape of Helen is shown upon one urn; her return on another. The Battle of the Centaurs and Lapathæ is frequently introduced. When this is the case, an overturned wine amphora is seen on No doubt this subject represents Death the destroyer of the ground. Another common subject is what has been called a human A man kneels with one knee upon a low altar, and either plunges the knife into his bared breast himself, or allows a priestess to do it for him. His good genius stands on one side keeping off those of his friends who would forcibly interfere - his daughter (representing his family) stands on the other in hopeless, helpless grief. This subject occurs so often that I think the sacrifice must be metaphorical and not literal. In our day we have seen men sacrifice themselves for their country as really as if they had bled upon an altar. Several urns represent the scene of the chase.

MONTHLY MEETING, 8 JANUARY, 1862.

Richard Cail, Esq., in the Chair.

DONATIONS.—From the University of Christiania. A fine bronze medal, "Academiae Regiae Non. Fridericianae Sacra Semisecularia, D. II. Septbr., M.DCOC.LXI. The following books. On cirklers Beröring, af C. M. Guldberg. 1861. Om Kometbanernes Indbyrdes Beliggenhed, af H. Mohn, 1861. Karlamagnus Saga ok Kappa Hans, udgivet of C. R. Unger. II. 1860. Old Norsk Læsebog, udgiven af P. A. Nunck og C. R. Unger, 1847. Det Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitets Stiftelse, af M. J. Monrad, 1861. — From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, parts 35 and 36.

Coins.—The Rev. James Everett exhibits an Egyptian brass coin of Claudius, and Mr. William Pearson, of South Shields, presents a third-

brass coin of Constantine, found on the Law Bank in 1861. Insignificant as a mere coin, the latter is not without its interest in connection with the term of Roman occupation of the station at Shields Law.

Ring.—Sir Walter C. Trevelyan sends an impression from an antique plain gold ring, recently bought at Malton by a friend, who was assured that it had been dug up at Newcastle. The stone is red, well inserted, and exactly on a level with the surface of the ring. The subject is a Cupid offering grapes to an aged head.

ROMAN ITALY.—Dr. Bruce exhibits many photograms of Roman remains in the land which he recently visited.

POTTERY FROM LOWICK.—Dr. Bruce exhibits a curious implement of clay, found close to the Devil's Causeway, just behind Lowick. It is incised with crossing lines, branches, and a cross with a radiated circle; resembles Roman pottery, and yet may be of comparatively modern date—indeed, Dr. Charlton jocularly insists that it is an old butter-stamp.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 3 February, 1862.

The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, President, in the Chair.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL. — Patron: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. — President: The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth. — Vice-Presidents: Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart., Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., and John Clayton, Esq. — Treasurer: Matthew Wheatley, Esq. — Secretaries: Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., and the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. — Council: The Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, the Rev. James Raine, and Messrs. Robert Richardson Dees, William Dickson, John Dobson, Martin Duny, John Fenwick, William Kell, William Hylton Dyer Longstaffe (Editor), Edward Spoor, Robert White, and William Woodman. — Publisher: Mr. William Dodd. — Auditors: Messrs. R. R. Dees, and Robert White.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. William Adamson, Cullercoats; Mr. Frederick Shaw, East Parade, Newcastle; Mr George Luckley, Claremont Place, Newcastle.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart. Report of the Lords' Committees to examine precedents of Peers' Proxies, 1817.— From the Kilkenny Archeological Society. Their Papers and Proceedings, No. 34.—From Mr. J. G. Forster. Enshrined Hearts of Warriors and Illustrious People, by Emily Sophia Hartshorne, Newcastle, 1861.

BOOKS PURCHASED.—Raine's Extracts from the Records of the Northern Circuit, Surtees Society, 1861.

Proposed Museum.—Resolved, that the Committee appointed to conduct the purchase of the ground be instructed to complete the purchase without delay; and that, subsequently, an appeal be made to the public to obtain funds for the building.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE excellent resumé of the Society's proceedings contained in the volume of Transactions precludes the necessity of giving in detail the events of the past twelve months. Many valuable donations of books and of antiquities have been received, and interesting papers have been read at the monthly meetings. Among the latter, the council would especially call attention to the very valuable account of the Roman Bridge over the North Tyne, at the Chesters, contributed by Mr. Clayton, by whose liberal exertions the whole of this important structure has been laid bare, along with a portion of the Wall—the most complete, if not the largest, of any existing along the line of the great barrier. The Council wish to remind the members that at the next Anniversary Meeting, in 1863, the Society will have completed the 50th year of its existence, and the Council would suggest that this event should be marked by some great effort to ameliorate the position of the Society. Nothing, probably, would be more acceptable to the members, or more appreciated by the public, than the completion of the long-wished-for museum, for the ever-increasing collections of the antiquities. The ground for this purpose — being that lying between the Castle and the Black Gate — has been already agreed for, and the purchase money is ready to be paid down; but beyond this, the funds in the hands of the Committee appointed for this purpose do not extend. Indeed, the amount of money subscribed has barely equalled the sum required for the purchase of the ground. It is impossible to look upon the stores accumulated within these walls, and not to feel how disadvantageously they are placed for study and for effect. Roman altars and inscriptions are hidden away in dark corners: the earlier remains of our primitive races, the celts, and runes, so often found in this district, are so crowded in our glasscases that, with the imperfect side light, it is impossible to distinguish their outline. The great increase of the Society's library, through the liberal donations of Sir Walter Trevelyan and others, renders it necessary that all the space in the library should be allotted to books, as, with the able assistance of Mr. Dodd, one of the members of the Society. it will shortly be in possession of a complete catalogue of all the books. pamphlets, and engravings in its library. The number of new members has not, in the past year, been so great as in the year preceding. but the Society has lost very few by resignation or death. The Council have, moreover, to express their satisfaction with the mode in which the volumes of the Society's Transactions have been edited by Mr. Longstaffe.

SILVER RELICS OF THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES.

Mr. Longstaffe, by permission of the Executors of the late Mr. Joseph Garnett, of Newcastle, exhibits the following articles from their testator's multifarious collections: - I. A couple of Apostle Spoons formerly presented by sponsors at christenings. The present fine examples weigh 4 oz., and have figures of Sts. Peter and Paul; the hall mark is ¢ (1560); the tradesman's mark is some animal; the leopard's head is in the bowl; and the initials of the child to whom they were given, being S. I., with a knot, are pounced on the back of the bowls. "And all this for the hope of a couple of Apostle Spoons and a cup to eat caudle in."-(Ben Jonson.) - II. Another Apostle Spoon, weighing 2 oz. 17 dwt., rather later, but in still finer preservation. It bears the figure of St. Simon the Zealot, with his saw; the hall mark is f. (1623); the tradesman's mark is E. H.; leopard's head in bowl. The endorsed initials are at pounced. "I'll be a gossip, Beuford. I have an odd Apostle Spoon."-(Beaumont and Fletcher.) - III. The figure of an Apostle from an old spoon, affixed to a shank and bowl, reworked or newlymade in 1739, in imitation of one of the older Apostle Spoons; a curious adaptation, weight, 1 oz. 18 dwt. - IV. Two Apostle Spoons composed of brass or "laten," apparently of very considerable antiquity; a rose supplies the place of the leopard's head of the assay office, but there is no attempt to imitate the hall marks of later introduction. — V. Jetton on the marriage of Charles I. (Medallic History, xv. 1.) -VI. Briot's Coronation Medal, drawn sword (xv. 11.) - VII. Jettons on the birth and baptism of Charles II., (xxv. 16, 10.) - VIII. Oval Medal, gilt, with portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta, legends engraved, garter encircling.—IX. Beautiful oval Medal, gilt (resembling xiv. 4), finely preserved, all in relief, with rich portrait of the King, and his arms. - X. Oval Medal, portrait of Charles, legend and arms engraved. - XI. Copy of the rare Oxford Crown, with view of Oxford under the King's horse, finely cast and chased. - XII. Royalist's Heart, a box in that form, with engraved inscriptions. Obv. "Quis temperit a lacrymis, January 30, 1648," eye shedding tears; rev. "I live and dy in loyaltye," bleeding heart pierced by two arrows. Interior—Obv. a small portrait of Charles in relief; rev. "I morne for monerchie." - XIII. Simon's Dunbar Medal, with portrait of Cromwell, and representation of a parliament (xxii. 3.) - XIV. Oval Medal, gilt, with "CAROLUS SECUNDUS-C. R.;" very young and unusual head of Charles II. - XV. Specimens of the early Massathusets Shillings.

MONTHLY MEETING, 5 MARCH, 1862.

Martin Dunn, Esq., in the Chair.

DONATION.—By Mr. George Noble Clark. A checked linen table-cloth used at the coronation of King George III. It seems to be composed of widths of the material sown together.

SHERIFFS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

By John Hodgson Hinde, Esq.

Those who have had occasion to refer for genealogical or other purposes to the Lists of Sheriffs, originally published by Fuller, and copied by our county historians, are well aware how meagre this source of information is as regards Northumberland, compared with other counties.

For a long period, commencing with the reign of Edward IV., the Sheriffs of Northumberland either refrained from tendering their accounts at the Exchequer, or they did so in a very imperfect and irregular form, so that in very many cases no Sheriff's name appears upon the Pipe Rolls, from which almost exclusively Fuller's lists are derived.

This system was checked, though not entirely abolished, in the 3rd of Edward VI., when an Act of Parliament was passed, requiring the Sheriffs of Northumberland to account in the same way as the Sheriffs of other counties.

Although the irregularity is said to have originated at the very commencement of the reign of Edward IV., we do not immediately discover any blanks in the list of Sheriffs.

In the 14th year the Earl of Northumberland had a grant of the Shrievalty for life, and continued to hold the office till the death of Richard III., when he was superseded by Henry VII., but reinstated the following year. In the meantime the office was held by Sir Robert Manners, Knight. Fuller places this Sheriff by mistake in the 4th of Richard III., the true date of his appointment being the very day of the accession of Henry VII., August 22nd, 1485.

¹ See contemperary statement, Hodgeon's Northumberland, Part I., p. 365.

Originalia.

² Robertus Mapers, miles, vice-comes, ab 22 Augusti, quo die Rex Hen. VII. incepit reguare.—Rot. Pipes.

During this reign of 24 years, Fuller has only ascertained the names of 7 sheriffs, and only 16 during the 38 years of the succeeding reign of Henry VIII., nor has he always assigned these names to their correct official years. I have now the satisfaction of laying before the Society a complete list during both reigns. These have been compiled from various documents formerly in the Pipe Office, subsidiary to the Great Roll, and from the records of Exchequer proceedings against defaulting Sheriffs. In my investigation I have been materially aided by Mr. Joseph Burt, one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records. From the same sources I have supplied the deficiency of three names during the reign of Philip and Mary.

During the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., Fuller's list is complete, but it terminates with the 13th of Charles I., and is moreover deficient as to the names of the Sheriffs appointed in the 3rd, 5th, and 10th years. These names have been supplied, the two former from Sir Thomas Swinburn's Sheriff's Book, the last from Harleian MS. 5171, which contains lists of Sheriffs throughout England, nearly identical with Fuller's.

During the succeeding 47 years, from the 13th of Charles I. to the accession of James II., Hutchinson has only been able to supply the names of *nine* Sheriffs. I have succeeded in completing the series from various sources.

Down to the 18th Charles I., the names are from the Pipe Office Records with the exception of the 16th; with regard to which these documents present a blank suggestive of Fuller's commentary "Ingratum bello debemus inane."

Within the period, however, of this shrievalty a general election occurred, and the Sheriff's name, though wanting where it ought to have been, on the Return for the County of Northumberland, was found, on a further search, appended to the Return for the Borough of Morpeth.

The 19th year is again a blank in the Pipe Records, but in the Commons' Journal of the following year there is a reference by name to the late Sheriff of Northumberland, which gives the required information.

In the 20th year, the Parliament, usurping the functions of the Crown, appointed the Sheriffs by an ordinance, and the nine following names are derived from the Journals of the two Houses.

Thenceforward the list is compiled from the newspapers in the British Museum, and the Pepysian Library at Cambridge, and from 1666 from the Gazettes.

From the accession of James II., a perfect list has already been published in Mackenzie's History of Northumberland, to which it was

contributed by the late Thomas Davidson, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, from the County Records.

I propose at a future period to communicate a revised list of the earlier Sheriffs of Northumberland, with which I have made some progress, but it appeared to me desirable in the mean time to offer the present paper, which supplies all blanks in the published series from the reign of Edward IV. to the present time, and supplies upwards of 80 gaps in the existing series.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

LIST OF SHERIFFS.

Henry VII. 1 - 2. Robertus Maners, miles

2 - 3. Henricus Comes Northumbriæ4

3 - 4. Idem.

4 - 5. Idem.

5 - 6. Johannes Middleton, miles

6 - 7. Willielmus Tyler, miles

7 - 8. Idem.

8 - 9. Rogerus Fenewyk, armiger

9-10. Johannes Heron de Chipches, armiger

10-11. Ricardus Carnaby, armiger 11-12. Radulphus Harbottell, miles

12-13. Thomas Grey de Horton 13-14. Georgius Tailbois, miles 14-15. Idem.

15-16. Edwardus Radclyf, armiger

16-17. Edwardus Radclyf, miles

17-18. Idem.

18-19. Radulphus Ewre 19-20. Thomas Ilderton

20-21. Idem.

21-22. Humfridus Lysle, miles

22-23. Nicholas Rydley, armiger

23-24. Idem.

24 & 1 Henry VIII. Idem.

Henry VIII. 1 - 2. Nicholas Ridley, armiger

2 - 3. Rogerus Fenwyk, armiger

3 - 4. Edwardus Radclyf, miles

4 - 5. Idem.

5 - 6. Radulphus Fenwyk

6 - 7. Idem.

7 - 8. Nicholas Haryngton (Errington.)

⁴ The Earl of Northumberland held the office of Sheriff of Northumberland under a grant for life, bearing date 14th of Edward IV. He was dispossessed on the accession of Henry VII., but obtained restitution the following year.

- 8 9. Ricardus Thyrkell, armiger
- 9-10. Idem.
- 10-11. Christopherus Thirkeld
- 11-12. Georgius Shelton, armiger
- 12-13. Christopherus Dakres, miles
- 13-14. Willielmus Ellerker, armiger
- 14-15. Idem.
- 15-16. Willielmus Heron, miles 16-17. Willielmus Ellerker, miles
- 17-18. Cuthbertus Ratclyff, armiger
- 18-19. Willielmus Eure—Evers—Ewr
- 19-20. Johannes Delavale, miles
- 20-21. Edwardus Grey, miles
- 21-22. Philippus Dacres, miles
- 22-23. Cuthbertus Ratclyff, armiger
- 23-24. Willielmus Heron, miles
- 24-25. Nicholaus Horseley, armiger
- 25-26. Henricus Comes Northumbrise
- 26-27. Idem.
- 27-28. Idem.
- 28-29. Idem.
- 29-30. Johannes Horseley, armiger
- 30-31. Idem.
- 31-32. Cuthbertus Ratclyff, miles
- 32-33. Johannes Wetherington, miles
- 33-34. Reginaldus Carnaby, miles
- 34-35. Johannes Delavale, miles
- 35-36. Thomas Hylton, miles
- 36-37. Johannes Collingwood
- 37-38. Thomas Hylton, miles

Edward VI. . . 1. Johannes Horseley, armiger

- 2. Johannes Delavale, miles
- 3. Thomas Hylton, miles
- 4. Johannes Forster, miles
- Thomas Grey, miles
- 6. Robertus Collingwood

7 & 1 Mary. Johannes Wytheryngton, miles

Philip and Mary 1 - 2. Johannes Delavale, miles

- 2 3. Georgius Heron
- 3 4. Robertus Ellerker, miles
- 4 5. Georgius Ratcliffe, miles
- 5 6. & 1 Elizabeth. Johannes Witherington, miles

Charles I. 1 - 2. Cuthbertus Heron, armiger

- 2 3. Francis Brandling, armiger
- 3 4. Thomas Swinburn, miles
- 4 5. Idem.
- 5 6. Thomas Carr de Ford, armiger
- 6 7. Robertus Brandling, armiger
- 7 8. Nicholas Townley, armiger

- -8-9. Nicholas Tempest, miles
 - 9-10. Thomas Middloton, armiger
- 10-11. Radulphus Selby, miles
- 11-12. Willielmus Carnaby, miles 12-13. Willielmus Witherington
- 13-14. Robertus Bewick, armiger
 - 15-16. Willielmus Orde, armiger
 - 16-17. Robertus Mitford, armiger
 - 17-18. Willielmus Selby, armiger
- 18-19. Idem.
- 19-20. Gilbertus Swinhoe, armiger
- 20-21. Michaelis Weldon
- 21-22. John Fenwick, baronettus
- 22-23. Robertus Clavering de Brenkburn
- 23-24. Willielmus Shafto de Bavington
 - 24-25. Robertus Lisle de Felton
 - 24&1 of Charles II., Idem.

Charles II. 1 - 2. Ralph Delaval, miles

- 2 3. Robertus Mitford, armiger
- 3 4. Ricardus Forster de Neuham
- 4 5. Robertus Middleton
- 5 6. Robertus Shafto de Benwell
- . 6 7. Johannes Ogle de Egglingham
 - 7 8. Lucas Killingworth
 - 8 9. Edwardus Fenwick de Stanton
 - 9-10. Idem.
- 10-11. Idem.
- 11-12. Idem.

(Restoration, May 29, 1660.)

- 12-13. Ralph Jenison
- 13-14. Mark Milbank
- 14-15. Thomas Bewick
- 15.16. Ralph Selby
- 16-17. Sir Francis Bowes, Knt.
- 17-18. Sir William Middleton, Bart.
- 18-19. Sir William Forster, Knt.
- 19-20. Sir Cuthbert Heron, Bart.
- 20-21. Robert Shafto of Benwell
- 21-22. John Heron of Bockenfield
- 22-23. William Selby
- 23-24. Francis Addison
- 24-25. John Forster
- 25-26. Martin Fenwick
- 26-27. Sir Thomas Loraine, Bart.
- 27-28. John Shafto
- 28-29. Utrect Whitfield
- 29-30. Francis Forster
- 30-31. Mark Milbank, Bart.
- 31-32. Edward Blackett
- 32-33. Henry Ogle of Eglingham

33-34. Edmund Craster of Craster.

34-35. Idem.

35-36. James Howard, Esq.

- P.S.—Since writing the above I have had an opportunity of comparing Fuller's list with a Catalogue of Northumbrian Sheriffs compiled by that laborious antiquary, Roger Dodsworth, and comprised in the 45th volume of his stupendous collection, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. This list is not in its earlier portion so carefully prepared as to supersede the necessity of a reference to the original records, but it enables me to supply with perfect accuracy the very few lacunæ which occur in Fuller during the reigns of Richard II. and his successors, down to the period comprised in my communication above. I append the few additions and corrections which are required during these reigns:—
- Richard II.—Fuller gives the name of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumland, as Sheriff in the 15th and 16th years, and again in the 20th and 21st. It appears that he held the office also during the intermediate years, his tenure being, by patent, for life. Dodsworth has collected also some names of "Subvicecomites," or Under-sheriffs, during years when the office was executed by deputy.

Thus, Anno 9. we have Henry de Percy, Sheriff, John Burond

cum eo.

10. Idem, Henry de Bingfield cum eo.

11. Idem, Bertram Monboucher cum eo.

22. John de Fenwick, John Montague cum eo.

- Henry IV.—Fuller has two vacant years, the 5th and the 13th. He assigns Gerard Heron, Knt., and Robert Umfravill, both to the second year, whereas they served respectively in the 2nd and 3rd. This correction refers the name wanting to the 6th instead of the 5th year, and Dodsworth supplies the name of Thomas Rokeby. This is further confirmed by the authority of an independent list already referred to in the Harleian Library. The other names are all correct, but each belongs to a year later than that assigned by Fuller. The correct sequence is as follows:—
 - Anno 1. Henry de Percy, filius Comitis Northumb.

2. Gerard Heron, miles

- 3. Robert Umfravill, miles
- 4. John Mitford, miles
- 5. John Clavering, miles

6. Thos. Rokeby

7. Rob. Umfravill, miles, &c., &c.

Henry V.—Fuller has again one name too few. He omits Robert Harbottle, who served the broken portion of the 14th of Henry IV. and a portion of the 1st Henry V., com-

mencing with Robert Manners. The corrected list stands thus:-

14 Henry IV. and 1 Henry V.-Rob. Harbottle

1 - 2 Henry V.-Rob. Maners

2 - 3 Henry V. - Edw. Hastings, miles, &c., &c.

Henry VI.—In this reign Fuller is accurate, except as to a few clerical errors.

Anno 24, he misprints Haring for Hardyng.

Anno 30, Heronford for Heron de Ford.

Anno 33, and elsewhere, Mavers for Maners.

The list is now perfect at both ends, the published Pipe-Rolls giving us the early reigns, and leaving only those of the three Edwards, which are very faulty, to be supplied.

I am indebted to my nephew, the Rev. John Richard King, Fellow of Merton College, Oxon, for a copy of Dodsworth's list.

ABSTRACT OF THE INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF WILLIAM MORE, ESQ., OF BANK HALL, LANCASHIRE.

From Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.

[Of the ancient family from which the deceased gentlemen descended, something may be seen in the Baronetages. "Whereof was Sir William de la More, who was made knight-banneret, by Edward the Black Prince, at the Battle of Poictiers, in France. He was a very considerable man in that time, and wrote the Life and Death of Edward II. and III., which is made much use of by Barnes, and other historians who wrote of those times." "Edward More, of More, and Bank Hall, Esq. (son and heir of Col. John More, of More Hall, who defended Liverpool againgt King Charles I., by a daughter of Rigby,) was to have been created a baronet, in the year 1660, but the Recept was not signed till March 1, 1661-2, and the patent passed not under the great seal until Nov. 22, 1675."]

A TRUE and lawfull Inventory of all the goodes and cattelles of William Moore, Esquire, of the Bancke Haule, late deceased, veued and valued, easteamed and praiesed, by Mr. Thomas Rinching, Mr. Allexander Rygby, Mr. William Banyster, Mr. Oliver Fairehurst, Thomas Bridge, and Nicholas Rygbie, the xv^h day of August, 1502. [read 1602.]

Greate Chaumber. One standing bedd, one truckle bed, with glasse and siling in the same chamber, 61. 13s. 4d. Three feather beddes, two boulsters, three pilloes, iiij white blancketes, ij Irish cadnes and fine sea

curtaines, 41. 7s. 8d. One table, one forme, one chaire with one buffet

stoole, and one chist with an ironn grate with j bord, 9s. 6d.

Littell Chaumber. One standing bedd, one truckle bedd, two feather beddes, ij boulsters, one pilloe, three white blanckettes, two cadnes, with one coverlett, and fine curtaines beelonging therunto, 4s. 14s. One table, one chaire, one forme, one small grate, with one paire of tounges, 6s. Some wainscott in the same chamber, with glasse, 40s.

Littell Studdie beelonging to the same chamber. One lyttell turnde

stoole, one wiskett, and six littell shelves, 1s.

Great Parler. One long table, one square table, one forme, one foote stoole, five chaires, fowre ould stooles, one iron grate, one apple grate, one tosting forck, one paire of bellowes, one smale chist, with one payre of playeing tables, 1l. 10s. One carpett and fowreteene ould cussinges, 6s. Three pictures, 3s. 4d. Wainscott and glasse in the same parler, 8l. 6s. 8d. Two ould coverings with two pilloes at the stare headd, 10s.

Littell Parler. One standing bedd, one truckle bedd, ij fetherbeddes, ij boulsters, iiij blanckettes, one coverlett, one covering with fower curtaines, 1l. 10s. 6d. One cubberd, one chist, one hange lock, two paire of gloves, two formes, one still, with one paire of tounges, 5s. 10d. Wainscott and glasse in the same chamber, 4l.

Chaumber over the Butterie. One standing bedd &c., two paire of snuffers, two brushes, one looking glasse, one facet, one iron grate, one

standishe.

Greate Closset. Three stone of wooll, 40s. One chyst, two bolles, fower hoggeshed, three barrells, two combes, one turnell, a beame of iron and scales to them with six leaden weightes conteyning one hundred and a half weight, two iron casementes, two conie nettes, one payre of yorne wyndinges, one ould clocke, with other odd necessaries, as woodden disshes and stone pottes, with trencheares, one littel stoole, with a forme, one wooden beame, and scales, with one wyskett, and a

paire of woolen cardes, 30s. Certaine clues of yorne, 6s. 8d.

Maidens Chaumber. — In Linnen. — In the Buttery. — Drie Larder. Two ratten trappes. - Wett Larder. Three salting tubbes, one great cowmbo &c., twoe ratten trappes. - Cooling Howse. Three stunndes, one cowmbe, one eshen, one mugg, 6s. 8d. — Brewhouse. One brewing combe, with a cover, &c. - Dey Howse. In treene vessell xxx peices, 10s. — Kittching. ix brasses pottes, v greate and smale, one chafer, one morter with pestell, ij chafing dishes, ij skillettes, ij candlestickes, &c. — Gatehowse Chamber. — Middle Chaumber. — Chappel Chaumber. One standing bedd, &c. — Outer Parler. Seven chistes, &c. -Chappell. One ould beddsted, v spinning wheeles, one saddle, with furniture for a light horse, one oulde coubberd, iij bottles, iij paire of yorne windinges and stooles for them, one chist, with other smale In grease and talloe, ij stone, 8s. - Servinge tryfles, 21s. 6d. One huppe of a bruing combe. — The other Menn's Chaumber. next Chaumber. Fower barrels of salte and j leade, 26s. 8d. -Backe Howse. — Ould Mr. John's Chaumber. In glasse, 1s. [nothing else.] — The Oxe Howse. One bedd steade, &c. — Oxe Howse Chaum-In the kyll, j haire, ij dubble brackes, 24s. — The Haule.

Three loung tables, one rounde table, iiij formes, ij caliviers, ould armour for two menn, and seaven headpeeces, vij pickes, with one hande staff one greate whettstone, two ould tressels, 36s. 6d. In wainescot and glasse, 2l. — Cattell. — Pulleine. — In lyme and limestones, 10s. — Fuell. — Apparrell. — Plate, Rinnges, and Jewelles, vizd. Three dozen and one silver spoones, two gilt saltes, with covers, one greate gilt boule, with a cover, ii lyttell gilt cuppes, one gilt cup, with a cover, one silver boule, one lyttel silver porrenger, with a cover, iij gould ringes, one gilt tablet, ij tagges, one bone picture bownde about with silver, xi peeces of oulde broken silver, with cognisenss, 22l. 6s. 8d. — Goodes and catell att Finch Howsse. — In the Gorsey Close at Linecker. — In Bootell Mill. — In Corne. — In the Horse Mill. — Inn the Winde Mill at Lewerpoole towne's end. The remander of a leasse of the sayd myll, beeing xij yeares and a half, as appeareth by the sayd leasse bearing date the xiiija of March 29 Eliz., valor 40l. — Summa, 443l. 9s. 4d.

Debtes which are owing to William More, Esquier, late deceased. Lent Her Majestie, as appears by the privy scale, 201., Captaine Malbey, 411. 12s., Mr. Boulton, 81., Mr. Reutcham for Sir Edwarde More, 31. — Mr. Deverex, 40s., Mr. Suthorth, 201. — Mr. Roberte More, 321. 3s. 1d., Mr. Anthoney More, 22s. 4d. — Mr. John Crosse, for iron, 201. 3s. 6d. [other sums for iron.] — Summa totalis, 2711. 15s. 5d. ob.

Reareges of Renntes.—Sir Richard Mollineux for Mr. Robert Mollineux his rent, 56s. 8d. — Mr. Robert More, for Cassehey, 56s. —

Mr. Melling, 30s. — [Total, 39l. 18s. 11d.]

Somma totalis, 7551. 3s. 8d. §
Debtes which the said William More, Esquyer, late deceased, left unpayd.—Hee oweth to Mr. Thomas Mollineux and Mr. Roberte Mollineux for money which the sayd William More kept in his haundes, 178l. 8s. Item unto Edward More, sonn to the sayd William More, which was spente in his sutes, 24l. 13s. 3d. To Sir Robert Cycelles butler, 23l. 6s. 8d. To Mr. Nicholas Moore, 40s. To Thomas Fazakerley, 6l. 10s. Summa, 234l. 17s. 11d.

Exhibitum, &c. 2 Oct. 1602.

REVERSE OF THE SEAL OF DUNFERMLIN ABBEY.

DR. CHARLTON exhibits a large circular brass matrix, circa 1300, for some time in the possession of Mr. John Bell, of Gateshead, and said to have been found in the precincts of the Hospital of S. Edmund Confessor, in that town. From Laing's Scottish Seals, it proves to be the reverse of the Seal of Dunfermlin Abbey, the obverse of which is in the Bodleian Collection of Matrices. The design presents Our Lord Jesus Christ with cruciferous nimbus, blessing with his right hand, holding a

book with his left, seated on a rainbow, his feet on another, within a vesical surcels, borne by four angels. Within the aureola, under the right hand is a estoile, or Star of Bethlehem; above the book in the left is a crescent. Beneath the upper rainbow, under the estoile, is a quatrefoiled, under the book a cinquefoiled, flower. Outside the aureola, between the uppper and lower angels, is a star of eight rays on either side. Crisp Early English foliage fills up vacancies. The legend is ** MORTIS ** VITE BREVIS **— VOK ITE VENITE DIOE'T REP'RIS ITE VENITE P'BIS.

Mortis vel vitæ brevis est vox, "Ite," "Venite." Dicent reprobis, "Ite;" "Venite," probis.

Of death or life short is the voice, "Go," "Come." They will say to the wicked, "Go;" "Come," to the good.

INSCRIPTION ON THE FONT AT BRIDEKIRK.

BY THE REV. W. MONKHOUSE, B.D., F.S.A.

Since you did me the favour to insert my paper on the Bridekirk Runes, in the Æliana, I have had an opportunity of inspecting the font itself, and I find that the inscription has been most correctly given in Mr. Haigh's copy. The points in the original are all clear and well defined, of the same uniform character, and at equal distances between the words from beginning to end. I am therefore more convinced that those translations are incorrect in which the words are capriciously run together without any regard to the points.

The carving of the sacred subjects on the font is in good preservation, and is clearly of the style of what is called "Early English." It is also evident that the Runes must have been inscribed at the same time as the sacred symbols on the font.

[Bridekirk was given to the convent of Gisburn by Waldieve, first lord of Allendale, who gave Kirkbride—another manor with which it is apt to be confounded—to Odard, whose great grandson, Richard de Kirkbride, Mr. Monkhouse is inclined to identify with the Richard of the Bridekirk font. The whole descent may be seen under Wigton and Kirkbride, in Nicholson and Burn, and need not be repeated here; but the font seems of a style earlier than that of this Richard's time, for

his second son Richard did not succeed Robert the eldest until 23 Edward I. In fact, the style of the carving may be termed Transitional.¹]

In speaking of the word "igrogte," I improperly illustrated the use of the prefix "i" as it is in the original text, by the prefix "y" as employed by Chaucer. Now these two prefixes represent two different periods of our language. If we look back a century earlier than Chaucer, and consult the few specimens of writing which remain to us, we shall find that "i" and not "y" was prefixed to the past tense of the verb. In a proclamation of Henry III., A.D. 1258, we find the word "idon" for "done"—"before iseide," "before-mentioned"—"iseined with ure seel," "signed with our seal," &c., &c.

It would be useless to speculate as to the motive that induced Richard to record an act of piety in characters that were utterly unintelligible to the little Christian congregation of the parish, but we can find a ready answer to the question which has been frequently put-How these Runes, the invention of the Pagan god Woden, the exponents of the black arts, the alphabet of the carmina diabolica, could ever have been blasphemously sculptured on a baptismal font at so late a period as I have assigned to it? However plausible the objection may appear, yet at the same time it has no foundation in truth.2 Runes are found in Denmark for centuries after its conversion to Christianity. "God help the Soul" of the person on whose monument a Runic epitaph was inscribed was the commonest of all prayers, and the intercession of Our Saviour and the Virgin is entreated in Runic characters on several occasions. These cases are not isolated, occurring now and then only, but abound all over the country during the 12th, 13th, and 14th cen-In fact, they are so common that it has given rise to a controversy as to whether the Runes were not first introduced by the Christian missionaries, and not indigenous to Scandinavia. And, as a climax to this argument, there are preserved in the museum at Copenhagen, some small slips of polished wood on which are engraved kalendars containing all the fasts and festivals of the Christian year; so that there is no anachronism in my theory, and no want of precedent to show that Runes were employed by Christians into the 13th century for their sepulchral epitaphs, and other purposes of their religion.

¹ It strongly resembles that of the southern doorway of the nave of Durham Cathedral, constructed by Bishop Pudsey in the last days of the Norman style. – Ed.

² Our readers are familiar with the frequent use in the North of England of Runes on Christian monuments and coins.

In the third line of the note at page 9 of this volume, there is a provoking typographical error, ome must be read me.—Ed.

MONTHLY MEETING, 2 APRIL, 1862.

The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, President, in the Chair.

NEW MEMBER. - The Rev. J. W. Dunn, Vicar of Warkworth.

ARTICLES EXHIBITED.—By Dr. Charlton. A fine noble of Edward III. found on the Borders, of the type giving an extra fleur-de-lis above the first lion on the reverse; the French quarter with three fleurs-de-lis only; and the name misspelled RDWAD. A German powder-flask, in ivory, with a curiously carved representation of the Resurrection, the watchmen being dressed in the civil costumes of James I.'s time.—From Mrs. King. A volume of racing lists from 1752 to 1822.

Donations of Books.—From Mr. C. R. Smith. Note sur les Ouvrages offerts à la Société d'Emulation, par M. Roach-Smith, membre correspondant, Moulins, 1862.—From the Duke of Northumberland. Mr. G. Tate's paper on the Old Celtic Town of Greaves Ash, near Linhope.—From the Kilkenny Archaeological Society. Their Transactions, No. 34.—From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 37.

Impressions of Seals,—Mr. Challoner presents the following—sigilly liberae scholae gramiticalis elizabethae reginae angliae in villa de ashburne in comitatu derbi . . — s . capitul . hospitalis . sancti . spiritus . in saxio . de . urbe .

SOME NOTICE OF THE CORBRIDGE LANX.

BY THE RIGHT HON. LORD RAVENSWORTH.

MUCH has been written and divers conjectures have been hazarded of the meaning of the mythological group which composes the allegory of the Corbridge Lanx. None of these conjectures have been considered perfectly satisfactory.

A short treatise upon a subject so connected with the antiquities of Northumberland will not be devoid of interest to this Society.

A recent writer in the Archeological Journal, after a correct description of this piece of plate, writes as follows:—

"The signification of this mythological scene hasnot been satisfactorily explained. The column at the foot of which a female figure is seated, may remind the numismatist of the reverse of certain Roman coins with the legend 'Securitas,' and it is observed that this symbol may here possibly suggest the interpretation of the subject, which may be referable to the security of the province of Britain in a period of peace.

"According to another conjecture, the scene may relate to a very different subject, and present a symbolical allusion to the period of the year

when the sun passes into the autumnal equinox.

"Another, and a more probable, interpretation has suggested that the group may be intended to represent the apotheosis of a Roman empress, typified by the figure of one of the chief heathen goddesses."

Such is the summary given by the writer in the Archeological Journal of different conjectures touching the signification of this allegory.

This writer intimates that the interpretation given by Hodgson, the learned historian of the county of Northumberland, of the allegory and symbols of the Corbridge Lanx is not a probable interpretation. Hodgson considers that this picture presents a symbolical allusion to the period of the year when the sun passes into the autumnal equinox.

Before I had seen either the Archaeological Journal or Hodgson's account of the Lanx, I came to a similar conclusion, that these figures had some reference to the seasons.

Hodgson's research has led him to attempt an exact specification of the group, and I believe that in the main his interpretation is correct.

I will proceed to notice some further points, all tending in the same direction, and offer my views upon the unexplained portions of the picture. With regard to the deities represented, no doubt can exist as to the identity of three, viz: Apollo, Minerva, and Diana. I believe also that Vesta is rightly named, and that Vesta symbolizes the Earth. The altar, with the sacred flame, below this figure is a sufficient proof of her identity. As to the fifth figure being Juno, I utterly reject the notion. I concur with Hodgson, who cannot perceive in the figure any distinguishing feature or attribute of Juno. Nor does she present any indication whatever of the apotheosis of a Roman empress or any other Roman matron. In every case where an apotheosis is presented to the imagination or the view, whether in peetry or painting, the action clearly indicates the transition from mortality to immortality. The deified body is received into the company of the celestials, and is described as partaking of their enjoyments when enrolled in their society—

"Illum ego lucidas Inire sedes, ducere nectaris Succos, et adscribi quietis Ordinibus patiar deorum."

Horace 'de Apotheosi Romuli':—
Here let him sit in Juno's sight,
And tread the starry halls of light,
The nectar quaff in cups of gold,
With gods and demigods enroll'd.
(Lord Ravensworth.)

Again, in another passage of the same ode-

Quos inter Augustus recumbens Purpureo bibit ore nectar.²

And in every picture of an apotheosis, whether ancient or modern, the actual reception of the deified person is invariably represented. This conjecture, therefore, which the writer in the Archæological Journal ventures to say is more probable than Hodgson's interpretation, seems to me quite untenable.

Who is this fifth figure?

May she not represent a vestal virgin attendant upon the goddess? This at least is an easy and natural conjecture, quite sufficient to account for her presence.

In a curious volume entitled Mythographi Latini, I find this notice of Vesta:—

"Vestæ erat templum latum et spatiosum cum arâ in medio, circà quam ex utroque latere erat ignis accensus, qui perpetuo servabatur, quem extingui nullatenus fas erat. Et ideo ad hujuscemodi mysterium erant multæ Vestales virgines deputatæ, quæ et ipsæ ibidem depictæ ignem fovere videbantur."

"Albrici Philosophi de Deorum imaginibus libello."

Here then we may behold the goddess, as it were, presiding over the altar in which the sacred flame is kindled, with one of her attendant virgins by her side. Moreover, the spearlike wand in the left hand of this figure is not unlike a torch, and is one of the attributes of Vesta. I have discovered the exact counterpart of this 'Hastile' in a work, 'De Antiquis Lucernis,' which contains the figure of a lamp dedicated to Vesta, who holds in her hand a torch of this description, wattled round the point with combustible materials. On the other hand, the vestal virgins are generally represented with a veil, or 'peplum,' thrown back from the head, but which would be used to hide their features from the vulgar gaze.

Although, then, plausible grounds may exist for this conjecture, I rather incline to the opinion that this figure may be intended to personate the Goddess Latona, mother of Apollo and Diana.

In the first place, the presence of Latona may probably be looked for in a group of which Apollo and Diana are the principal features. Latona was worshipped as a deity wherever her children were adored—and her presence in this group would serve to explain a mysterious symbol of which no explanation has hitherto been attempted.

Whom now Augustus joins, and sips
The nectar's bowl with rosy lips.—(Lord Ravensworth.)

I allude to that plant springing up between the hound and the prostrate stag, which I have no doubt is intended to represent a palm tree. The straight and naked stem, the fan-shaped leaves, and the corolla of fruit at the base of the fronds, are sufficient indications of the palm.

Now, the fable runs, that Latona being pregnant by Jupiter, became the object of Juno's hatred and vengeance, who sent the serpent Python to persecute her. She was driven from Heaven, and Tellus (the Earth), influenced by Juno, refused to give her a place of rest. At length Neptune, moved with compassion, struck with his trident the floating island of Delos, which became fixed in the Ægean Sea. Hither Latona was conveyed, and here she gave birth to Apollo and Diana, leaning against a palm tree and an olive, clasping their stems with her hands to ease the pangs of child-birth. These two trees were henceforth sacred to Latona. But the olive being originally created by Minerva, in her contest with Neptune as to which deity should create an object most beneficial to the human race, was dedicated to that goddess, and we may therefore reasonably suppose that this is the tree which overshadows Minerva in the group, while the palm tree, sacred to Latona, is figured below to complete the symbolical series.

Concurring as I do with Hodgson, that the whole group is a symbolical allusion to the period of the year when the sun passes the autumnal equinox, I will proceed to point out some supplemental evidence in support of this conjecture. Our historian, however, procuring his conjectures from an inaccurate engraving of the Lanx, has fallen into error in describing the pillar upon which Apollo rests his hand as a pyramid of eight compartments. In the original it is divided into twelve compartments, and these may perhaps represent the twelve months into which the year is divided.

The sprig of a bough which Apollo holds in his hand, Hodgson thinks is an emblem of fertility. I will not dispute it, more especially as I find the precise and exact counterpart of this branch in an antique gem, where a like interpretation is given to it, and it is thought to represent a branch of olive. But the following consideration seems to have escaped the notice of Hodgson and of former enquirers, viz. the double character of Diana—who is not merely the Dea Venatrix, but also the Goddess Luna—the ruler of the months, as her brother the Sun is ruler of the year—

"Damna tamen celeres reparant coelestia Lunz."—Hor.

While, therefore, she meets Minerva as "Montium custos nemorumque Virgo," and seems to invite the Goddess of Arts and Arms to join her

in the pleasures of the chase which the season offers, she is also appropriately placed opposite the Sun to receive the reflection of his radiance, and to mark the lunar months into which the year is divided. And this is further expressed by the fact of Vesta being surmounted by a globe at the summit of a column, which, according to Hodgson, reprepresents "This pillared earth so firm and wide," while the smaller globe upon Diana's altar may with equal reason be supposed to represent the Moon; the Earth being so placed between the Sun and his sister planet as to receive the beams of both.

Lastly, the hound, the attendant of Diana, is represented very naturally in the exact posture of a dog baying the moon.

This mythological allegory may thus then be shortly explained:—

Apollo (or the Sun), standing in the porch of his temple, intimates to Vesta (or the Earth) the approach of Winter, when his vivifying influence will be for a time withdrawn. On the opposite side, Minerva, the mythic personification of Intellect and Valour, seems to welcome the Goddess Diana, as the season of field sports has commenced. In the character of Minerva 'Pacifica,' she has deposited her segis at the foot of the olive tree, while Diana seems to be offering her the use of her bow.

Perhaps the brave and genial proconsul upon whose table the dish may have shone, might at the time enjoy a period of colonial tranquillity, and indulge his passion for the chase—like many other gallant gentlemen before and after him—and the artificer of this piece of plate may have intended to convey a delicate and refined compliment to his tastes in the effigies of these two deities, while Latona may be supposed to feel a maternal interest in the whole proceeding.

After this brief explanation of the group, I will conclude with a summary of the marginal symbols.

The urn with a stream of water issuing from it may either mean a river (perhaps the Tyne itself, in whose bed the dish was found), or the rainy season of 'Aquarius.' I prefer the former conjecture.

The hound, as it were, baying the moon, is one of Diana's pack.

The palm tree is, as I have explained, sacred to Latona, and the slain stag shews what Cheviot Mountain produced in those days.

The altar with the sacred flame is the attribute of Vesta, and the gryphon is the symbol of Apollo, or the Sun.

Regia Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis Clara micante auro, flammasque imitante pyropo Cujus ebur nitidum fastigea summa tenebat. (Ovid, Met.)

The plectrum minus a string indicates, according to Hodgson, the lapse of so much of the year, at least so I understand his notice of it; and the flower with three stalks he conceives to be a sun-flower with folded discs.

Another emblem yet remains, in the form of an eagle perched aloft, in the character of the king of birds, which are seen fluttering around.

"Qualem ministrum fulminis alitem Cui Rex Deorum regnum in aves vagas Permisit."

And it may be observed, that as the hound is looking upwards to the moon, so the royal bird is also looking upwards, either gazing at the sun, or where Jove himself may be supposed to be seated on his celestial throne, complacently surveying the group below, which consists of his own progeny, to wit, Minerva, Apollo, and Diana, Latona his spouse, and Vesta his foster-parent.

"Hanc Jovis esse nutricem, et cum suo gremio sustentâsse antiqui dicebant."

Lastly, as if nothing should be wanting to this allegorical picture, the border of the Lanx is embossed with a rich garniture of matured grapes—indicating the season when the vintage is gathered in, along with all the fruits of the earth, and at the same time holding forth the promise of a good bottle of wine at the hospitable board at which this Lanx has formed a conspicuous ornament.

Such, then, is the explanation which I am enabled to give of an allegorical group of figures and symbols which has exercised the ingenuity of many of my predecessors without any results that have been hitherto considered perfectly satisfactory.

I feel proud and happy to confirm the views of our industrious, learned, and able historiographer, the Rev. John Hodgson, whose friendship I possessed, and whose memory I greatly cherish. I hope to receive the concurrence and approbation of the members of this Society in the explanation I have offered. It is quite certain that some meaning or other must lie hidden beneath the veil of this allegory, and, as in the investigation of a criminal charge, the perfect harmony and concatenation of a great number and variety of links of evidence form a chain of circumstances which becomes irrefragable, so in the present instance it is difficult to refuse credence to a conjecture not in itself forced or unnatural, and which is supported by the whole mass of concurrent evidence which this mythological picture supplies to the careful enquirer.

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 MAY, 1862. J. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

Donations of Books.—From Mr. George Tate, F.G.S. Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, in which is contained his Paper on the Celtic Town at Greave's Ash.—From Sir W. C. Trevelyan. Charters of the Hospital of Soltre, of Trinity College, Edinburgh, and other Collegiate Churches in Mid-Lothian, Bannatyne Club, 1861. The Chronicle of Man and Sudreys, Royal University of Christiania, 1860. Gell's Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca, 1807.—From the Sussex Archeological Society. Sussex Archeological Collections, Vol. XIII.—From the Archeological Institute. The Archeological Journal, No. 71.—From the Royal University of Christiania. Norges Mynter i Middelalderen, 1860.—From the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Their Transactions, Vol. I., N.S.

THE LESLEY LETTER TO SIR THOMAS RIDDELL.—Mr. Clephan read a paper on the first appearance and various readings of this famous epistle. The subject is continued for enquiries.

ROMAN FIGURE FROM CARLISLE.

Dr. Bruce has received the following letter from Mr. C. Roach Smith, in reference to a fragment in low relief of a male figure in drapery, of conventional character:—

My Dear Sir,—As a week's examination of the photograph will not advance me, I lose no time in writing to say I doubt if, in this very fragmentary state of the monument, we can say with certainty what it may have been. No doubt the inscription would have explained it. This is to be regretted, as it belongs evidently to that interesting class of monuments which I have given in my Collectanea so many examples of, (and am giving), from France; but which we have so few of in this country.

I suspect the object held in the right hand is the handle of some baton or staff of office, terminating in a bird's head. In the left hand the man seems to hold a nest or chisel and the plumb. It is drapery I think

falling from the left shoulder. You will see the folds are subdued by the sculptor to shew the object in the left hand.

You do not say what is the size of the stone.

I infer it represents a grown person from the costume. It is the torques round the neck, with a pendant ornament.

I hope Mr. Ferguson will succeed in recovering the other portions and

the inscriptions.

SCARCITY OF COFFEE IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

George Hutchinson Swain, Esq., Norton Hall, exhibits the following letter:—"Dear Friend,—By a letter last night I am assured that the Marshall designs to honour me with his company in a day or two, which lays me under the obligation to desire the favour of you, and my friend Lawson, to refer makeing me happy at Eshet, till the army is past, which I hope will be in a few days. I must intreat you to get me the coffea if possible to morrow; none I have nor none can I get unless you assist me. Pray send it to me, and I shall pay the messenger, with thanks. Will. Carr joyns with me in compliments to you and your good family, is all from — Your most obliged humble sarvant, Wm: Carr. Eshet, Or. 27, 1745. — To Francis Forster Esqr., at Buston."

COUNTRY MEETING, 14 JULY, 1862.

THE Society this day enjoys the liberal hospitality of Prudhoe Castle, and the excellent guidance of the host, Mr. C. Umfreville Laws, over the valuable ruin he is privileged to conserve. The Rev. G. R. Bigge performs the same kind office for the ancient relics in his parish of Ovingham. The inclement weather vanishes to favour our old Society, and the day is one of unmitigated enjoyment in a pleasant district and delightful air.

PRUDHOE CASTLE.

THE general history of the early possessors of Prudhoe barony has been elaborated by Hodgson under Redesdale, and by Hartshorne under a brief notice of the castle in the Newcastle Congress volumes. For our purposes it is sufficient to remember a few leading events.

The barony of Prudehou was granted to the Umfrevilles by Henry I. The castle was built or largely refashioned by Odinel de Umframvill in the reign of Henry II. A complaining monk of Tynemouth, quoted by

Leland in his Collectanea (iii. 115), calls him "potentum de Northumbria potentissimus," and says that he compelled his neighbours, and principally the husbandmen of St. Oswin, "ad castelli sui resartienda tecta." He ordered an irreverend king's satellite "in Colebrigia civitate" (Corbridge), to invade their possessions in Wilum near the castle, and compel them to come "ad ædificationem castelli." Its defenders gallantly baffled the Lion of Scotland in 1174, while Odinel first appears on the Pipe Roll in 1165. The visitor will not be far wrong when he expects to find a keep something like that of Richmond, which was built before 1171. It has elsewhere been shown (vol. iv. p. 175) that the settlement of Prudhoe upon Henry Lord Percy (afterwards first Earl of Northumberland) was by Gilbert Umfreville, quite independently of the marriage of his widow with Percy afterwards. The instrument is abstracted in Hodgson's Northumberland, part ii. vol. i. p. 45. Little light is shed upon the fabric during the possession of the Umfrevilles. The licence of 28 Edward I. to Gilbert Umfreville, Earl of Angus, to endow a chaplain to celebrate mass in the chapel of St. Mary, in the castle of Prudhow, and his successors for ever, has indeed been thought to explain the lancet-lighted oriel chapel over the gateway. But 1300 scarcely seems to be the period of this early work, and fortresses generally contained more chapels than one. An obvious explanation-did the document point to a fresh erection at all—would be that it referred to the larger chapel of the castle,1 and not to the oriel oratory in question; but as it rather indicates the foundation of chantry services in a chapel already existing, we need not to consider it further. More to the subject is the order in 20 Edward II. to Roger de Maudyt, then constable of the castle of Prudhoe, to mend and repair it, as well as to construct a certain pele without the gates of the said castle, spending 20 marks thereon out of the issues of his bailiwick. This is probably connected with the works of the barbican.

There is a sort of double moat at Prudhoe, but the outer member is little more than the original natural ravine, and the inner one breaks off at the north, where the ground, strong throughout, is so precipitous as to render earthworks unnecessary. There is no reason to believe that it was filled with water. At the south-west it is a pleasing feature of Mr. Laws's grounds, and at this point, between it and the outer foss, is "the chapel-garth," in which Buck figures an oblong ruin, with traces of three windows in its sides. "There is," says Stockdale in 1586,

¹ Wallis seems to have been decidedly of this opinion; indeed, he does not qualify his language. "The castle is now in ruins, as is the chapel of Our Lady at the foot of the hill."

"within the site, and without the walls, an elder chapel [he seems to have considered the oriel to be a substitute], which hath been very fair, and covered with slate. In the time divers dwellers were on the demesnes; one dwelled in the said chapel, and made it his dwelling-house and byers for his cattle, and by that means defaced, saving the timber, walls, and great part of slate remaineth. There is also within the precincts of the site a little mill, standing at the castle gate." This mill, which is on the outer foss, is still, in its modern aspect, an agreeable feature of the place.

Stockdale's Survey, after all, is the best guide to the place, and it will bear repetition, with a note here and there thrown in.

"There is an old ruinous castle, walled about, and in form not much unlike a shield with one point upwards, situate upon a high mote of earth, with ditches in some places, all wrought with man's hands as it seemeth, and is, of all the site, with a little garden plat, and the banks, by estimation three acres." Mr. Laws points out some very ingenious severances "by man's hands" to increase the strength of the place. The ground seems to have given way repeatedly under the walls at the north-east corner where the masonry is a fine "higglety-pigglety" mass.

"The said castle hath the entry on the south, where it hath had two gates, the outermost now in decay, and without the same is a little turn-pike; and on the west part a large gate-tower, where there hath been a passage into the lodgings there situated without the castle, as is supposed, or to the chapel there standing." Of this gate-tower only the springers of the arch, which led into the grounds and chapel-garth westward, remain outside of and attached to the barbican gateway. "And between the gates is a strong wall on both sides, and, as it appeareth, hath been a draw-bridge; and, without the same, before it come to the outer gate, a turn-pike for defence of the bridge." Of all this, marked and curious indications present themselves with a couple of small doors, east and west, leading to the outside of the walls. have now arrived at the gateway itself, to which, as before noticed, the barbican along which we have been proceeding was an addition. It is said that the masons' marks on the barbican are those of the workmen of Dunstanborough and Alnwick (1312-15), but what we see are of a common order, such as may refer to any age.

"The gate is a tower all massy work on both sides to the top of the vault. Above the vault is the chapel, and over the chapel a chamber, which is called the wardrobe. It is covered with lead, but in great ruin, both in lead and timber. It is in length ten yards, and in breath

six yards or thereabouts." The passage of the gateway is divided by an arch in the centre, plain and unchamfered, resting on corbels, each supported by two human heads. Hartshorne notices the classical purity of the mouldings of these corbels. The north or inner face of the gateway has chamfers, and looks like a refacing. We forget to search for other traces of the chapel being an addition, though Hartshorne detected two periods in the stringcourse of the outer or south front. The nave clearly shows in its side walls the position of the floor of the wardrobe above. The chancel, as is well known, is a little oriel apse corbelled out from the gateway, with lancet windows shouldered inside. There are traces of a powdering of red cinquefoils, the famous flowers of the Umfrevilles, over the altar, and there is a curious sink in the floor at the south-east angle, which we suppose served as the piscina, like the small drains at the altars in Jervaux Abbey, though the drain from the Prudhoe example does not enclose the contents to the ground, but allows them to percolate down the wall. There is an aumbry in the chancel arch, and a finial cross lying on the nave floor. In the corbelling of the south front of the apse may be noticed part of an arrow slit, perhaps an insertion in course of repairs.

"There is, opposite to the said gatehouse-tower, joining to the north wall of the said castle, one hall of 18 yards of length, and 9 yards of breadth, or thereabouts, within the walls, covered also with lead; albeit the timber and lead in some decay." The northern curtain wall in connection with this hall deserves attention. The kitchen, it will afterwards be found, stood to the east of the hall.

"Between the said gatehouse and hall, on the left hand at your entry in at the gate, is a house of two house height, of length 24 yards, in breadth 6 yards, or thereabouts, divided into two chambers, covered with slate. The lower house hath a great room to pass out of the court through that house to the great tower; and the south end a chamber, and inner chamber. Out of the outer chamber is a passage to the great tower by a little gallery; on the other side, a passage down to the buttery. of the inner chamber is a passage to the chapel, and on the other side a passage to a house called the nursery. On the west part of the said house is another little house, standing east and west, upon the south wall, called the nursery, in length 10 yards, and in breadth 6 yards or thereabouts, of two house height, covered also with slate." The length given will occupy nearly the whole frontage of Mr. Laws's residence, which assumed its present appearance under the guidance of Mr. David Stevenson about 50 years ago. Many of the old arrangements may still be traced. The gabled ends of the inner or southern chamber and the nursery may be seen in Buck's view,² with the passage out of the former to the chapel above the gateway. The elevation is now raised and embattled, but the old windows are still to the fore, wonderfully clean and perfect, with the heads of the lights all in one piece. These windows are square-headed, of late flowing Decorated work, the lights having ogeed arches.

"At the south-west corner is a house standing north and south, called the garner, adjoining to the west wall, in length 10 yards, in breadth 6 yards, of two house height; the under house a stable, the upper house a garner, covered also with slate. At the north-west corner of the said castle is a little tower, called the west tower, of three house height, round on the outside, in length 7 yards, or thereabouts, covered with lead, but in decay both in lead and timber. Joined to the said tower is another house of two house height, in length 9 yards, in breadth 6 yards, or thereabouts, covered with slate, but much in decay." The corner where the garner was situated presents also a projecting circle. The towers have an Edwardian appearance in plan, but Hartshorne illustrates the transitional basement of the keep at Harbottle by the base of one of these circular towers at Prudhoe, and, without giving any opinion, we would remind the reader of the half-moon tower at Newcastle, which was at least of the Early English period.

"In the middle of these houses, by itself standeth the great tower, one way 18 yards, another way 12 yards, north and south, of three storeys only, and of height 15 yards, or thereabouts, besides the battlements. It hath no vault of stone, and it is covered with lead, but in some decay of lead and timber, but necessary to be repaired; and a toofall, or a little house adjoining thereunto, in utter decay." The masonry of the keep is in wonderfully fine condition, and there seems no reason to doubt the originality of the battlements. probably a turret at each angle like the one remaining, and in this respect and its flat buttresses it strongly resembles the dungeon of Richmond, but without the large entrance arch which forms so curious a feature there. Dr. Bruce calls attention to the stones used in the keep of Prudhoe as being of the usual Norman character, square in the outer face, and not of greater weight than what a man can comfortably lift. It will be noticed that the buildings which stood on the site of Mr. Laws's house cut the enclosure in two, separating the keep on the west from the gateway and court where stood the hall towards the east, to which we return, noting that the soil is raised by rubbish in the courtyard,

² The Society's publisher is the fortunate possessor of the original plate, and is prepared to supply impressions.

and that about the hall the ground sounds hollow, and would probably repay research.

"At the east end of the hall is a kitchen, of one house height, in length 12 yards, in breadth 6½ yards, or thereabouts, covered with slate." This would be at the north-east corner of the court, and here appears a curious feature, a turning passage within the wall, apparently joining the two apertures which appear at some little interval inside and outside. At the inside it seems to lead from a garderobe.

"In the east end, as it were at the point of the shield, is a little square tower, in length 7 yards, in breadth 5 yards, or thereabouts, covered with lead, but in utter ruin and decay, both in timber and lead. Adjoining to the same is a house, called the brewhouse, in length 8 yards, and in breadth 7 yards, and covered with slate." The "lttle square tower" contains a snug apartment vaulted with plain unchamferred ribs forming elliptical arches, and now stored with very goodly flitches of bacon. Between it and the entrance-gateway there is a couple of garderobes, one above the other, with separate wells. Their doorways are shoulder-headed.

The chapel and mill outside have already been noticed.

"There is under the mote, on the north side, a barn, two byers, and other such, an old kiln and kiln-house, all which were builded and repaired by Thomas Bates in the 20th year of the Queen's Majesty's reign that now is, and yet now in his late absence decayed. There was an orchard, set all with fruit-trees, now all spoiled; and an old house, wherein the keeper of the orchard did dwell.

"The said castle, town, and manor of Prudhoe is situate in Tindale-Ward, on the south side of the river of Tyne, adjoining to the county palatine of Durham, distant from the great town of Newcastle seven miles, having a great and large demesne adjoining the same, good and fertile, and the tenants thereof very finable." Prudhoe is now considered to be about eleven miles from Newcastle, another example of the difference of ancient measures from modern. The demesnes are now partly stocked by the sacred kine of India, which we view with curious interest. We regret to observe that pseudo-botanists have almost exterminated the black spleenwort on the walls of the castle, which we must not leave without noticing the very curious and early bridge over a little ravine It has, we believe, hitherto escaped to the south east of the fortress. observation by the writers on Prudhoe, and yet it is perhaps one of the earliest bridges in the north. It is composed of plain ribs forming a circular arch, but the end or front arches are pointed, forming a most picturesque assemblage.

OVINGHAM.

THE cell of Ovingham is said to have been endowed by the last of the Umfrevilles, barons of Prudhoe, for three black canons, and appropriated to Hexham Priory. Stockdale's Survey, as printed, ends by noticing that Prudhoe Castle, "is of the parish of Ovingham, which lieth on the north side of the said river, and opposite to the said castle." By this arrangement the "very finable" tenants and the poorer parishioners on the south side can neither attend the church at any time without toll, and, during storms and floods, at all, nor, under the latter circumstances, bring their dead to be buried. The inconvenience might not be so great before the chapels of the Umfrevilles were suffered to go down. We cannot say that, to "foreigners," the ferry is either commodious or agreeable, especially in conjunction with the assurance that not unfrequently the boat has gone over the dam, along which the windy voyage is made.

Arrived at the village, the memory of the market is kept up by a modern cross. The head was copied from an original one, which was discovered. The latter, after the second copy was made (for the first was too bad for erection), was stolen by some unconscious performer of poetical justice in return for the substitution of an uninteresting copy for a venerable and spirited original. Old people can remember the old cross. The present one is understood to mark the site of the Tollbooth.

The church of Ovingham is one of the most interesting in Northumberland. It is cruciform, and the long narrow lancet lights of the transepts and chancel remind us strongly of those in the fronts of the mother priory church. The primary object of interest is the tower, on which Buck's view shews pyramidal capping. It is almost a counterpart of the tower at Billingham in Hartness, and may be assigned to the same date, the latter days of the Saxon dynasty or the first reign of the Norman one. There are the same double lighted belfry windows with rude balusters and through capitals, the same ribbed bordering, and the same circular holes above the lights and within the arched border, as if plate tracery had been almost within the grasp before it eluded architects for another century. Bewick's tomb is reverentially visited, and the rest of the church merits attention. The buttresses dividing the lancets in the south transcpt are better than those in the north arm, and have interesting peculiarities. In the porch is an old crossed gravestone, and the doorway is very early and good, with square abaci, quite transitional. The nave has once more a north aisle. The old one had

entirely disappeared, leaving its pillars and arches built up and ready for re-opening. The transepts, which have western aisles, exhibit some good corbels. The nail-head ornament betokens early date in the style. The south west capital of the crossing has received late Decorated or Perpendicular foliage. There is a piscina in the centre of the south transept, and a low side-window in the chancel, passing straight and not diagonally through the wall. Two altar-stones lie in the chancel, where there are two early trefoiled sedilia, the new pillars and capitals whereof are absolutely barbarous, and worthy of immediate destruction. Within and without the altar rails are several tombstones. Some are of the Blacketts of Wylam. A modern one has Addison, a chevron between three eagles displayed, impaling a fess between three martlets, under the crest of one of the eagles. But the most interesting bears the following arms: -Quarterly, I. and IV., Three salmons hauriant, one and two; II., Three mullets, one and two; III., Three fleurs-de-lis, one and two. The crest is a bull's head, not a usual bearing of Ord. The inscription, which, however, is reversely placed to the arms, is a curious addition to Northumbrian anthology.

> Here lyes the Corps of A Rare Man interd On Whom Both Wit and Learning God Conferd To His Great Good For All His Works did tend To God The Object Of His Acts And End His Abstract Was From A Renowned Race To Which His Proper Vertve Added Grace Was Happie in His Wife his Children Seaven Of Which The Prime Did Follow Him to Heaven A Vertvous Girle Above Her Age was Shee Of Sins Fovle Dregs and Vile Contagion Free With Credit Great While He Lord Percy served Of High of Low of all He Well Deserved He Covld Get Welth but Got He Cared Not For It And Thought It Greater Wisdome To Abhore It And To Conclude He Vsde Things Transitory As Means to Bring Him to Eternall Glory William Ovrd Esqvire Dep'ted This Life The 27 Of Aprill 1630 And Ann His Dav ghter The 2 Of December 1631.

Bewick's pupil Johnson lies in the churchyard, and there are some very unsophisticated monuments.

The bold resistance of "the Maister of Ovingham" to "the king's most dread commandment of dissolution," "in harness with a bow bent

¹ Vide 1 Surtees' Durham, 194

with arrows," on "the steeple head and leads" of Hexham, is well known, through Mr. Hinde's pages. It is interesting to detect the traces of his dwelling, which comprises the modest schoolroom in which the said historian and the wood engraver of Cherryburn and a host of North-country worthies received their education. There is, in situ to the east, the little square Decorated window of two trefoiled lights which is fairly attributed to the oratory of the successive masters of the cell, and there are interior walls of wicker work filled in with mud. The kitchen possesses a noble fireplace, with wide chamfered arch, on which ornaments like the nail-heads of an earlier period occur at intervals. Upstairs there is a richly moulded cornice of Elizabethan aspect, with the letters I. M. repeated all round, and above the south door is a date 1694-I. A., referring to one of the Addisons, owners of the lay-rectory. In fact, this house is parcel of the lay-rectory, not of the perpetual curacy. The family of the present incumbent possess the tithes. The door has, in lieu of a knocker, the old screw-ring and screw-post, forming the "door-rasp," now nearly extinct in England, the sound whereof may form a worthy accompaniment to pipe-music. On the side of the steps leading from the garden to the river are two memorial stones:--"Height of the Flood, Nov. 17, A.D. 1771," and "Height of the Flood, Dec. 31, A.D. 1815." These bring us into modern times; and we may venture to note the pleasure with which we view Mr. Bigge's admirable specimen of the clocks manufactured by a neighbouring pitman, Isaac Jackson, of Wylam. It is a marvel of accuracy.

MONTHLY MEETING, 6 AUGUST, 1862.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Author. Flint Implements in the Drift, by John Evans, F.S.A. F.G.L. — From the Society of Emulation of Abboville. Their Memoirs, 1857-1860. — From the Author. An Account of the Colony of South Australia, by Frederick Sinnett.

New Membeer.—Mr. George Atley Brumell, Eldon Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE BECKERMONT INSCRIPTION.—Mr. John Dixon, of 23, Lowther Street, Whitehaven, having volunteered to present to the Society his

cast from the Saxon inscription at Beckermont, which was previously exhibited, and another cast for transmission to Copenhagen if desired, the Society gratefully accepts his considerate offer, and determines, in slight acknowledgement of the same, to present him with the parts of Archæologia Æliana containing papers on Saxon sculptures.

ANCIENT PIPE MUSIC.—Mr. White reports that Mr. Stoker has kindly copied for the Society, from the books borrowed from Mr. Baty of Wark, and Mr. James Reed of North Shields, all the tunes worth preserving. Mrs. Oliver, 24, Windsor Street, Neath, the sister of the latter, has also offered to supply anything useful from her other MS. collections. Mr. White also makes some remarks on the various buildings of interest lately visited by him in a southern journey.

THE LATE TREASURER.—The Chairman speaks in feeling terms of the loss of Mr. Matthew Wheatley, a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, who retained "inter fumum et opes strepitumque," his predilection for the study of classical antiquities, and whose services as Treasurer were admirable.

SHACKLES FROM GATESHEAD.

Mr. Longstaffe reports that in digging below Mr. Golightly's property in Grosvenor Street, Barn Close, Gateshead, a fetterlock (similar to that seen in the celebrated badge of the House of York), with the accompanying circle for the other leg, from which two or three sets of chains proceed, was discovered. Mr. G. having kindly presented the articles to him, he now transfers them to the Society's better custody.

NEW PERCY SEAL.

Mr. Lonestaffe also exhibits a deed of 1482, by which Henry Percy, the fourth Earl of Northumberland, and Thomas Calvard, gent., quitclaim to Albered Cornburgh, esq., the manors of Dagenham and Cokerelles, and lands in Haveryng at Bowre, in Essex, which they lately held jointly with Cornburgh and with Ralph Hothom, esq., deceased,

by grant of Richard Illyngworth, knight, Rowland Kerkeby, esq., John Trevilian, esq., Roger Lekenfeld, clerk, and William Gysbrugh. The witnesses are Thomas Mountgomery, knight of the body of our Lord the King, and Steward of Lady Elizabeth, Queen of England, of her manor or lordship of Haveryng, Richard Isham, sub-steward of the same, John Kyng, bailiff of the Queen there, Richard Barley, esq., Philip Coke, esq., Thomas Herde, John Piers of Haveryng, and others. The document is dated at Haveryng, 9 Nov., 22 Edward IV. [1482]. It bears an unusually fine signature of the Earl, "H. Northu'berland," and his seal (hitherto unknown), of which the broken obverse presents the coat of Percy and Lucy quarterly, the crest of a lion passant (tail drooping), of a savage lion rampant as the sinister supporter, and the hoofs of the unicorn which formed the dexter supporter. The counterseal or signet is a seated lion, with the celebrated word "Esperance." Curiously enough, Calvard's seal never was attached to the document, but it contains his signature "Thomas Calverd," and the additional ones "Clyfford" in the hand of the body of the instrument, and "J. Newton," to both of which the usual scribe's knot is attached. On the back of the deed are three other signatures, possibly of witnesses to a livery of seisin, if such were given, " Hugh Hastynges chr. - John Cartyngton. - Stophan Coppyndale." The deed is kindly lent by the Rev. William Greenwell.

THE SOUTH POSTERN OF THE CASTLE.

MR. Longstaffe reports that Mr. Turner and he have been afforded an opportunity of meeting Mr. Dickson, the accomplished Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland, the County Architect, and one or two magistrates on the *locus in quo*. There did not appear to be any intention of removing the portal itself, but the ragged walls above, some of which seem to be comparatively modern, could scarcely remain with safety. A portion of the cld Castle wall may already be discerned, and as the improvement proceeds westwards, antiquaries must be on the look-out.

THE ORKNEY RUNES.

BY E. CHARLTON, M.D.

Ir had always been a matter of surprise that the Northmen, who so long held absolute sway in Orkney, who built there a magnificent cathedral, still the pride and glory of the Isles, left behind them no one Runic inscription similar to those so frequent in Scandinavia. Shetland there was formerly, and indeed within the last 30 years, a tombstone with Runic letters at the Cross Kirk, in Northmavine, but Orkney had not, until last year, a single Runic letter to attest its connection with Norway. Within the last twelve months, however, a series of Runic inscriptions, of much interest, have been discovered in the interior of Macshow, a huge bowl-shaped tumulus of early date. situated a little to the north and east of the Loch of Stennis, and about a mile from the celebrated circle of gigantic monoliths known by the names of "The Stones of Stenness." The whole vicinity of this Druidical circle, if we may call it so, abounds with large tumuli, perhaps of Celtic origin, but possibly to be ascribed to a still earlier period, to the primæval inhabitants of these islands. Whatever their real age may be. it is certain that they were in existence before the Northmen occupied Orkney; and, from some recent investigations, it would seem that their origin goes back to the most remote antiquity. Many, if not all, of these tumuli have been originally sepulchres; and we are glad to see that Mr. George Petrie, the most eminent authority upon the archeology of Orkney, is decidedly of opinion that the chambered subterranean dwellings termed "Pict's houses," or "weems," were in reality chambered tombs.

Some of these chambered dwellings may subsequently have been occupied by the Celtic race as temporary dwellings, or as refuges from sudden hostile incursions; but for the purposes of defence they would be of very little avail, as the blocking up of the narrow entrances, with the application of fire, would soon have caused the death of the miserable inmates.

We regard these huge tumuli as relics of the same people that raised the monoliths of Stenness; for they have employed, in the construction of Maeshow, stones of 15 and 16 feet in length, by 4 in breadth, and fully equal, therefore, in size to those still standing at Stenness.

During the past few years several of these tumuli have been opened by James Farrer, Esq., M.P., a gentleman who takes a warm interest in Orkney antiquities, and whose labours have been most ably seconded by Mr. George Petrie, of Kirkwall. One of the most extensive proprietors in Orkney, Mr. Balfour, of Trenabie, has also readily cooperated in the good work. It is on this gentleman's estate that Maeshow is situated, and through his liberality the chamber within the mound has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition. Maeshow is a tumulus rising 36 feet above the plain, and is about 90 feet in diameter. It had evidently been opened before, but at a remote period. The work of examination was commenced by Mr. Farrer on the 6th of July, 1861, and the passage leading to the central chamber was almost immediately discovered. This passage is 52 feet in total length, and extremely narrow, being only 2 feet 4 inches at its entrance, and at its widest part only 3 feet 3 inches, and about 4 feet 4 inches in The great central chamber into which this passage leads is about 15 feet square at the level of the floor, with projecting buttresses faced by huge single slabs of stone at each angle. Branching off from the central chamber there are three cells, one on each side, and one facing the entrance, which form sepulchral recesses that would hold two or three bodies each. A huge block of stone, which no doubt had been employed for closing the mouth of the cells, was found lying before each of them. The roof at the height of 12 feet is gradually contracted by the projection of the successive layers of stone, and eventually it would, when perfect, be reduced to a narrow aperture, which would be closed with a slab, and then finally overlaid with a heavy covering of clay. When first opened by Mr. Farrer, the interior of the tomb was filled with debris from the roof, and while this was being removed, the Runic inscriptions were discovered on the huge slabs which formed the walls. The whole of the stones employed in the construction of the chamber are of gigantic size; one of the slabs in the passage is 19 feet long, by 5 feet broad, and 4 inches thick. has been suggested that the missing stones of Stenness have been worked up into this building, were it not that they are very probably of contemporary date. At all events it is quite certain, we believe, that this tumulus and chamber are not of Scandinavian origin. The Runes were found cut on various portions of the walls, and some certainly by different hands. On one of the great upright buttress slabs was found the figure of a dragon or monster, carved or outlined with great skill and spirit. Of this remarkable figure, a photograph was fortunately secured; and we regard both this and the "Worm Knot" below as of an earlier date than the other Runic inscriptions. The stone around

the dragon is much worn and polished, as if it had been subjected to the fingering of some generations, while many of the other Runes are excessively sharp and fresh. In order to ensure accuracy in the reading of the Runes, which it was hoped would cast some light upon the character of the building in which they were discovered, most careful transcripts were taken by Mr. Farrer and Mr. George Petrie, and subsequently fresh copies of them were taken, and lithographed by Messrs. Gibb of Aberdeen. At a subsequent period, excellent casts in guttapercha were made by Mr. Petrie, and these, with the lithographs, were submitted to three of the best Runologists of the north-Professor Munch of Christiania; Rafn of Copenhagen; and George Stephens, also of the latter city. The lithographs were also sent to several of the English Runologists, but without any satisfactory results. It had been Mr. Farrer's wish that each individual to whom the Runes were sent should translate them separately, and transmit his rendering of the inscriptions directly to Mr. Farrer himself. This was, however, frustrated by our northern brethren, principally, we believe, to satisfy the great excitement caused among the Scandinavians by this discovery. Mr. Petrie had forwarded some tracings of the Runes to Professor Rafn, and on the 11th of September a portion of the translation appeared in the Danish papers. In December, Professor Munch of Christiania published an almost complete version, as far as could be obtained from the lithographs forwarded by Mr. Farrer, and finally accurate casts of the Runes were forwarded to Christiania and Copenhagen. The priority of giving the translation of the inscriptions must, we think, therefore, be given to Professor Munch. Recently, in the month of July, 1862, Mr. Farrer has printed the three translations by the gentlemen above named, in a volume intended for private circulation, containing also an elaborate plan, sections, and views of Maeshow, with lithographed copies of the Runes, corrected according to the latest observations. It will be seen, however, that these still require further emendations, as we ourselves found one or two additional letters, which materially influenced the sense of the inscriptions. We spent a whole day at Maeshow last month (July, 1862) in company with Mr. Farrer and Mr. George Petrie, and we were glad to find that the tumulus has been repaired, the roof replaced over the sepulchral chamber, and the whole secured by a door, the key of which is kept by the neighbouring farmer. Having been originally favoured by Mr. Farrer with a lithographed copy of the Runes, and having failed to satisfy ourselves of the meaning of the longer inscriptions, it was with the greatest interest that we read those given by Professor Munch in the "Illustreret Nyhedsblad," or Illustrated News, of Christiania, for December 1st and December 8th, 1861.

These, however, did not reach us till the month of March last; but on examining them we felt at once that the Norse historian had in almost every instance rightly seized the meaning of the Runes, for his readings were so according with common sense, and so devoid of any far-fetched explanations, and our own knowledge of Runes told us that this was the case in almost all the ancient Runic inscriptions. The version given by Professor Rafn is very analogous to that of Munch's, while that of Professor George Stephens of Copenhagen is materially different. object is here to lay before the Society our own version of the inscriptions, founded upon a careful comparison of the readings of the Danish and Norwegian professors with the originals of Maeshow. The greater part of the inscriptions are brief, containing often only the names of the Professor Stephens seems to be of opinion parties who wrote them. that some of these inscriptions date from the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, or from the Pagan era of Norse occupation of these islands, while Professor Munch believes the letters to be almost all of one date, viz., the 12th century of our era. We had come to a similar conclusion ourselves before we saw Munch's essay, though not exactly for the same reasons as are given by the learned Norse historian, who observes-"From the form of the Runes it is evident that they belong to the style used in Norway in the years 1100 to 1150, when the punctated letters were already partially employed. The whole of the punctated consonants, however, are not to be found here; they belong to a still later age. The orthography almost exactly resembles that of the earlier Icelandic manuscripts, viz. of 1150."

Most of the inscriptions in Maeshow are cut within easy reach of the floor, but one or two are 10 or 12 feet above its present level, and these of course were the first that were detected, as the rubbish was gradually cleared away from above. We give the inscriptions in small capital letters, as the Runes cannot be given in the text, but are lithographed in the accompanying plates.

I .- THAT IR VIKINGR . . . AKOM UTIR HIRTIL

This inscription is one of the few imperfect ones, the centre word or words having being obliterated, most likely by the fall of the roof stones, as it is too high up to be reached by any person from below. The first word is read by Stephens as a proper name, but Munch and Rafn read it as "That which," or "This is." VIKINKR, "The Viking," and then would come the obliterated name, which plainly terminated in A, as that letter is attached to the succeeding KOM ("came") UTIR HIRTIL ("out here to," or "come out is hereto"). The word Viking has been occa-

حرا

sionally, but very rarely, used as a proper name. We translate this "This is the Viking . . . a, is come out hereto."

The Sca-king, or pirate's ship, lay perhaps in some of the neighbouring sounds, and he, to pass away the time, made an excursion to Maeshow, which he has recorded high up upon the walls. Possibly this occurred after the chamber had been broken in by other explorers, and when the rubbish had accumulated sufficiently on the floor to enable him to reach this height.

II.—THOLFR KOLBAINSSON RAEIST RUNAR THESAR HAUA

"Tholfr or Tholf Kolbainson cut these Runes." The last word HAVA is of difficult explanation; but Munch suggests that it is probably HARRÁ (hereon), as in roughly cut Runes the difference between R and U, is very slight. In the Runes in Carlisle Cathedral, which are probably nearly of the same date, we read A'THISI STAIN, (upon this stone). The letters of the Carlisle Runes are very similar to those of this inscription, which is also placed about 10 feet above the level of the floor.

III.—BRAE HÖH THANA

Professor Rafn declines to translate this, believing it, we presume, to be incomplete. Munch gives an explanation, "Broke this tumulus," which is at variance with the appearance of the stone, for it is complete and in its original position, and no portion of the inscription is wanting. Professor Stephens, we think, renders it correctly and simply, but makes a strange mistake about the third letter A or E, which he says is the most ancient form of A and extremely rare, and is an indication of the great antiquity of the inscription. The first word is the proper name BRA Or BRAE, the Danish BRAHE, and the whole is read thus—"Brahe hewed this."

IV.—VEMUNTR RÆIST

"Vemuntr or Vemund carved these Runes." This was no uncommon name in Scandinavia, but we are not ingenious enough to identify the hero here named.

V .- FUTH ORK HNIAS TBMLY

This is the Runic Alphabet or Futhork, so called from the first six letters. It is very lightly cut, so lightly indeed that we can only detect the faintest traces of the letters in the photograph, which gives Nos. 4, 13, and 12 very distinctly. The ignorance of the Rune cutter has transposed one or two of the letters; thus he has placed m before L, and inverted the letter so that it forms the letter x, and the next letter L has the Rune mark of N.

VI. AND VII.

These two inscriptions are close together, one below the other, on the north side of the chamber. No. VI. is very distinct,

ORKASONE SAHTHI A RUNON THAEM IR HAN RISTU

"Orcason said in those Runes which he cut," and we may, consequently, suppose that the saying of Orcason is inscribed on No. VII. Unfortunately, however, this line is almost illegible. It has been cut with a very sharp instrument, and the first part of it is nearly obliterated. A strong lamp-light might perhaps render the characters legible, but this we had not at our disposal. We, however, satisfied ourselves that the reading proposed by Professor Stephens could not be correct; for instance, that the penultimate letter of the first half, which he makes to be N is undoubtedly H, and of the succeeding letters I and R there is no trace.

The second part of No. VII is rather more distinct, and is certainly not exactly as it is given in the lithographs of Mr. Farrer.

KIAEBIK VIL SAEHIAE (K)IR(S)OMOTR

We cannot attempt to translate this, though Professor Stephens offers a translation founded on the certainly erroneous representation in the lithograph,

"Hiaebik will tell you more."

The s and the k between the brackets are very doubtful; the former is almost certainly produced by the axe slipping while the writer was forming the line above. Neither Munch nor Rafn attempt to translate No. VII., but the former is in error when he says that No. VI. is a fragmentary inscription. It is quite complete. Would not Orcason be the "tenant" of Orkhill, mentioned in another inscription? The Orkhill is not an unfrequent name in Orkney. It was at the Gaard or farm house of Orcahaug that Earl Harold passed the Christmas of 1154, almost the very year in which many of these Runes are supposed to have been written. The present farm of Orkhill is about half a mile or a mile to the south-east of Maeshow.

VIII.

Is a fine large-lettered inscription, cut on a great block of stone close to the entrance of the northern cell.

INKIBIORH HIN FAHRI A(E)HKIA MORHK KONA HAEFER FARKT LUTU IN HIR MIHKIL OFLATI

¹ Before this are the words, tolerably distinct, KURIR FALHI. The latter word means a falcon. I read the last part of the sentence "EK VIL SAEHIA IE OMOTE," "I will say is unwearied."

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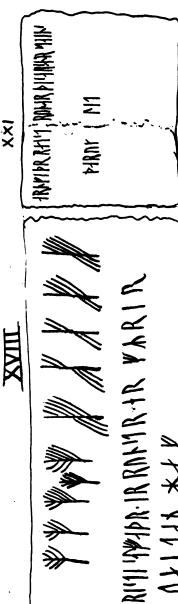
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ASTOR, ' INOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS,

The translations by Munch and by Rafn are almost identical. "Ingebjorg, the fair widow; many a woman has come bending in here meikle proud."

The word loot "to bend" is still used in Orkney.

Every woman entering the How would have to stoop in traversing the narrow and low passage leading to the central chamber. Ingebjorg was no exception to the rule. Munch cannot get rid of the idea that the tumulus is of Norse origin, and believes that Ingebjorg, the fair and proud widow, was probably buried there.

The six cryptic or bough Runes immediately below this inscription may possibly have a concealed meaning, but it is quite as probable that the inscriber merely meant to cut the chief vowels a r 1 o y v, and he evidently was not well up to his task, for he has given a bough Rune which cannot have any existence. It is well known that this cryptic style of writing is identical in arrangement with that of the Irish Ogham, the number of strokes on each side of a central line determining the letter and the class to which it belongs. Thus, according to usual reading, these letters would represent a y o 1: y, the penultinate Rune being a sixth letter of the third class, in which class there are only five. It is possible that the inscriber may have wished to impress the bystanders with his deep knowledge of the cryptic Runes, and thus left on record his own ignorance.

In the first of these letters a cross stroke is put on the stem to signify AE.

Ingebjorg was a frequent name in Orcadian history; we have, however, no means of identifying the present fair lady.

IX.—THORNY SAERTH HAELHI RARIST R

Thorny is a female name, and occurs in the Landnama Book. The second word, "Saerth," is not satisfactorily explained. Does it come from the word "Sarda"—to polish or make smooth? Or may it not be a mis-spelling for "Saehdi"—dictated?

Helge, who cut the Runes, only imperfectly completed his task, for he only cut the first letter of the word Runes. Helge was a name not uncommon in Orkney; thus the bonder or farmer Helge lived about 1150 at Höfn, in Westray. Helga was a very common female name.

X .- THORER FOMIR

Munch considers this to be probably a simple name; Stephens that it may also signify "Thorer follow me," and Rafn has "Thorer fa me"

—obtain for me—referring to the large cross sculptured below. We incline to Munch's opinion, that it is simply a proper name.

XI.—RARIST RUNAR THESAR OFR ALFR SINURTHSONR

"Cut these Runes over (in memory of)
Alfr. Sigurdson.

All the three Northerns read the words of alfr as one, and make it oframe, a name proper, but one hitherto unknown in the North. Offame, however, though not a name that is known, is an adjective, and signifies modest, not forward. To us, after most careful examination, the words appear to be as I have written them above. Moreover, none of the Northerns take notice of the fact that some letters did exist before the word balest. The first of these letters was probably I, but the other two or three are nearly illegible in the lithographs, while the whole inscription is now, we regret to say, to be numbered among the things that were. Fortunately, before it scaled off from the stone on which it was cut, Mr. Petrie had made most accurate drawings of the inscription, but at present not a vestige of it remains. It is, however, almost the only Runic inscription cut parallel to the stratification of the slabs; almost all the others are upon the edges of the stone, or at right angles to its bed.

The word Inge would answer to the traces shown on the lithograph. The numerous crosses, seven in number, may have been of later date; but in our opinion, the inscription is in memory of a fallen comrade or relative. The mythico-historical Alf Sigurdson, the brother of Signy, in that noblest of all historic ballads, "Hagbart and Signy," would hardly answer to this inscription.

XII.—TOTAR FILA RARIST RUNAR THISAR

Two of the Scandinavian authorities concur in this being an unknown name. May not the first stroke before the O be a failed one, the stone having partially scaled off with the stroke of the axe? Stephens reads the name Otar or Ottar, and just before this time there was Jarl Ottar in Thurso, who died in 1138, and who was brother to the famous Frakaurke. The word file I believe to be a bye-name. The whole translation is

"Otar Fila cut these Runes."

XIII. AND XIV.

There is very little doubt but that these form one inscription. They are written from right to left, a rare style of inscribing Runes, and the only instance of the kind in Maeshow, and they are both placed on the great projecting buttress slabs, one close to the western entrance, and the other directly facing it on the east. We procured an excellent photograph of this inscription when in Orkney, which has been of material assistance to us in the translation.

XIII.—THAT MAN SAT IE EKI SARHI AT PE VVAE FORET ABROT THRIM NOTTOM VAR FE BROET FORT HARLTE ÆN THARIB

XIV .-- IORSALAMEN BURTU HAUK THARNA

"It is true, as Inge said, that the treasure was carried away. Three nights was the treasure carried away before that the Jerusalem men (Crusaders) broke open this tumulus."

In reference to Nos. XIX. and XX. this inscription is of great importance; but it would be premature to enlarge upon this point until we have arrived at the numbers above referred to.

XV.—ARNFITHR MATE RARIST RUNAR THARSAR

"Arnfidr, the greedy, cut the Runes."

We doubt much whether any Norseman would willingly cut for himself such a memorial. May he not have erred, and wished to inscribe MATTER, "the mighty," or, perhaps, he used really the word MATE, "strength," and boldly made an adjective of it.

This name is identical with ARNFINN. A chieftain of this name, curiously enough, was taken prisoner by Earl Harold, on the 6th of January, 1155, as he advanced from the farm of Orkhill, where he had spent the night of Christmas, to surprise the Earl Erlend, in the island of Daminsey.

XVI.

This inscription belongs either to No. XV., which is the breadth of two slabs above it, or to No. XVII., which is immediately beneath it.

MARTH THARRI ORHSE ER ATI KO(R)UKR TRAKNILSONE FYRIR SUNAN LANT

"With this axe, which Gauk Trandilson owned, on the south side of the country." Munch and Rafn are agreed upon this version. Stephens, unnecessarily we think, makes the word Gauk into two, and destroys altogether the historical import of the word. For Gaukr Trandilson was a historical character; he was the foster-brother of Asgrim Ellidagrimson, in the south part of Iceland, and he lived about the year 970. The Nials Saga says of him, "Gauk Trandilson was the name of Asgrim's foster-brother; he was above all a right handsome and active man, but it fared ill with him, for Asgrim slew Gauk." Gaukr is also spoken of in the Islendingadrapa as a leading chief. The inscriber himself was probably an Icelander, as he speaks of Gaukr living "southwards in the land," and, perhaps, he was a descendant of the great chief, and had inherited this, the worthiest heritage of a warrior, the famous axe that Gaukr wielded in war. The name of the inscriber was either Arnfinn in No. XV., or Harmuntr in the succeeding inscription.

XVII.—HAERMUNTE HARTHIKSI RAEIST RVN

"Hermund Hardaxe cut these Runes."

Surely no man was better entitled to the name of Hardaxe than he who possessed the weapon of Gaukr Trandilson. To judge from the inscription, even after the lapse of so many centuries, the axe must have possessed wonderful temper. The use of this weapon, however, has tended no doubt to confuse the inscriptions, from the repeated slips the axe must have made, and the difficulty of rounding certain of the letters.

XVIII.

On this stone, which is a large square block on one side of the southern cell, we have first ten palm or bough Runes (Kvistruner), and then the inscription in the ordinary character. Professor Stephens is the only one who attempts to decipher these bough Runes, and we have no doubt but that in this instance he has been successful. The ten cryptic Runes represent the two words (THISAR RUNAR) RIST SA MATHR ER RUNSTR RE FYRIR VAESTAN HAF ("These Runes engraved that man who is best skilled in Runes to the west of the sea"). The inscriber may have been an inhabitant of the Western Isles, but he would hardly be the Icelander alluded to above in No. XVI.

In the bough Runes, the 5th, 6th, and 10th are identical, while the 4th and 9th are also alike, and these correspond in their position exactly to what we find in the words "thisar runar." We believe that the writer only wished to show off his knowledge of the cryptic art of writing; while, on the other hand, his name may possibly exist in the

long and important inscription on the opposite side of the cell. Although the three Scandinavian Runologists are unanimous in their reading of this inscription, yet we would submit that the second and third words "sa mathr" are by no means clear, and they might be read "risti alfathr," thus providing a name for the Rune cutter. We do not, however, believe that this is the case; we prefer the other reading because it is so much the more simple.

XIX. AND XX.

The two first lines in these, the longest and most important inscriptions, must be read straight across the two stones; but for all that, we are by no means certain that there are not two, if not three, inscriptions altogether here. Professor Stephens separates the two stones, and of course constructs out of the dissevered inscriptions a very different story. Stephens throughout seems impressed with the idea that the mound was a shelter for pirates, but it is on the shore of an inland fresh water lake, and a considerable distance from the sea. Munch and Rafn are as usual nearly agreed in their reading and interpretation.

SIA HÖUHR VAR FYR LATHIN HAELTR
LOTHBROKAR SYNER HAENAR
THAIR VORO HUATER, SLET VORO
MAEN SAEM THAIR VORO FYRI SER
UTNORTHR ER FE FOLHIT MIKIT THAET VAR
IORSALAFARAR BRUTU ORKÖUH
LIF MLT SAILAIARLS

LOEFTIR HIR VAR FE FOLHKIT MIKIT RAÆIST SIMON SIHKK

IN ROINOE

STHRITH

SAEL ER SA ER FINA MA THAN OUTH HIN MIKLA OK(T)ONAEKN BAR KE YR OUHI THISUM³

"This How was formerly raised to the hero (ine?) Lodbrokar. Her sons were brave; hardly were there men such as they were, for themselves. To the north-west there is much treasure hidden. It was the Jerusalem travellers (i.e. Crusaders), broke open the Orkhill (in the lifetime?) of the fortunate Earl. Left here was hidden treasure much. Cut the Runes Simon Sihri Sihrid in Roinoe. Happy is he who may find that great treasure.

O'Conachan bare away treasure from this How."

² We think it extremely probable that the two last lines were written by O'Conachan himself; they are crammed into one corner, and we think are evidently both by the same hand. It is possible, too, that the line above, "left here was hidden treasure much" was by the same.

It is plain that the last line was inscribed previously to those above, for the latter are distorted to fit the contracted space. The reading we have given assimilates very closely to that of Munch and Rafn, but they were both misled in the first line by the word harle, which they were inclined to render "a sorcery hall," but which we discovered to be most plainly harler, "a hero or heroine." The two last words of the third line are also hardly correct in the lithograph. They are thar uar, and not that er, and we differ from Munch in the sequence of the lines, though not materially in the sense. After the words, "The Jerusalem men broke broke up the Orkhow," then comes the word Lif; but the next three letters, which apparently are MLT, do not make sense, but we suspect they mean the word "lifetime" of the Earl. The name of the Earl is not given, but it would be very natural for a Crusader to speak thus of his leader, Earl Ronald, who was afterwards murdered by Thorbjörn Klerk in Caldale, in Caithness, in 1158.

Stephens reads the word in Roinoe, as in Rinansey, oe—in the Island of Rinansey.

XXI.

This is a very simple inscription.

ARNFITHE RARIST RUNAR THISAR SONE STAINS THROKE LÎT

"Arnfinn the son of Stain cut these Runes. Thoruk caused."

XXII.

Is a very curious inscription in cryptic Runes, very similar to some that have been found near Baffin's Bay. Rafn imagines that these Runes refer to some signs in the calendar, and says that similar ones are to be seen in Iceland. Stephens gives a full translation, but which to us does not seem fully borne out by the Runes. "Blood-money is also to seek both in Gothland and in England."

XXIII.

TRIKAERTAR ER KUAENANA IN UAENSTA.

"Ingigerd is the prettiest of women." We are naturally now led to think of Ingigerd, the daughter of Earl Ronald the Crusader, and who was married to Eric Slagbreller.

The dragon and worm knot, so admirably sculptured on one of the buttresses, is, we think, very possibly of an earlier date than the Runes. They are certainly the work of a superior artist.

We have stated that from the form of the letters, the inscriptions date from the middle of the twelfth century, and it was precisely at this period (1152-53), that a party of Norsemen arrived in Orkney from Hördaland, in Norway, under Earl Rognvald. They were a numerous and powerful body of soldiers, all of whom had taken the cross in Norway, and had vowed to proceed to the Holy Land under the Earl before named. It seems, however, that their conduct in Orkney was hardly befitting the sacred character of their expedition. Orkneyinga Saga, an almost contemporary history, tells us that the Crusaders of 1152 were in constant warfare with the inhabitants among whom they were quartered in Orkney, on account of the robberies they committed and the violence they offered to the women. history records a special instance of their rude behaviour in the instance of one Arne, a Norseman, who having obtained goods from one of Svein Asleifson's tenants, refused payment when it was asked, and striking the tenant with the back of his axe, bade him go and seek aid of his master Svein, of whose prowess he had boasted so often and so much. The peasant went straight to his master and told him of the occurrence.

"And one day in spring (1153) Svein went forth to collect the land tax, and four men with him, in a ten-oared boat And their way lay by the isle where Arne dwelt, and that hour the tide was nearly out, 'fiara var á mikil—' 'there was much shore.' Svein landed alone, and he had with him an axe with a short handle, and no other weapons, and he bade his men look to the boat, so that the tide should not leave it dry. Arne was at that time in the store-house, near the sea, and Svein went into the store-house and there sat Arne with four men, and they greeted Svein, who took their greeting, and spoke to Arne, saying that he should settle the complaint of the peasant. Arne said there was plenty of time for that, but Svein besought him to hear his words, and do it at once. Arne said he would not settle the affair at all, and then Svein spoke out that he would ask no more; and with that he drove his axe into Arne's head, so that the iron was buried therein; and losing hold of the axe, Svein leaped out of the store-house, and the companions of Arne followed him fast down to the shore. Svein ran quickly through a deep miry place; but one of Arne's men was swift of foot, and came up to Svein. And at the spot where he reached him, there lay large roots of sea weed upon the mud, and one of these Svein snatched up and dashed it in the face of his pursuer, who stopped to cleanse his eyes from the mud, and Svein thereby gained his boat and pushed off for Gairsav."8

There can be no doubt but that at the period referred to, the belief of treasures of great value being buried in the Pagan tombs was universal, and even at the present day, when most of the conspicuous tombs have

³ Orkneyinga Saga, p. 276.

been rifled ages ago, we occasionally come upon sepulchral chambers in which a certain quantity of treasure is still concealed. Not only was the belief in buried treasure universal, but the idea of a guarding genius. or the spirit of the departed owner of the treasure, keeping watch in the tomb, was generally accepted. In Pagan times this was implicitly believed, and even among the earlier Christians the same fear of the spirits of the departed chieftain evidently prevailed, and prevented many from violating the dwellings of the dead. The Pagan guardian of the tomb was however no disembodied spirit, but a living being, often endowed with supernatural strength, and who sate brooding over his treasures in a kind of trance until some adventurous mortal dared him to deadly combat. Such a genius of the tomb was by the old Norsemen termed Haughuie, or the indweller of the tumulus, and it is very remarkable that the tradition in Orkney has been preserved of a monster termed the "Hogboy," which inhabited the mound of Maeshow. was the current belief long before it was made known !ast year, that Maeshow really contained a sepulchral chamber. We have thought it well, in illustration of this belief, to make a few extracts from some of the little-known Icelandic Sagas in which the incidents of breaking open the tumuli of the dead, and despoiling them of their treasures, are Hardly one of these Sagas has as yet been translated into mentioned. English, and we have not in all cases been able to avail ourselves of the Icelandic originals, but have used the Danish versions, which are usually accurate, though, from the character of the language, they are immeasurably inferior in vigour to the old Icelandic.

Hord Grimkjeldsons Saga is the first we here notice. It was written, at the very latest, in 1250, but the events that it details belong to the year 1000 or 900, and though some fable is intermixed, the main details of the story are probably historical.

We have not seen the Icelandic original; we translate from a Danish version, published at Christiania in 1849.—Chapt. 14, et seq.

"In the autumn, Hroar came back from his plundering expedition (Vikingetog), and he was well received, and Hörd yielded to him his place at table, and very soon Hörd and Hroar were the best of friends; and thus it went on till Yule. And on the first afternoon of Yule, while men were seated at table, Hroar stood up and spoke, 'Here stand I forth, and vow that before another Yule comes round I will break open Soté the Viking's cairn.' 'That is a bold vow,' quoth the Earl, 'and it would be ill for you to be alone in the undertaking, for Soté was a mighty wizard while he was in this life, and he will be doubly dangerous now.' Then Hörd stood up and spoke, 'Might it not be permitted

⁴ The scene is at Earl Harald's house, at Halland, in Norway.

to follow thy example; I vow to go with you, Hroar, into Soté's cairn, and not to leave without you.' And Geir 'vowed to follow Hörd whither soever he should go, and not to part from him till Hörd himself desired it.' Helge swore to follow Hörd and Geir, and to esteem none greater than they while they were in life. Hörd said, 'It is not certain that you will both of you be long of this mind; see that you are not the cause of both our deaths, and perhaps of many other men likewise.' The Earl (Harald of Gautland) took great pleasure in Hörd, and he said his son

Hroar's honour was best forwarded when Hörd was present.

"And when it was spring, Hroar, with twelve others, set forth to Soté's They rode through a thick wood, and in one place Hord's eye fell upon a small hidden path that struck off into the forest. This path he followed till he came to a cleared spot, where there stood a house both large and handsome. There stood a man before the house clad in a kirtle edged with blue, and he addressed Hord by name. answered him freely, and enquired what he was called; 'for' said he, 'I know you not, although you seem well to know me.' 'Bjorn is my name.' quoth the man, 'and I knew you so soon as I set eyes on you, though I never have seen you before, but I was a comrade of your friend's, and therefore will you now reap the benefit thereof. I know that you wish to break open Soté the Viking's cairn, and if you are all of one mind in the work it will not be hard, but if it comes to pass, as I expect it will, that you do not succeed, than I bid you return to me.' Then they parted, and Hörd rode back to Hroar. And early in the morning they came to the cairn, and began to break it up, and by the afternoon they had nearly reached the timber work, but the next morning the cairn was as when they began. And so it came to pass the following day. Then Hord went back to Björn, and told him how matters stood. has been as I expected,' replied he, 'for I knew how great a wizard Soté Here is now a sword that I will give you; stick this into the opening of the cairn, and see then whether the cairn will close again or not.' Hord went back to the cairn, and now Hroar and several others said it would be better to depart, and have no more to do with this demon. Hörd exclaimed, 'It is not thus that we should keep our vow; we shall yet make another trial.' And so, for the third time, they began to break up the cairn; and when they came down to the timbers, Hord thrust in the sword 'Björnsnaut' through the opening, and then they slept at night, and in the morning nothing was changed. And on the fourth day they broke down the long balks, and on the fifth they had come to the door. Hord now bade his men beware of the poisoned air and stench that issued from the cairn, and he himself stood behind the cairn while the stench was strongest; but two of his men perished from this cause, for they were too curious, and would not follow Hörd's advice. Hord now spoke up, 'Who will go down into the cairn; it seemeth most meet for him to go down therein who made the vow to conquer the wizard Soté.' But Hroar spoke not a word. Then as Hord saw that none would venture into the cairn, he drove two stakes into the earth, fastened a cord unto them, and said, 'I will myself go down into the cairn, but on condition that I may choose from the treasure I get there any three things of price.' And Hroar and all the others agreed thereto. Hord salled upon Geir to hold the cord, for that he relied upon him most of all; and Geir did so, and Hörd descended. He found no treasure in the cairn; wherefore he called to Geir to come down and bring with him fire and wax lights, 'for both these things have great power,' said he, 'against evil spirits.' Hroar and Helge were to hold the cord, and Geir then descended. Hord, now searching about, espied a door, which they broke up. And when the door fell, the earth shook terribly, and the wax lights were extinguished, and a fearful stench issued from the side chamber. And looking in, they saw a slight glimmer in the corner of the chamber, and there stood a ship full of much gold, and Soté sate at the helm thereof, and was fearful to look upon. Geir stood at the door of the chamber, but Hörd went in to seize the treasure. Then Soté sang:—

"What caused thee,
Hörd, to break
The honoured grave,
At Hroar's prayer.
Never brought I sorrow,
In deadly fight.
I swung not my weapon
To others' bane.

Hord replied:—

'For this I came hither
To find the wizard,
To rob the King,
The old one.
Never in the world,
As all men say,
Did weapon touch
Worse carrion than thou.'

Then up sprung Soté, and rushed upon Hörd. There was a deadly struggle, for Hörd was mightily strong. Soté gripped him so fast that the flesh was crushed upon his bones. Hörd bade Geir then light the wax lights, to see what influence this would have upon Soté; but when the light shone upon the wizard, he lost his strength and fell back. And when Geir advanced the light to him, Soté durst not abide it, and fell flat upon the earth; and so they parted. Hörd and Geir now took away all the treasure chests full of gold, and bore them to the cord with all the other goods they found in the cairn. Hörd took the sword and helmet that belonged to Soté, and they were right costly articles. pulled at the cord, and then were aware that the people had gone away from the cairn. Hörd clambered up by the cord, and then Geir fastened the treasure thereunto, and so it was drawn up. And of Hroar and Helge it is said, that when the earthquake was felt all the men outside were terrified except Hroar and Helge, and these had to hold fast of each other. And when they saw Hörd and Geir, it seemed as though they had come back from Hell itself. And Hörd gained great honour from his descent into the cairn."

A similar history is given by Müller, from the hitherto unpublished Saga of Olaf Geirstadalf, and again we find it also in a Saga which we know to have been sung in verse, and to have been received with great applause at a remarkable feast in Iceland in 1119. Most of the old Sagas, if not all, were in measure, and the verses we still meet with in them are the remains of their primitive forms. The Saga in question is that of Hromund Gripson, and the details of the fight between Hromund and the wizard, or "Haughuie," are given at great length, but they are singularly devoid of spirit. We shall content ourselves with a brief resumé of the insidents of the story.

"King Olaf sailed to the Western Isles (Hebrides), where he plundered the peasants along the shore. An old chieftain upbraided him that he should prefer to harass the peasants along the shore, rather than break open King Thrain's 'Hoi,' and venture a battle with the evil spirit there to win the treasures buried with the King. Following the old man's advice, King Olaf sailed for Valland, and reached it after six days' sailing to the south (north?). Here he immediately found the 'Hoi,' and after four days' hard work they effected an entrance. And now none would offer to descend into the cairn for fear of the grisly gold-clad figure that they could dimly see seated on a throne in the midst of the chamber, and casting out fire on all sides. Hromund now offered to go in on condition of his receiving three of the richest ornaments he might obtain there. He was let down, and after collecting much treasure, he seized a fine sword that hung against the wall, and rushed upon the seated figure. The latter, however, upbraiding him for using steel, challenged him to mortal combat without weapons, which Hromund immediately accepted. Hromund got the monster down, hewed off his head, and carried off the treasure."

The last example of this incident in the Sagas is taken from one of the noblest of the old Icelandic histories, the Saga of Grettir the Strong. This Saga was probably written in or about the year 1300, but it had existed as a ballad or versified story long before. Grettir lived about the year 1000 of our era. We know of no Saga, not even that of Nial, so admirably translated by Mr. Dasent, which abounds in wilder adventures than those of the persecuted and outlawed Grettir. Grettir had landed on the island of Harham, near the coast of Norway, after a fearfully stormy voyage from Iceland; and the isle was then the property of Thorfinn. We translate this from the original Icelandic, which is to the modern Danish, as strong beer is to milk and water.

"One afternoon, when Grettir was about to go home, he observed a bright flame to rise from the Ness that lay to the north of Oedun's farm. Grettir asked 'what this might be;' but Oedun said, 'it was of no importance to him to know.' 'It would be said in my country,' replied Grettir, 'if such a sight were seen, that it burned over a treasure.' Oedun said that, 'if any person were afraid of fire, it would not be to his benefit to

enquire into the matter. 'Yet would I know about it,' quoth Grettir. 'There is a cairn upon the Ness,' said Oedun. 'which is both large and built up with heavy balks of timber, and therein is laid Karr the Old, the father of Thorfinn. Father and son at first owned only one farm on the island, but since Karr died he hath so walked again that he hath driven off all the bonders who owned farms here; so that now Thorsinn owns them all; but none of these bonders came to hurt over whom Thorsinn held his hands.' Gretter said he had spoken well, and 'I shall come here in the morning, and have those tools ready then to dig.' 'I warn you,' replied Oedun, 'not to meddle with the matter, for I know that you will therewith expose yourself to the hatred of Thorfinn.' Grettir said, 'he was willing to run the chance of that.' The night passed, and Grettir came right early, and Oedun had the tools ready, and followed him to the cairn. Grettir now broke up the mound, and he worked right well till he came down to the timber work, and by that time day had begun to appear. And then he tore up the timbers. Oedun now earnestly besought him not to go into the cairn, but Grettir bade him attend to the cord, 'for I will learn,' said he, 'who dwells in this mound.' Now Grettir went down, and it was dark therein, and by no means a good He felt about to know what kind of place it was; and first he found the bones of a horse, and then he stumbled on the corner of a There was much throne, and became aware that a man sate thereon. treasure in gold and silver heaped around the throne, and a chest full of silver served the figure for a footstool. Grettir took all the treasure, and bore it away to the cord, and as he made his way out of the mound, something gripped him fast from behind. Grettir dropped the treasure, and turned upon his assailant; they grappled, and a sharp struggle ensued. All that they came against flew to pieces. The 'cairn dweller' attacked furiously, and now Grettir saw it would no longer avail to spare his strength. And now both exerted themselves to the utmost, and they struggled till they came to the spot where the bones of the horse lay; and here the fight was long and desperate, and first one and then the other was brought upon his knees, but at length the 'cairn dweller' fell backwards over, and a fearful sound was heard in the cairn; and Oedun ran off from the cord, for he thought that Grettir was certainly dead. Grettir took now the sword, Jökuls-naut, and cut off the head of his opponent, placing the head behind the body to hinder him from walking again; and he went to the cord with the treasure, but found that Oedun was He therefore climbed up the cord, hand over hand, having fastened the treasure to the end thereof, and then drew it up after him. He was quite stiff in all his limbs from the struggle with Karr. Grettir now went home with the treasure to Thorfinn's house, and all there were seated at table. Thorfinn looked angrily upon Grettir as he entered the drinking hall, and asked 'what he had to do so urgent that he could not come in to meat with other folk?' Grettir replied, 'Many small things happen late in the afternoon;' and he laid upon the table all the treasure he had brought from the cairn. And there was one precious thing amongst the treasure, and on which his eyes were fixed, and that was a short sword, so good a weapon that he said he had never seen a better, and this he laid last upon the table. Thorsinn raised his

eyebrows when he saw the sword, for it was a family weapon, and had never been out of the possession of his race. 'Where got you these goods,' quoth Thorfinn. Grettir sang:—

'Thou gold-eater,
The hope of spoil
Failed not in the cairn;
Folk soon will learn,
And eke I trow
That few Kjemps
Now will seek
There after gold.'

Thorfinn answered, 'You are not easily frightened by trifles, and none before thee thought of breaking open the How;' but because I know that that treasure is ill bestowed which is buried in the earth, or concealed in a cairn, so will I not blame you, and the more so, as you have brought me all your treasure."

After reading these passages from the old Sagas, from legends that were in existence undoubtedly at the very period when these Runes were cut, we can realize the feelings of the Crusaders of 1153, when they broke into the chamber at Maeshow. Even at the present day, when we are supposed to be so enlightened by modern science as to repudiate all such sensations, it is, we confess, the "eeriest" place we ever entered. The inner chambers, too, roofed with a single huge slab of stone, and too low to allow of a person even sitting upright, are most ghost-like receptacles, and it is a relief to get out of them after deciphering the few Runes that they contain. We are, however, by no means sure that the chamber of Maeshow was in a perfect state when it was first explored by the Norsemen who wrote the inscriptions. Mr. Petrie, in a recent communication, observes—

"The walls exhibited abundant evidences to the careful observer that they had been long decaying before the Runes had been cut on them. Many of the stones had been cracked, and the instruments with which the Runes had been made had apparently slipped when they reached the edges of the cracks, carrying bits of the stone with them. The walls appear to have been in a condition similar to those of the Brochs and Pict's houses, which, after having been covered up for ages from atmospheric influences, have, within a recent period, been opened and exposed to the weather. Within a few years, in such cases, the stones became more or less cracked, according to the nature of the material. Masshow presented such an appearance when opened, and it may therefore be fairly attributed to the same causes, viz. to the opening of the top of the building, and the exposure of its interior to the atmosphere, which had previously been

^{4 &}quot;En fyrir thvi at ek veit, at that fe er illa komit er folgit er i jördu, edr i hauga borit." We have here the identical words used in reference to hidden treasure that occurs in the Nos. 19 and 20 in Maeshow, "fe folghit"—treasure hidden.

⁵ Chapt. 18.

excluded for a long period. While the walls of the central building are in so dilapidated a state, the surfaces of the stones in the entrance passage, and in the three cells, or smaller chambers, appear nearly as fresh and sound as if they had been recently removed from their original bed. This marked difference can only be accounted for by the supposition that the central chamber had been opened at the top, and left in that exposed condition for a considerable time, while the walls of the cells and entrance passages were sheltered from the weather. There is every reason, therefore, to suppose that when the Runes were cut the building was roofless; and indeed it is nearly impossible to suppose, after a careful examination, that they could have been cut by the aid of any artificial light introduced into the building."

We own ourselves to be quite of Mr. Petrie's opinion on this point. We believe that this tumulus belongs to the age that saw the erection of the giant circle of stones at Stenness; that it was, in a word, of Celtic, or more probably of prehistoric date, and that it was a sepulchre for some man of note. If treasure were really found there, and taken away by O'Donaghan, or O'Conachan, it would most probably consist of rude rings of gold, and not of the elaborately-worked silver ornaments, brooches, and all that belong to the Scandinavian age, and of which such fine examples were discovered in Sandwick, in 1858. From age or from design, the roof of the great chamber had been destroyed; the materials, the large slabs of stones which formed it, had fallen to the bottom, and the labour of raising or moving these would be even greater than that of opening into an unviolated tomb. The lower portions of the tomb, perhaps for five or six feet in depth, were filled with soil and stones, and on their surfaces the disappointed Northmen would cut their names, and would acknowledge the truth of what Inge had told them, that the treasure had been carried away three nights before they came thither (v. No. 14). Shortly after their departure, it is probable that a fresh fall took place from the roof, and filled the chamber to a considerable depth, perhaps to so great a depth as to allow of a person standing on it to inscribe his name at the height of twelve or fourteen feet from the floor, as in Nos. I. and II.

We may dismiss at once the idea of Maeshow having been a sorcery hall for the witch "Lodbrokar," as the word "HAELE," is now found to be HAELTE—hero. The termination Lodbrokar is feminine in Icelandic, and hence perhaps rose the mistake of the writer that Lodbrokar was a female. Lodbrog's sons were almost as famous in northern story as old Ragnar himself. Munch has proved that there were at least two Ragnar Lodbroks, the one the contemporary of Charlemagne, the other who flourished at least a century later. None of the histories of Ragnar Lodbrok, or of his sons, speak of his death in Orkney.

We regard the discovery at Maeshow as one of the most important that has taken place within the present century. The situation of the mound, the wondrous architecture of the interior chamber, and the Runic inscriptions on its walls, all contribute to render it an object of surpassing interest. The zealous labours of Mr. Farrer have been at length gloriously rewarded, and Mr. Petrie, to whom we before owed so much, has it now in his power to boast, that he can exhibit in his far-away isle an archæological treasure beyond any that we know of in the British kingdom.

MONTHLY MEETING, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1862.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Society of Antiquaries. Archæologia, Vol. XXXVIII., Part 2. Proceedings of the Society, Vol. I., Second Series, Nos. 2 to 7. Lists of the Society, 1861 and 1862. — From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 39. — From Mr. C. Roach Smith. Collectanea Antiqua, Part 1, Vol. VI. — From Mr. Michael T. Morrall. History of Needle-making.

NEW MEMBER. — Cuthbert George Ellison, of Hebburn Hall, Esquire.

ALNWICK CHURCH.—Mr. F. R. Wilson, architect, Alnwick, has presented the Society with five photograms of the exterior and interior of the old parish church of Alnwick, the appearance of which he thought was worthy of preservation previous to the intended alterations. One of them shows the Georgian fantracery of the chancel, which, barbarous as it is, forms a curious chapter in the history of art.

THE BECKERMONT INSCRIPTION.—The duplicate cast of this venerable monument having been received from the donor, Mr. Dixon, of Whitehaven, it is resolved that it shall be forwarded to the Copenhagen Museum, with a request for Professor Stephens' reading.

SALVAGE FROM THE MELTING-POT.

THE REV. James Everett has presented to the Society several curious articles, with which he had been favoured, out of a brassfounder's store near Bristol. There is an Egyptian statuette; a medisoval figure, with a book; a small medisoval seal, with the Virgin and Child, "Ave Maria Gracia;" a circular piece of brass, with a talbot dog in relief, the field having been enamelled; a cockpit ticket, "IOHN WATLING — ROYAL SPORT;" two early pipe-stoppers, with flat oval handles, one with the

heads of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, another with a hammer crowned, and other smiths' implements, HET SMEDE CILDT. 1670.—
HET. ELOYEN GAST. HVYS; and other objects. The stoppers fit some of the old pipes in the Society's possession.

THE SOUTH TRANSEPT OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Mr. Edward Spoor, who is entrusted with the works at present going on at St. John's, Newcastle, presents the stone which appeared above the great window of the south transept, and commemorated the munificent donor to the churches of Newcastle in the fifteenth century. The stone is thus alluded to by Bourne, "It is supposed that the steeple of this church was either built or at least beautified by him, as also the south cross of the church; for his coat of arms, as also these words, Orate pro anima Roberti Rhodes, are upon both of them; which indeed makes it somewhat probable." At present, the arms (three annulets, on a chief a greyhound) are tolerably perfect. Above them are the words Orate pro a and below them the o of the surname, with indications of the letters on each side.

The above windows, with thirteen others, have been renewed in their original form. The above stone has also been replaced by a new one. The works include the removal of galleries, and the plaster ceilings which for some years have encased oak roofs. The latter are in some parts moulded and carved, and are to be repaired and made perfect.

Brand mentions divers "skin marks" in the windows of the chancel. Mr. Spoor sends a copy of one of these merchant's distinctions.

EARLY REMAINS AT BIRTLEY, NEAR HEXHAM.

THE REV. GEO. ROME HALL, of Birtley, forwards, through Dr. Charlton, general and detailed plans of the numerous early remains, most of them unknown to the Ordnance Surveyors, which have rewarded his observation close to his own village. The largest camp is in Countess Park, and covers no less than three acres. Hut circles are very distinct. Ravines flank it on the south and west; to the north there is a gentle acclivity towards Buteland House. In this respect there is a resemblance to the Celtic town at Greaves Ash. The Mill Knock camp, occupying an elevated "coign of vantage," retains its Celtic appellative. A cairn seems to stand on the opposite hill to the south. Two men, draining about High Carey House, came, some years ago, upon large

round stones, like mill-stones. Unable to remove them, they made a circuit, and discovered a cistvaen, with jar containing ashes. At High Shield Green the highest camp occurs, and here are numerous barrows, amidst traces of former culture. Dan's Cairn might easily be explored, as many of the stones have been led away.

All these camps are built of unhewn stones of white sandstone, of the lower group of the carboniferous limestone formation.

Ironstone delves, and heaps of scoria or slag of iron, occur in various places. The ancient workings have followed the base of escarpments of the mountain limestone, nodules of iron having recently been found. The chief place of smelting occurs in Birtley Wood, half-a-mile northwest of the village, and the "Cinder Kiln Hills" there contain hundreds of tons of scoria. Lime and charcoal are ready at hand.

Terraces, from 5 to 10 feet in height, stretch along the the faces of a platform of elevated ground between High Carey House Camp and the village. The intrenchments facing to the north-west are at least 400 yards long; those to the south west, which are at an obtuse angle to the others, are about 150 yards. Two other sides would have comprised an enclosure of 12 acres.

In respect of these distant works, tradition points safely to "trouble-some times," and more doubtfully to defences against "the French," and signals between Birtley Castle and Wark Castle, and a great battle. A detailed paper is promised by the discoverer.

ANCIENT BREVIARY.

DR. CHARLTON exhibits a beautifully printed book, in the original stamped leather, printed by Thielman Kerver in Paris in 1505. It is "Breviarium Premonstraten," and may well have been used at Hexham Priory. On the fly-leaf is a little financial memorandum:—"Resaued the v daye of februarye In the x yere of the Ring of ow souering ladye elyzabeth by the grace of god quen of england fraunces and Ireland Deffender of the faith &c that I Vsswan of Medffourth of ReRell [Deffender erased] gentellman." Here the unfortunate repetition of the word Defender seems to have aroused the ire of a tender conscience, for the document suddenly breaks off, and a new one is inserted, as below—"Resawed the v daye of Febrwarye In the x yere of the Reing of ow souering ladye Elyzabeth by the grace of God quene of eingland, Fraunce and Iyerland that Vsswan of Medffourth of Ryyell gentell man the sowme of xvj' iiijd of Fefarme dew at Mechellmas last past—John Haryson hes sett to his hand."

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 JUNE, 1862.1

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Their Proceedings, vol. iii., part 3. — From the Archæological Institute. The Archæological Journal, No. 72. — From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, N. S., No. 38. — From Councillor William Newton. Newcastle Directory, 1778.

New Member. - William Pears, Esq., Fenham Hall.

Dr. Thomlinson.—The Rov. E. H. Adamson exhibits two letters from Dr. Thomlinson, the founder of Thomlinson's Library, to Vicar Ellison of Newcastle, one of them going into minutize of his experience of the Bath waters. "They are a palliating medicine in my case, as Sir John Floyer told me the constant use of common water would be."

VIRGIN MARY HOSPITAL.—The Society has received a present, from the Corporation, of a stone coffin, found in the precincts of St. Mary the Virgin's Hospital in Westgate, during the excavations for the Stephenson Monument.

MONTHLY MEETING, 1 OCTOBER, 1862. John Hodgson Hinds, Esq., V.P. in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, July, 1862. — From the Kilkenny Archaeological Society. Their Proceedings and Papers, April, 1862. — By Mr. Dodd, to complete the Society's Sets. Newcastle Poll Books of 1832, 1835, 1837. Durham City Poll Books of 1761, 1800, 1802, 1813, 1831, 1832. Durham City Addresses, &c., 1813. Durham County Poll Books, 1761, 1790, 1832 (both divisions.) Addresses to Mr. Burdon. Addresses, Poems, Songs, &c., in the Durham City and County Elections of 1802. The Elector's Scrap Book, Durham, 1832. Berwick Rolls of Burgesses, 1806, 1821. Sir Cuthbert Sharp's Sunderland Tracts, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Four Newcastle Tracts, viz. W. G. Thompson's Poetical Address to the Burns' Club, 1824. Reprints of the Scots' March from Barwicke to Newcastle, 1644. Lines to a Boy pursuing a Butterfly, 1826. Reprint of Chicken's Collier's Wedding, 1829. — By Mr. Fenwick. Eight of his Tracts, viz. Obits of Members of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, 1857. Obituary of Charles Newby Wawn, Esq., 1840.

Out of chronological order, by accident.

Sketch of the Ship-boy Life of John Fenwick, F.S.A., 1856. Genealogy of the Family of Radclyffe, 1850. Memorial to the Senate of Hamburgh, &c., 1843. Cowper's Rose Bushes, 1829. Slogans of the North of England, 1851. — By Mr. White. His Poem, entitled the Tynemouth Nun, 1829.

NEW MEMBER. - Captain Tho. Robinson of Houghton-le-Spring.

THE TREASURES OF THE VATICAN. Mr. Macpherson, an artist residing at Rome, attends with a noble volume of his splendid photograms of the Vatican and its sculptures, and expounds their subjects.

MINOR ANTIQUITIES.—Mr. H. Monnell has sent an Irish penny of John, and a gold coin of one of the Venetian doges, for exhibition. — Dr. Charlton states, that a few days ago two stone coffins, containing the bones of children, were discovered in some excavations in the neighbourhood of the Castle, and that they will be placed, minus their contents, in the custody of the Society. He draws attention to the jeopardy in which the remains of the Roman Wall at the foot of Benwell Bank are placed, owing to the removal of the fence by which they had been surrounded. It is stated that the property in which the ruins are situated belongs to the Rev. J. Blackett Ord, and that that gentlemen will no doubt take measures for their preservation, if made acquainted with the circumstances. [The result justifies the expectation.]

BELLINGHAM DEEDS.

EXHIBITED BY MR. EDWARD MILBURN.

- 11 Apr. 1624. Rowlande Milburne the younger, of the Yatchouse, in Tindall, and Beall Milburne his wife—to Edward Milburne, alias Sandes Eddie, of the Yatchouse, yeoman—for 181. 6s. 8d.—All their landes att the Yatchouse, par. Bellingham—with all [inter alia] sommeringes and sommering places, turfegraftes, &c.
- 21 Apr. 1662. Bond to perform covenants in a deed of sale—from John Milburne of Combe, co. Nd., yeoman—to Edward Milburne, of Yatehouse, yeo.
- 12 Jan. 1691[-2]. Roger Robson, of the Burn Grains, co. Nd., yeo.—to Edward Milburne of High Green, in the said co., yeo.—Recital of a release [lease exhibited] bearing date the day before, from Milburne to Robson, of his fourth part of the messuage, tenement, or farmhold, called the Dunsteed, in the chappellry of Bellingham. Acknowledgment of trusts. Mortgage for 351.

MONTHLY MEETING, 5 NOVEMBER, 1862.

John Hodgson Hinde., Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Archeological Institute. The Archeological Journal, No. 74. — From the Kilkenny Archeological Society. Their Proceedings, No. 37. — From Mr. Rutland. The Cyphering Book of Ralph Lambton, 1716, with scroll-work of great freedom.

NORTHUMBERIAND PIPE MUSIC.—The collections of the Society on this subject, having been handsomely bound, attract the attention of the meeting. Mr. Stoke has made another book of further extracts from Mr. Batey's collection, and presents it to the Society.

NEW MEMBERS.—George Wigtwicht Rendel, Esq., of Benwell Little Park, and John Peter Mulcaster, Esq., of Benwell.

MEDIEVAL SHOE.—Mr. Thomas Craster has presented the Society with the sole of an huge shoe, suitable to either foot, pronounced by a shoemaker to belong to a female. It was found in the ruins of Naworth Castle after the fire. Some merriment is created by the alleged sex, the size being so large, and the iron studs so heavy.

INCISED ROCKS.—Professor J. Y. Simpson of Edinburgh, through Mr. Henry Laing of the same place, has presented the Society with three casts from the concentric circles on the rocks of Argyleshire. Mr. Laing observes that one of these singular incisions has been found a few miles from Edinburgh. The Chairman remarks that this class of antiquities has also been recognised in Ireland.

The Treasurership.—Mr. Robert White is appointed Treasurer protem. until the Anniversary Meeting. He suggests that some attempt should be made to secure in safe custody the pocket-books and other papers of Brand, the historian, which belonged to the late Treasurer, Mr. Wheatley, whose family was connected with that accomplished author.

PRINTING.—Resolved—That Miss Dickson's Index to Vol. I. of the quarto series of the Archæologia Æliana, and Mr. Dodd's elaborate Catalogue of the Library, shall forthwith be printed.

CREEING TROUGH.—Mr. Charles G. Bolam, of 4, Bentinck Terrace, has presented an unusually handsome stone mortar for domestic purposes. It is adorned with a stag and greyhounds.

OLD HOUSES.—Mr. White suggests that photograms ought to be taken of old buildings about to be pulled down in Northumberland and Durham, in order to be preserved in the Society's collections.

ALTARS TO ANTENOCITICUS DISCOVERED AT CONDERCUM. By the Rev. J. C. Bruce, LL.D.

Some important discoveries of Roman remains have been recently made at Benwell Little Park, the residence of Mr. Rendel, in a portion of the grounds lying just outside the eastern rampart of Condercum, near its south-east angle. Near the south wall two altars were found, lying obliquely, with their inscribed faces downwards (as is usually the case), and in various positions near the spot were several large stones, portions of a statue, and the fragment of an inscribed slab, which may be afterwards alluded to. At the same spot some burials seem to have taken place. Both the altars contain much that is new to the students of lapidary literature. The first altar is 4 ft. 4 in. high, and 16 inches wide in the body. is formed of the sandstone of the district, and is in some places reddened by fire. The decorations upon it are of a highly ornate character, tastefully designed and skilfully executed. The face of the capital has been broken off: but a portion of the face was found close at hand. The altar, which is carved on all four sides, is provided with a focus; and the volutes on each side [of it seem to have had for their model a bundle of the leaves of Indian corn. On the sides of the capital we have vine branches shaded with leaves and laden with bunches of grapes. The mouldings of the base are graceful; two of them are of the kind called the "cable pattern." One side of the altar has, in basso relievo, the sacrificing knife, the other the pitcher for holding the wine to be used in the sacrifice; and on the back is a circular garland. The inscription on the face of the altar is well cut, and the letters are of most tasteful form, but several of them are tied together after the manner of our modern diphthongs. These tied letters are generally understood to indicate a somewhat advanced period of the empire. The inscription, deprived of its complications, is

DEO
ANTENOCITICO
ET NVMINIB.
AVGVSTOR.
AEL. VIBIVS
>LEG. XX. V. V.
V. B. L. M.

which may be read, in English:-

"To the god Antenociticus and the deities of the Emperors, Elius Vibius, a centurion of the twentieth legion, styled the Valerian and the Victorious, freely dedicated this altar in the discharge of a vow to objects most worthy of it."

The god Antenociticus is quite new to us. Prior to this discovery, we had no idea that any such demon as he graced the calendar of heathen Rome. The other altar is not nearly so ornate as the first. Neither its design nor its execution is good. The letters of the inscription are rudely formed. It has no focus. The inscription reads thus:—

DEO ANOCITICO
IVDICIIS OPTIMORVM MAXIMORVM
QVE IMPP. N. SVB VIB [VLP.]
MARCELLO COS TINEIVS LONGVS IN PRAEFECTVRA EQVITY . .
LATO CLAVO EXORN . .
TYS ET Q D.

which may be translated:-

"Tineius Longus, holding office in the præfectship of knights, adorned with the broad stripe, and quæstor, dedicated this altar to Anociticus (qu. Antenociticus) in accordance with the decrees of our most excellent and most mighty emperors given under Vibius Marcellus, a man of consular rank."

The first thing that perplexes us in this inscription is the similarity of the name of this god with that on the other, and yet they are different. Probably the same god is meant, and most likely the first A on this altar is intended to stand for ANTE on the other, though there is nothing to indicate it. The expression Lato clavo exornatus is new in the altars of the north of England. It no doubt indicates that the person possessed senatorial rank. In Rich's Illustrated Latin Dictionary we have the following explanation of Clavus Latus: - "The broad stripe; an ornamental band of purple colour, running down the front of a tunic, in a perpendicular direction, immediately over the front of the chest, the right of wearing which formed one of the exclusive privileges of the Roman senator, though at a late period it appears to have been sometimes granted as a favour to individuals of the equestrian order." Near the south wall of the building, the remains of three skeletons had been They evidently had not fallen in unawares or by chance, inasmuch as they were lying in due order, pretty nearly parallel to the wall east and west. Then, besides these, at the other angle, there were remains of urn burials-fragments of charred bones, and fragments of land shells, which I conjecture were those of snails.

Mr. Clayton. I had this morning the pleasure of inspecting the altars. One of them is exceedingly beautiful. I do not know that there is another equal to it, excepting, perhaps, that in Lord Lonsdale's Castle, in Westmoreland. I agree with Dr. Bruce in his reading of this altar

- the first that he described - but ascribe it to the age of Hadrian. I think that it is too elegant for a later period; besides it mentions the 20th legion. Now we know that the 20th legion was in the North in time of Hadrian, but that afterwards it took up its quarters at Chester. I consider the expression, Numinibus Augustorum, which induced Dr. Bruce to ascribe the altar to a period when a plurality of emperors reigned. to refer, not simply to the reigning authority of the time being, but to the Roman emperors generally. I also agree in the main with Dr. Bruce in the reading of the second altar, which is much more inartistically constructed than the other, and the letters of which are rudely cut. But I am inclined to consider that it is dedicated not only to the local god. but to the judicial decisions (Judiciis) of the emperors. I think also, that a careful examination of the inscription will show that, instead of Vibius Marcellus, we should read Ulpius Marcellus. Now this will give us a date. Ulpius Marcellus was an able general who was sent over to Britain by Commodus, to restore this country to order, which was then in a most disastrous state. Unlike Tineius Longus, Ulpius Marcellus was a most modest man, and until the discovery of this altar not a single inscription has been found in Britain recording his name, excepting a much mutilated stone discovered at Chesters. The two concluding letters on the altar, I have been disposed to expand into Quinquennalis Decurio. — Dr. Bruce. My opinion in the first instance was that Judiciis should be read as Mr. Clayton has suggested. All sorts of abstract qualities were deified by the Romans; still, on second thoughts, it seemed too bold a thing to suppose that the judicial acumen of the emperors should be made a subject of worship; it may be so, however. I have searched for a precedent, but have not succeeded. Mr. Clayton's suggestion as to Ulpius Marcellus being the person intended is most valuable. As soon as I had seen the altars I wrote to Mr. Roach Smith, one of our best Roman antiquaries, asking for his opinion upon it. I had received a reply to that letter on my way to the meeting, in which Mr. Smith, says, "I am quite delighted to see such discoveries. I hope we shall be puzzled with them much more. Who the god Antenociticus was I expect will, after all our researches, be a question. It may be a typical name; or it may be an epithet applied to Apollo or . . I never before met with the latus clavus in an the Sun. inscription."

Some objects which have been discovered during the works are exhibited by Mr. Rendel. Among them are a fibula, a handle of a chest, denarii of Nero and Severus, and other coins of Trajan, Antoninus Pius (head of Aurelius Cæsar on reverse), Faustina Senior and Valerian. There are also three coins of Lælianus, an usurper in Gaul in the time of Gallienus. His pieces are not common. The shells are evidently those of snails.

[Subsequent investigation has shown that Ulpius, not Vibius, is the prenomen of Marcellus. Besides the soldier who flourished in the reign of Commodus, there was an eminent jurist of that name who flourished in the time of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius.]

4

THE LESLEY LETTER.

The apocryphal letter of General Lesley to Sir Thomas Riddell "found its way first into a Newcastle newspaper." So says Surtees, writing to Mr. C. K. Sharpe in 1807. I am not aware (says Mr. James Clephan in a communication made to the Society) that the newspaper" referred to has ever been named. If not, it is now to be identified, for the first time, with the Newcastle Chronicle—in whose earliest volume, within the last few weeks, I have accidentally fallen upon the letter; and finding it to vary from all the copies that have ever come under my notice, I have thought that an exact transcript of the original might be acceptable to the members of the Society of Antiquaries, and worthy of a place in their Transactions.

It is a letter which is constantly re-appearing in print; and the Gateshead Observer, in an article on "The Riddells of Gateshead House" (September 19, 1857), contains some particulars of its history which may now appropriately be revived.

It is not alluded to in Bourne's History of Newcastle, which bears the date of 1736 on its title-page.

In 1775 it was communicated to Ruddiman's Edinburgh Magazine, by "G. A." of Darlington; and it appeared on the 18th of January, 1776, with annotations by the owner of those familiar initials.

The letter was impeached in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1777.—
"Mr. Urban,—Permit me, through the channel of your Magazine, to desire the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory to authenticate Sir John Lessley's letter to Sir Thomas Riddle, published in the 17th number of that work. He will be so good as give his authority, at the same time, for Newcastle being besieged in 1640, and Sir John Lessley's being Crowner of Cumberland and Northumberland the same year, and he will oblige—Veritas."

No mention of the document is made by Brand (1789). He merely states that on Aug. 31, 1640, "General Lesley pitched his camp on Gateshead Hill, being half-a-mile to the south of Newcastle.—Sir Thomas Riddell, senior, knight, of Gateshead, suffered particularly by their encampment. See Nalson's Collections, vol. i., p. 441."

Surtees, in his letter of 1807 to his friend Sharpe, says of it:—"The original, or what is termed such, but which I suspect to be a waggish imposture (perhaps of date not much less ancient than the supposed

transaction), is now in the hands of William Ward Jackson, Esq., of Normanby, Yorkshire (gentleman commoner of Christ Church), whose father was once a dealer in corn, hops, &c., in Newcastle, and rescued said letter from a parcel of waste paper, or the wrapping of a parcel, which came to him in the way of business. He showed it to an uncle of mine, Ambler, a lawyer, Recorder of Durham, a man of great wit and humour, who sent a copy to the editor of a Newcastle paper, and bid Jackson preserve it as an inestimable treasure. It appears to be half of a letter-back, torn off; pale ink; no seal; strong, coarse hand."

In 1820, Surtees gave a version of the letter in the second volume of his History of Durham, page 127, preceding it with the words:—"I much fear that the following epistle from John Leslie to Sir Thomas Ridel during the leaguer of Newcastle is not genuine;" and he adds at the foot:—"The above notable epistle is said to have been found amongst some old papers in the warehouse of Mr. Jackson, hop merchant in Newcastle."

In 1848, it was reprinted in the second volume of The Fairfax Correspondence, the editor (Mr. G. W. Johnson) remarking—"Careful as the generals were to prevent any rapine upon the countrypeople, yet some of the officers managed to effect a little pillage on their own account, either in return for protection promised, or other favours. The following curious letter, written during the investment of Newcastle, affords an example of this." And we are told in a note, that it is "preserved among the MSS. of the Riddell family."

As this custody is what the lawyers would term the "proper" one for the document, Mr. Longstaffe, the editor, has put himself in communication with the present representative of the ancient race of Riddell, Thomas Riddell, Esq., of Felton Park, who has very obligingly sent his copy of the letter for the Society's inspection. It is on a half-sheet of paper (water-marked L V G.) of the foolscap size which displaced the old pot for MS. purposes. The hand is one of the last century, of a feeble Italian style. The copy agrees, save in the spelling, with the newspaper reading, except that "Siller Tacker" was originally written "Gatherer," and corrected in a hand of the period, but much stronger than that of the text, and the word "knight" is omitted in the last clause. This codex is copied below this article, No. 1.

Mr. Longstaffe has also obtained from George Hutchinson Swain, Esq., of Norton Hall, for exhibition, a copy of the letter addressed "To Francis Forster, Esq." (of Buston), his great-grand father. It is not perhaps earlier than Mr. Riddell's, though written in a bolder manner, and differing from all the other copies in the greater coarseness and number of the Scot's expletives, and the additional stipulation for all the cher-

ries of Sir Thomas's garden. It is printed below, No. 3; and the reader will understand that the words within brackets are interlineations, giving the letter very much the appearance of a trial sheet.

Mr. Swain also wished to oblige the Society by obtaining a sight of the Jackson copy. Unfortunately W. Ward Jackson, Esq., the present denizen of Normanby Hall, "never met with it, nor any memorandum of it, among any papers that have come into his hands from his elder brother, deceased. But it is just possible that such a relic may be in the house." After kindly promising a further search, which appears to have been unsuccessful, he continues—"Of course the Mr. Wm. Ward Jackson means my father, the date of whose private journal does not, however, reach back to within eight or ten years of that which is assigned as the period in which the letter aforesaid was in his possession. I should think it not unlikely that my father gave it away to Mr. Surtees of Mainsforth, Mr. Raine deceased, or some other antiquary at Newcastle or elsewhere."

In the Memoirs of Surtees (1852), the editor, the late Rev. Dr. Raine of Durham, observes (page 14):—"I have reason to believe that Mr. Ambler was the writer of the letter said to have been sent by Sir John Lesley to Sir Thomas Riddell of Gateshead during the siege of Newcastle in 1640. Mr. Surtees printed this letter in his History (ii., 127)—fearing, however, that it was not genuine. The humour which it displays is of a high order; but there is more than enough of internal evidence to prove its modern origin."

Ambler died about the year 1780; and it is in the Newsetle Chronicle of 1764, that Mr. Clephan finds the letter suspected by Dr. Raine to have had its origin in the head of the Durham lawyer. The Chronicle had made its first appearance on the 24th of March; and on the 16th of June, there is this intimation to a correspondent:—

"& The original letter, written at the siege of Newcastle by the general of the Scots army, is received: our thanks are due to the gentleman who favoured us with it, and the public may expect it next week."

Next week, accordingly, on the 23rd of June, the letter appears, taking the lead among the "Literary Articles" of the paper; and No. 2 is an exact copy of it, as originally printed (save the substitution of the short "s" for the long). The long "s" has partly given rise to a singular misconception. One of the variations, in Surtees, is "faw the mons;" and the phrase is interpreted to mean "strike the bargain;" but the original, it will be seen, is "saw the mains," and no explanation is needed.

The letter as it stands in the Chronicle, nearly 98 years ago, is termed

"the original," assuming it to be, as Surtees and Raine suggest, a fiction, and that it had not earlier "found its way" into print. It may chance, however, to turn up, at some future day, on a still older page.

No. 1.

Sir John Lesley's Letter to Sir Thomas Riddle of Gateshead, on the Seige of Newcastle by the Scotts.

"Sir Thomas,

"Between me and G-d, it macks my Heart bleed Bleud to see the

Wark gae thro' sae trim a Garden as yours.

I hae been two Times wi my Cusin the General and sae shall I sax times mare afore the Wark gae that Gate. But gin aw this be deun, Sir Thomas, yee maun mack the twenty pound throtty, and I maun has the Tag'd Tailed Trooper that stands i' the Staw, and the little wee trim-gaeing Thing that stands i' the Neuk o' the Haw, chriping and chirming at Neun Tide o' the Day; and forty Bows of Beer to saw the Mains with aw. And as I am a Chavelier of Fortune, and a Limb of the Louse of Rothes (as the muckle Kist of Edingburgh ald Kirk can weel witness for these aught hundred Yeare by gane) Nought shall skaithe your House within or without to the Valludome of a Twapenny Chicken. I am

Your humble Serve, John LESLEY,

Major General and Captain ower Sax score and twa Men and some mare, Crowner of Cumberland, Northumberland, Murrayland, Niddisdale, the Merce, Tividale and Fife, Bailey of Kirkaldie, Governor of Burnt Island and the Bass, Laird of Libberton Tilly and wholly, Siller Tacker [interlined, Gatherer struck out] of Stirling, Constable of Leith, and Sir John Lesley to the Beut of aw That."

No 2.

For the NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE.

Sir John Lesley's Letter to Sir Thomas Riddle of Gateshead, upon the Siege of Newcastle by the Scots, in the Reign of Charles I.

SIR THAMAS,

BEtween me and Gad it maks my heart bleed bleud, to see the wark gae thro' sea trim a gairden as yours.—I ha been twa times wi my cusin the general, and sae shall I sax times mare afore the wark gae that gate: But gin aw this be down, Sir Thomas, ye maun mack the twenty punds throtty, and I maun hae the tagged tail'd trouper that stands in the stawe, and the little wee trim gaying thing that stands in the newk of the haw, chirping and chirming at the newn tide of the day, and forty bows of beer to saw the mains with awe.

And as I am a chivelier of fortin, and a limb of the house of Rothes, as the muckle main kist in Edinburgh auld kirk, can well witness for these aught hundred years bygaine, nought shall scaith your house within or without, to the validome of a twa penny chicken.

I am your humble servant,

JOHN LESLEY.

Major general, and captin over sax-score and twa men and some maire, crowner of Cumberland, Northumberland, Marryland, and Niddisdale, the Merce, Tiviotdale, and Fife; Bailie of Kirkadie, governor of Brunt Eland and the Bass, laird of Liberton, Tilly and Whooly, siller tacker of Stirling, constable of Leith, and Sir John Lesley, knight, to the bute of aw that.

No. 3.

Sr Jnº Leslie's Letter to Sr Thos Riddell, of Gateshead House.

"I vow to God, Sr Thos., it maks my very heart bleed blood to see the wark gang this gate thro' sae trim a garden [as] yours. I've been twa times with my cousin, the General, and sae shall I sax times mare before the wark gang syke a gate, but, before me and the Great God, S' Tho., gin a' this be dune, you mun mak the Twenty pound thraty, and the tag'd Tail trooper that stands in the Stall, and the wea trim ganging thing that stands in the nook of the Hall, chirping and chirming at the noon tide o' the day, with a' the Sherrys in your Garden as a present to my Lady—mind you prove that 1 S Thomas—[with 40 Bows of Bear to saw the mains with a', and, as I'm a chavalier of fortune, and a limb of the House of Rothes, as the muckle maun Khest in Edinbro' auld Kirk can weal witness for this aught Hundred years, and mare bygane, the De'il Scowp in my gates gin ought skaith you or your House, [within or without,] to the valedom of twa penny chicken.—I'm yours—Jro. LESLIE, Major and Captain-General of Sax Score and two men, Governour of Roxbro', Thruslebro', Muslebro', and Kirkadie; Crowner of Northumberland, Cumberland, Teviotdale, Nidisdale, Clidisdale, and the Merse; Bailie of Burnt Island, and the Bass, Sil'er taker of Stirling, and Constable of Leith, and S' Jnº. Leslie, Knight, to the Boot of a' that, Sir. "To Francis Forster, Esq."

MONTHLY MEETING, 3 DECEMBER, 1862.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P. in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report of the Board, 1861. — From the Archæological Institute. The Archæological Journal, No. 74. — From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Their Proceedings and Papers, No. 37. — From Mr. W. H. Brockett. Registers of the Electors for North Northumberland, 1849-50, 1853-4, 1857-62, and for South Northumberland, 1853-5, 1856-8, 1859-62. — From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, No. 41.

Southern Brasses.—Mr. Edward Spoor presents several rubbings by his son, from important monumental brasses in churches of Suffolk and Essex, viz. Horksley in Essex, and Stoke and Nayland, co. Suff.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The papers relating to the former meeting of that learned body at Newcastle, which were deposited in the Castle by the late Mr. Hutton, are placed at the service of the local Secretaries on this occasion.

DISCOVERIES AT BENWELL AND CORBRIDGE.

Dr. Bruce produces rubbings of two altars recently found at Benwell, showing clearly that VLP was the correct reading as suggested by Mr. Clayton. If however, the Ulpius Marcellus had been meant, he thinks that he would have been designated as Legate, and the stone, also, in his opinion, speaks of a plurality of emperors. But there was a Jurist of the name, the legal adviser of Antoninus Pius, flourishing during the period of the Divi Fratres, Aurelius and Verus, who were both Augusti in the years 161-169. There may be some connection between Jurist and the Judiciis of the inscription. The Jurist seems distinct from the soldier of the reign of Commodus.—The Chairman observes, that the fact may be as Dr. Bruce states, but that the subject admits of argument.

DISCOVERY OF AN ALTAR AT CORBRIDGE.—The Chairman reads a letter from Mr. Coulson to Wm. Cuthbert, Esq., of Beaufront, announcing that the digging at Corbridge, under the auspices of the latter gentleman, have been rewarded by the discovery of a small votive altar to the god Vetturius.

PRINGLE THE EJECTED MINISTER.

MR. HENRY FRANCE, JUNIOR, exhibits a deed dated 30 March, 4 James II, from Timothy Davison of Newcastle, merchant, to William Bayles of the same town, merchant. It recites a lease for 39 years to Davison of the 6 February preceding, from Henry Peareth of Newcastle, merchant, and Edward Greene of the same place, shipwright, of a yard garth or parcel of ground then in the possession of Mr. John Leamon, merchant, and used for "a Raffe yard and laying of Raffe;" boundering upon Trinity Chaire on the east, and upon messuages in "a laine or chaire called the Broad-garth" on the west; also a messuage, burgage, or tenement " late in the occupation or possession of Doctor John Pringle, and then in the occupation of William Stote, sailemaker," boundering on Trinity Chaire on the east, and a messuage then in the possession of Alexander Campbell on the south, and containing in length 13 yards: and another messuage and stable in the occupations of Mr. Robert Bower, merchant, William Blackett, fitter, and Martin Wilkinson, waterman, containing in length 22 yards, and adjoining upon the said Raffeyard on the south part of the said yard, and upon part of a messuage belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, widow, and upon a messuage in the possession of George Hankin, ropemaker, situate in the said Broad-garth on the west; all which said premises are in Peacock Chaire, near the Keyside. The lease includes liberty to pull down the demised messuages other than the messuage of William Stott, and "digg the house and ground" of the premises, and to place upon the ground and soyle thereof other buildings and "furnaces and boyllaries" therein. A declaration follows that as to one eighth part the name of Davison was used in trust for Bayles.

THE NAG'S HEAD INN, NEWCASTLE. By W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE.

Ir may be well to call attention, as a matter of local record, to the impending destruction of the old stone house at the foot of the Butcher Bank, called the Nag's Head Inn. Like many other of the better houses of the Newcastle burgesses, it possessed good carvings; and this circumstance, with its material, joined to a certain quaint and gloomy aspect, has given to it a celebrity not altogether justified. Traditions, which, when the ball is set agoing by the first inventor, soon acquire persistency, have claimed the house as the resting-place of a king, and as the mansion of mayors, before the use of the residence in the Close. Whether kings would sleep at this common hostelry is, perhaps, questionable; at all events we have the evidence of three Norwich travellers of 1684, that the house was already an inn, at a time, be it remarked, not long after its erection, its architecture being of the debased style which characterized the commencement of the seventeenth century. writers identify it by speaking of it as opposite to a neat cross, which could only be the Cail or Scale Cross; and they were struck by its unusual character, when they breakfasted and took horse at it. The host was a Mr. Leonard Carr, who, or a successor of the same name, although he was never Mayor, seems to have been of considerable consequence, and to have fallen into grief by his loyalty. The articles against him may be seen in Bourne; and he still lives in Newcastle by the (now sorely reduced) charity which, in 1658, he charged upon this, his capital messuage, in the Butchers' Bank, other three houses on the east of it, and the house on the west of it. Judging from Mr. Hinde's able paper on the Old Inns of Newcastle, the Nag's Head does not appear to have been much in repute at the commencement of last century; but I am told that, not many years ago, it had resumed some portion of its older consequence. The tour of 1634 has twice been printed; but perhaps a portion of it may, in connection with the subject, be reproduced with advantage. "The towne is surrounded with a strong and fayre built wall, with many towers thereon. It hath 7 gates, and is governed by a mayor (Mr. Cole), then fat and rich, vested in a sack of sattin, and 12 aldermen. The last Mayor, (Sir Lionel Maddison), and now recorder (Sir Thos. Riddel) did both endure knighthood [whereby their pockets would be considerably lightened] in his Majestie's late progresse. Then did we take a view of the Market-place, the Towne Hall, the neat crosse, over against which almost is a stately princelike freestone

inn (Mr. Leonard Car's), in which we tasted a cup of good wine. Then, taking a view of the four churches in the towne, and breaking our fast in that fayre inne, we hastened to take horse, and now are we ready to take our leaves of the progresse way, having no stomaches for Tweed nor those inhabitants." If it be thought that James or Charles might prefer the warmest welcome—that of an inn—then four progresses may appear to admit of claims for a visit to the Nag's Head, viz., that of 1603, when James, on his entrance to England, stayed three days here, and so transported the inhabitants that they bore all the charges of his household; that of 1617, when the King revisited his native land; that of 1633, when, on their journey to Scotland, Charles, accompanied by Bishop Laud and many nobles, were all entertained by the magistrates and town, and also returned this way; and that of 1639, when in his march against the Covenanters, the same unfortunate monarch was magnificently entertained, and stayed here twelve days. In the progress of 1603, however, we have it in evidence that James was entertained at the house of Sir George Selby, "the King's host." As to 1617, I have no means, in the libraries of Newcastle, of consulting the well-known book of Nichols on the Royal Progresses, and I am sorry that I cannot at present throw further light on the interesting tradition, which, however, will not prevent the house from giving way to a more useful purpose than that of a decayed tavern, or that of holding the "wise fools" of British history.

THE NEW PERCY SEAL.

On a more strict examination of Mr. Greenwell's seal, described on a former page of this volume, the supporters appear to be two lions.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE NAG'S HEAD INN. By James Clephan.

Ir is King James—(who was in Newcastle in 1603, on his way to his English throne, and in 1617, when about to revisit his native land)—it is the "British Solomon" who is most emphatically associated, in the popular mind, with the Old Nag's Head; and we shall confine ourselves, in our present notice, to the visits of that monarch to our ancient town.

In 1603, on Saturday, the 9th of April, James, travelling on horseback, left Widdrington Castle for Newcastle; and on his arrival, on the same day, he was conducted, according to Stow (page 819, edit. 1631), "to a KNIGHT's house, where hee was richely entertained, and remained there three dayes." Brand, who quotes this statement of the chronicler, himself adds (ii. 450):-" The King was entertained at the house of Sir George Selby, who was probably knighted on that occasion." Let us hear, however, what another authority has to say on the subject. Nichols, in his "Progresses and Processions of King James the First" (i. 69). borrows an account of his visit to Newcastle from "The True Narrative of the Entertainment of his Royall Majestie, from the time of his departure from Edenbrough till his receiving at London, with all or the most speciall occurrences; together with the names of those Gentlemen whom his Majestie honoured with Knighthood. (At London, printed by Thomas Creede for Thomas Millington, 1603.)" "When." the author narrates, "his Majestie drewe neare to Newcastle, the Mayor, Aldermen, Counsell, and the best Commoners of the same, beside numbers of other people, in joyfull manner met him; the Mayor presenting him with the sword and keyes, with humble dutie and submission, which his Highness graciously accepting, he returned them againe; giving also to his Majestie, in token of their love and heartie loyaltie, a purse full of gold, his Majestie giving them full power and authority under him, as they lately held in her Majestie's name, ratifying all their customs and priviledges that they were possessed of, and had a long time held. And so passing on, he was conducted to the MAYOR's house, where he was richly entertained, and remained there three days. Upon Sunday, being the 10th of April, his Majestie went to the church, before whom the Bishop of Durham" [Toby Matthew] "preached. And that day (as it is his most Christianlike custome) being spent in devotion, he rested till Munday, which he bestowed in viewing the towne, the manner and beautie of the bridge and keye, being one of the best in the North parts. Besides, he released all prisoners except those that lay for treason, murther, and Papistrie, giving great summes of money for the release of many that were imprisoned for debt, who heartily praised God, and blessed his Majestie for their unexpected libertie. So joyfull were the townesmen of Newcastle of his Majestie there being, that they thankfully bare all charge of his household during the time of his abode with them, being from Saturday till Wednesday morning. All things were in such plentie, and so delicate for varietie, that it gave great contentment to his Majestie; and on the townesmen's part there was nothing but willingnesse appeared, save onely at his Highnesse departure; but there was no remedie. He hath yet many of his people by his presence to comfort, and forward no doubt he will, as he thence did, giving thankes to them for theyr loyall and heartie affection. And on the bridge, before he came at Gateside, he made Mr. Robert Dudley, Mayor of Newcastle, a Knight."

This is the narrative of a writer whose book was published in the same year in which James made his journey from the Scottish to the English metropolis; and the corresponding passage of Stow (or his continuator) has the appearance of being an abridgement of it. But while the one makes the Mayor the King's host, and, giving his worship's name, informs us that he was knighted on the Tyne Bridge, the other is silent as to the accolade, and states that James was "conducted to a knight's house." How the alteration came to be made we cannot say, and will not conjecture. We may, however, observe, that the substituted words do not amount to a contradiction. They simply anticipate the honour conferred on the Chief Magistrate; and we think we may safely conclude that the King was Mr. Dudley's guest, and transformed him into "Sir Robert" at parting.

Returning to Newcastle, April 23, 1617, King James made a longer stay than 1603, remaining until May 5. Brand, whose record of the event is founded on the archives of the Corporation, does not name his host. But in Nichols's Progresses (iii. 280, &c.), "the royal lodgings at Newcastle" are stated to have been "in the mansion of Sir George Selby:—whence, on the day of the King's arrival" (we may go on to quote), "the Earl of Buckingham wrote to the Lord Keeper Bacon, that his Majesty, God be thanked, is in very good health, and so well pleased with his journey 'that I never saw him better nor merrier.' (Bacon's Works, iii. 518.) On the 1st of May, the King paid a visit

to Heaton Hall, in the parish of All Saints', Newcastle, the seat of Henry Babbington, Esquire, whom he then knighted. On the same day, Simon Clarke, of Salford in Warwickshire, was created a Baronet, being the 98th so honoured. On Sunday, the 4th of May, his Majesty, with all his nobles, dined with the Mayor of Newcastle" [Sir Thomas Riddell], "when it pleased him to be served by the Mayor and Aldermen. On the same day," Sunday, May 4, "either at or before the banquet, he conferred knighthood on Sir Peter Ridell, and Sir John Delaval of Northumberland."

We thus see that in 1603 King James was the guest of the Mayor, Mr. Dudley; and that in 1617 he was entertained by Sir George Selby. It is quite possible, nevertheless, that the tradition as to the Nag's Head may not be unfounded. What so likely as that, in 1603, when the "joyfull townesmen of Newcastle" bore "all charge of the royal household," or in 1617, when the King, with the Earl of Buckingham and other nobles, spent nearly a fortnight in the town:-what so probable as that the "fayre" and "stately princelike freestone inne," "the fairest-built inn in England," gave entertainment to several of the royal followers, and that his Majesty visited some of them under its roof? The royal gossip had Dudley and Selby for his hosts, but he may still have crossed the threshold of the Nag's Head; and we will leave the tradition to repose on the conjecture. It has this advantage on its side—that it is hard to prove a negative. It affirms that one of England's Kings was once entertained in this old hostelry; and to demonstrate the contrary is beyond our power, as it is foreign to our inclination. The Nag's Head may be reduced to ruins and swept away, but the tradition shall be suffered to survive; and it will certainly do so, whether we are willing or not.

^{•••} Sir William Brereton, travelling in 1635, bears this evidence to the superiority of the old hostelry: "The fairest built inn in England that I have seen, is Mr. Carre's, in this town. We lodged at the Swan, at Mr. Swan's, the post-master's, and paid 8d. ordinary, and no great provision."

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 JANUARY, 1863. John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

Donations of Books. — From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries. Inscriptions Runiques du Slesvig Méridional, intérprétées par C C. Rafn, et publiées par la Société Royale des Antiquaries du Nord. Copenhagen, 1861. Mémoires de la Société, 1850-60. Antiquarisk Tidsskrift, 1858-60. In the letter accompanying these books it is remarked that in Rafn's treatise "is brought forward evidence demonstrating that in the Duchy of Sleswick was spoken Danish (Donsk tunga, Old Northern) in the olden time to its very southern boundary, a fact well worth noticing." — From Mr. William Dickson, Clerk of the Peace. Provisional Order for dividing the County of Northumberland into Highway Districts, 1862.

New Members. — Mr. Robert Spence, Banker, North Shields. Mr. R. T. Liddell, 10, St. Thomas's Street, Newcastle.

AUDITORS APPOINTED. - Messrs. Edward Spoor and William Dodd.

EXCHANGE OF TRANSACTIONS. — The Wiltshire Archeological Society admitted.

NEWCASTLE RELICS. — Mr. Clayton calls attention to two huge stone balls found on the Sandhill in recent excavations, and presented by the Corporation. Some have supposed that they have been missiles from the Castle. One of them is marked XII.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. — Mr. Cuthbert exhibits the little altar lately found at Corbridge (see p. 161.) It reads deo vitiri. — Mr. G. N. Clark presents several Ptolemaic and Roman coins, collected by a friend in Egypt, with two small Egyptian figures, a curious old clock-key, and other objects.

EARLY BRITISH REMAINS FROM ALLENDALE AND WEARDALE.

THE REV. H. SLATER, of Stanhope, submits a copy of a stone axe, which some trifler has spoiled, by incising an ugly modern soldier with a flag inscribed s, and an accompanying legend, LEG A. It is described as having been found on a doubly-bent handle' (since destroyed) on a

¹ Judging from the drawing sent, the double bend was produced by the abrupt turning of the centre only of the handle, the convex side being to the holder. The terminations seem to be nearly straight, and are in a line with each other.

moor of Allendale. The material is blue madrepore limestone, and the axe is uniformly about 1½ inches thick, and is ground to a sharp edge. Mr. Slater has had an amber bead brought from Heatheryburn Cave, and asks the intention of some singular implements of bone discovered there. Many of them are small and oblong, each pierced with a hole, also oblong. A larger one is slightly curved and brought to a point. There are two holes in the latter, which are cut quite through it, and a third at the thick end reaching half through. The central hole (one of the piercings) is perpendicular to the plane of the other two. It has been suggested that these singular objects were used in ancient weaving.

THE BENWELL DISCOVERIES.

By George Wigtwicht Rendal.

Dr. Bruce has already described pretty fully the nature of our principal discoveries at Condercum, and I can add little to what he has said; but I have prepared an accurate map, shewing the position in which everything was found, and the extent of walls, paved roads, and flagged ways which we have laid bare up to this time. By carefully laying down to scale in this plan the result of further investigations as they are made, we shall, perhaps, be able to trace the relation between partial discoveries at different points, and though leaving some little to conjecture, yet be able, by filling up the blanks, to obtain in the end a tolerably complete plan of the now-buried ruins. I will enumerate briefly the things found hitherto, referring the members to the plan for the position of them.

The two altars, fully described by Dr. Bruce in his interesting paper read at the November meeting, were found lying inclined on their faces, the back corners of both being within a few inches of the surface. Beneath the altar, and filling the south-east and south-west corners of the building, was a bed of concrete, apparently forming a base for the altar, and from this and the uninjured appearance of the altar, we might infer that they have fallen where they stood. In the circular part of the building were found three human skeletons lying side by side, the heads west, the feet east. The width of the recess is but five feet, and the remains shewed that the bodies had been slightly bowed to get them into their resting-place. The bones were covered with stones, apparently the ruins of the surrounding wall. They were laid in flags. They were come upon eighteen inches below the surface. The thigh-bones and some of the vertebræ were taken out whole, but

nearly all fell to pieces on exposure. With the skeletons were found several coins—bronze chiefly, but two of silver. The silver are of Nero, A.D. 54, and of Aurelius; the bronze are of Antoninus Pius and Aurelius Cæsar, and of Domitian, A.D. 92; other bronze coins are defaced. There were also found here an ornamental bronze handle for a box, a long-bowed brooch known, I believe, as a fibula, a round brooch of bronze, enamelled after a pattern, and numerous white shells of a land smail. At the north-east and north-west corners of the building were found fragments of thin pottery, with charred bones and white shells. The shells were numerous, very white and perfect, but fell to pieces on the air reaching them,—all but a few, some of which I now produce.

Within the building were also found the following:—The head of a male figure, the fore-arm of a female figure, and part of a leg, below the knee, of a female figure—all life-size, and finely executed in the sandstone of the district. Also a fragment of an inscribed tablet (described by Dr. Bruce), and a large square stone, 3 ft. by 2 ft., by 1 ft. 4 in., with an ornamental moulding at top, and a cavity cut out beneath. The space within the walls of the building was covered at some depth below the surface with a thick layer of sand. At several points above this sand there were indications of fire; and a large beam, charred and almost eaten away with decay, was found below the surface. Many fragments of thick red tile were also found. The walls were set upon good concrete foundations They were well built with mortar, and the stones rough squared and dressed. The corner stones were fine dressed and carefully squared, and there is evidence of an entrance having existed in the middle of the north wall.

Without the building, and in some parts of the ground, have been found—the capital, with a portion of the shaft, of a column; the capital 12 in. square; the shaft tapering from 11 in. to 81 in. in diameter; the capital has deep plain mouldings; the shaft is inscribed s. E. v.: the capital of another column, measuring 8 in. by 6 in , and ornamentally sculptured: a base stone, 1 ft. 11 in. by 1 ft. 7 in., by 8 in., with ogee moulding on the upper side: another moulded capital or base stone. 1 ft. 11 in. by 1 ft. 5 in., by 1 ft.: and at a point in the kitchen garden, a stone head, rudely sculptured in high relief, with three rays proceeding from it.—(this head has apparently been built in or set against a wall, the back being rough cement):-also several coins; among them one of silver, of Severus, A.D. 201, in the ground within the limits of the camp, as marked on the Ordnance Survey: one of bronze, of U. C. Lælianus, A.D. 265; one of Vespasian, A.D. 76; in the paved road west of the buildings, others, more or less defaced, but no doubt decipherable by numismatists.

Outside the east and west walls of the building first described, a little apart from them, and nearly but not quite parallel, have been opened out two lines of wall. They are of the same description as the former but less regularly built. Whether they belong to adjacent buildings, or have been foundations of a portico running round the building, or what else, there is not yet evidence enough to shew. At a depth of about three feet generally we have come upon a paved road, composed of small stones, between six and twelve inches across, carefully packed side by side upon a thick layer of cement. The stones have been grouted with lime, and the road has been carefully made. The upper surface of the stones is now flat. By the side of the road flagging stones were found set on edge, making, with a bed of similar stones between them, a rude tomb, within which were portions of an urn containing charred bones. Judging from what we have laid bare, the general direction of the road is east and west, and it appears to have passed close to the south side of the building described. It must also have taken a turn north, as we find it again west of the building. Large flags have been found bedded flat side by side. Some of these flags were as large as 4 ft. and 3 ft., and all from 21 to 4 in. thick, and rough dressed, flat on the upper side.

I have confined myself to a simple description of facts, because there are members of this Society who can tell us the most that is to be made out of these facts, and conjecture will be of most value coming from them. I regret very much that I have not had time to get sketches made of the objects mentioned, but I shall hope, some day, in more favourable weather, to obtain photographs of the most interesting of them, and I shall not fail to put the Society in possession of copies, to be placed in their records with the plan.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 2 FEBRUARY, 1863.

J. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P, in the Chair.

Officers and Council. — Patron: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. — President: The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth. — Vice-Presidents: Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart., Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., and John Clayton, Esq. — Treasurer: Robert White, Esq. — Secretaries: Edward Charlton, Esq. M.D., and the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. — Council: The Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson; Messrs. Robert Richardson Dees, William Dickson, John Dobson, and Martin Dunn; the Rev. James Everett; Messrs. John Fenwick, and W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, (Editor); the Rev. James Raine; and Messrs. Edward Spoor, Robert White, and William Woodman. — Publisher: Mr. William Dodd.

NEW MEMBERS. — Mr. Hugh Clayton Armstrong, Percy Street, New-castle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Joseph Brown Robson, Paradise, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PIPE MUSIC.—Resolved, that active measures be taken to continue the research after the ancient Northumbrian music, which has been so ably commenced by the late Mr. Kell. The following presents by him are on the table—the rare collection by Peacock of Tunes for the Northumbrian Small Pipes; a good set of the pipes; and Topliffe's Melodies of the Tyne and Wear. All the papers of the committee under his guidance, and two manuscript volumes of tunes collected by them, are also before the meeting.

ARMS AND ARMOUR. — Resolved, that an ancient cannon, the property of the Society, be exchanged for duplicates in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, it being wanted to complete the national series there. It was presented in 1835.

ROMAN LAPIDARIUM OF THE NORTH.—Dr. Bruce being engaged in the compilation of a Lapidarium of the Roman Wall, to include other inscriptions in the neighbourhood:—Resolved, that the Council be requested to direct their attention to the best means of securing to this Society the credit of the publication of Dr. Bruce's forthcoming work, without risking any undue pressure upon the Society's funds.

SIR THOMAS MORE.—The Rev. J. Beck presents the impressions of two seals; the first with leafy mantling, the second and smaller one with the mantling customary in the seventeenth century.

1. SIGLLY'. T. MORE. EQVITIS. AVRATI. SUBTHESAVRABII. ANGL'. Arms. 1, 4. A chevron engrailed between three cocks. 2, 3. Between three unicorns' heads erased, a chevron charged with three roundels. Crest.—A Moor's head in profile.

2. CHRISTIANO CATHOLICO A—MORE. Arms. 1, 4, Same paternal coat as above. 2, 3. Three lions rampant. Crest. A cock.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — From Mr. Joseph Watson. Some Account of the Pedigree of the Forsters of Cold Hesledon, co. pal., by Joseph Foster. Sunderland 1862. — From Mr. Wm. Adamson. A volume of the Cumberland Pacquet, published at Whitehaven, 1776 to 1783. — From the Kilkenny Archaelogical Society. Their Transactions, Vol. IV. No. 38.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Council on this occasion is anxious to remind the members that the Society has now attained the fiftieth year of its existence. There are few societies of any kind in England which can boast of so long a period of activity, and still less can this be said of those devoted to archeology. This Society, however, which was one of the first, if not the very first,

association for the study of antiquities founded in the provinces, has not only existed for the period of fifty years, but at the close of that period it may be said to exhibit more signs of vitality than at any former period of its existence. Your Council is of opinion that this era should be distinguished by some act on the part of the Society which shall stamp it not only as the jubilee year, but also as the time when some great and lasting improvement was effected. A year or two ago the ground to the north of the railway arches was purchased by the Society, with the view of erecting thereon a new museum, to contain the ever-increasing collections, and to afford that amount of light to the different antiquities as to render their inspection easy and advantageous The Council regrets that the funds subscribed only to the public. enable the Society to purchase the ground, and that the erection of the museum has been consequently delayed; but there is now every prospect that an excellent museum will be provided on the spot for the collections, and that at a comparatively very trifling cost or risk to the The Council is of opinion that the present year is the most appropriate of all for commencing this building, and that for this purpose every exertion should be used; and that the time of year to be selected should be that of the meeting of the British Association in this town, in August next. The study of archeology has now risen to the rank of a science, and among the many scientific men assembled here on that great occasion from all parts of Europe, there will be many, no doubt, who will be most glad to take a part in the jubilee festival of the Society of Antiquaries. The nineteenth part of the new issue of the "Archæologia Æliana" is now in the possession of the members, and the Council trusts that it will not be found inferior to any The essay on the Corbridge Lanx, by the noble of its predecessors. President of the Society, is alike distinguished for critical acumen and sound classical learning; while the valuable paper, by Mr. Clayton, on the Bridge at Cilurnum, may be regarded as one of the most important contributions. During the past year the Society has sustained severe loss in the deaths of Mr. Matthew Wheatley, the treasurer, and of Mr. Wm. Kell, of Gateshead. Mr. Wheatley never contributed to the Transactions, but he took a deep interest in the welfare of the Society, and was a most regular attendant. Mr. Kell's loss will be deeply regretted by all, as he was ever ready to aid the progress of archeolo-The Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, the Warden of gical research. Durham University, has likewise been taken from among us during the past year. Dr. Thorp was an early member of the Society, and ever took an interest in archeology, preserving in his garden at Ryton two or three of the choicest inscribed altars from the Roman Wall.

VOI., VI. 2 B

Robert White has kindly undertaken temporarily the duties of the Treasurer, and he will this day lay before the Society a statement of its financial condition. Mr. Dodd has now finished the catalogue of the books in the Society's library, and it is intended that this catalogue shall be immediately printed for distribution to the members. The number of new members elected during the past year has been twelve.

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 MARCH, 1863. John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Author. The History of Blyth, co. Northumberland, by J. Wallace. — From the Archeological Institute. The Archæological Journal, No. 75. — From the Royal University of Christiania. Norske Fornleoninger, af N. Nicolaysen, Part I.: Ordbog over det gamle Norske Sprog, af Johan Fritznee, two parts: Urda et Norsk Antiquarisk Tidsskrift, nine parts: Foreminger Til. Norske Forndsmud, Bevaring, 1862: Norske Brygminger fra Forliden, 3^{det} Hefte. — From the Sussex Archæological Society. Their Collections, Vol. XIV. — From the Wiltshire Archæological Society. Their Magazine, nearly complete. — From Mr. William Dobson, Preston. History of the Preston Guild, and an Account of the Celebration of the Preston Guild of 1862.

THE OGLE SHRINE. — The Chairman calls attention to the threepanelled altar picture which formerly belonged to this little chantry, and is now exhibited to the Society by Mr. F. R. Wilson, its present possessor. It is fully described in the Transactions of the Architectural and Archeological Society of Durham and Northumberland, p. 27. It may be observed that, although in the deplorable alteration perpetrated at Hexham Abbey Church, the Ogle shrine has been swept from its position, the parclose screen has been preserved, and that the roof presented a curious heraldric difference; the Ogle crescent being represented as white on red, instead of red on white as in the arms. This roof, as a piece of carpentry, would probably put modern Hexham to the blush. It is (rather, was) a most skilful piece of carpentry, each board being framed with an acute mortice, and the companion with a suitable and close-fitting point. In other respects, it must be owned that, both in painting and carving, the remains of the shrine are rather barbarous, a not unusual characteristic of works of the 15th century.

NOTES ON THE REV. JOHN HORSLEY.

By John Hodgson Hinde, Esq.

Amonest the antiquaries of the North of England, the name of Horsley must ever stand pre-eminent, and a very natural curiosity exists to know something of the incidents of his life. His biography has, accordingly, occupied the attention of two gentlemen well known in this locality, the late Rev. Wm. Turner, and the late Rev. John Hodgson, to both of whom we are indebted for particulars respecting him. which, but for their investigation, would probably have passed into oblivion. A third essay on the same subject has recently proceeded from the pen of Mr. Tate, of Alnwick; but this is rather a recapitulation of the facts collected by his predecessors than a contribution of new materials; and after all which has been done, our information is still vague and unsatisfactory. It is not my intention to go over the ground which has been trod by the three gentlemen to whom I have referred, or to offer to this Society any detailed memoir, but simply to present such notices as I am able to add to those which have already been made public, under the impression that, where so little is known. no incident, however trivial, which can be recovered, should be suffered to remain unrecorded. The birth-place and parentage of Horsley are both uncertain, nor am I able conclusively to determine either; but I will state the grounds on which I rest my opinion that he was a native of Newcastle. I have heard the late Mr. John Thompson, of Northumberland Street, whose father was a contemporary of Horsley, and a man of kindred pursuits, both having gained distinction as lecturers on astronomical and mathematical subjects, speak of him as a Newcastle man, coupling his name with those of Bourne, the historian of this town, and Avison, the author of the essay on musical expression, as having all been tailors' sons. I should not have founded anything on my recollection of a conversation forty years ago, had I not met with some confirmatory evidence. In the early part of the last century, there was certainly a family of Horsleys resident in Newcastle, who were members of the Tailors' Company. Charles Horsley, of this family. resided in Westgate Street, being himself the proprietor of the house in which he lived, and of a house adjoining, as appears from a list in my possession of owners and occupiers of property in the parish of St. John in 1726. In 1722, he voted at the contested election for the County of Northumberland, in right of his interest in the freehold coal-mines at Elswick, jointly with George Ledgard and Robert Cay. know that the Ledgards were near relations of our Horsley, and the Cays his most intimate friends; and it is difficult to believe that the association of both these names with Charles Horsley, was entirely fortuitous, and that there was no relationship between the latter and the subject of this notice. The Ledgards had been connected with Elswick Colliery for fifty years previous, but I do not find the name of Cay or Horsley as a proprietor at an earlier period, which leads me to infer that they derived their interest through the Ledgard family. Charles Horsley

survived our author, as his name occurs, with that of Charles Avison, amongst the members of the Tailors' Company who polled at the Newcastle election in 1734; but not in the succeeding contest in 1741. This is not inconsistent with the supposition that he was the father of John Horsley, as, if the latter had been living in 1734, he would not then have been fifty. That Horsley's parents resided in Newcastle, and not, as has been supposed, in the vicinity of Morpeth, is further probable, from the circumstance of his being educated at the Grammar School of Newcastle at a time when a similar institution existed in good repute at Morpeth. It is singular that neither Mr. Turner nor Mr. Hodgson speak with certainty of the place where he was educated. The former says:-"It is understood that he received his early education at the Grammar School at Newcastle;" and Mr. Hodgson adds nothing in corroboration. We have, however, the testimony of his contemporary Bourne, which I may quote as conclusive on the subject. Horsley, of Morpeth, who died a few months ago, a little before the publishing of his 'Britannia Romana,' was of the public Grammar School of this town, and afterwards studied in one of the Scotch colleges. He was Master of Arts, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He is supposed to have been equally knowing with any of his time in the British Roman Antiquities." Another contemporary, Drake, who draws freely from the "Britannia Romana" in his "Eboracum," speaks of its author as "having taken more than ordinary pains to ascertain the stations, ad linear Valli, and the north of England, where he lived," but gives no more precise information respecting him. Mr. Tate quotes Callamy's Memoirs to show that Horsley was settled in Morpeth as a Presbyterian minister as early as 1709. Mr. Hodgson, however, is of opinion that up to 1721, at which time he resided in Widdrington, he had not received ordination, but preached as a licentiate. This was probably the case up to a later period; for during his sojourn at Widdrington, which extended to 1723, he certainly followed a secular employment as agent to the York Buildings Company, who had contracted to purchase, and were then in possession of the Widdrington I find references to him in this capacity in advertisements in the Newcastle Courant of that date, and Mr. Hodgson himself has printed some particulars amongst the 'Widdrington Miscellanea' in his history, which refer to the rental "as improved by Mr. Horsley in 1721." These improvements appear to have included disparking and disforesting the demesnes, as some of the advertisements refer to the sale of timber, and of deer-skins. Mr. Hodgson has transcribed a note by Spearman relative to Horsley from his copy of Hutchinson's History of Northumberland. I transcribe a somewhat more extended notice from

a similarly annotated copy of the octave edition of Mackenzie and Dent's History by the same hand :-- "The Rev. John Horsley kept an academy in Morpeth, where the Rev. Newton Ogle, afterwards Dean of Winchester, and others, had their education. He was a man of polished manners, as well as great learning, attached to his religious principles, without bigotry, and universally respected. He died possessed of a good fortune, leaving an only daughter and heiress, who married Samuel Hallowell, almost the first surgeon of eminence in Newcastle. She inherited her father's love of learning, and is said to have injured her health, and shortened her life, by her nightly contemplations of the stars. She left a son, Samuel, educated for his father's profession, who died when a student in Edinburgh, and a daughter who married -Walker, of Leeds, son of the Rev. Thos. Walker, of Wylam, Northumberland, where he had a good estate, and from his wife above-named valuable sheep lands in the hill country towards Scotland. Hallowell, senior, to his second wife married a sister of -Button, of Newcastle, merchant. By her he had no family." Mr. Hodgson has noted that Spearman is in error in stating that Horsley left an only child; whereas, in addition to Mrs. Hallowell, he had another daughter married to Mr. E. Randall, besides a son, who, we find on other authority, was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, Mr. Hallowell, as a surgeon. His friend, Professor Ward, in a letter to Dr. Cary, Bishop of Clonfert, which has been recently printed, says that he left a numerous family. Horsley's earliest published work is advertised in the Newcastle Courant, of October 5, 1728. "Yows in Trouble; or a plain and practical discourse concerning the nature of Vows made in Trouble, and of the reasonableness and necessity of a faithful performance of them. By John Horsley, A.M. London: Printed for A. Ford, and sold by R. Akenkead, Bookseller, on the Bridge, Newcastle-Price, stitched, 9d." His lectures at Morpeth, of which the advertisement has been printed by Mr. Hodgson, commenced on the 15th of May, 1731: and these were repeated in Newcastle "at the request of some gentlemen." In a preliminary advertisement, July, 3, 1731, he states that "They will begin in a little time, and be finished in five weeks, if the company think fit to attend five times each week." On the 31st of the same month, he further announces that "The course of experiments lately advertised in this paper, begins (God willing) at Mr. Prior's house, at the head of the Tuthill Stairs, on Monday, the 23rd of August, at 6 in the evening; when the times of meeting afterwards, and other circumstances, shall be adjusted and settled to the satisfaction of all those that design to attend." The charge to the whole course was a guinea and a half, as at Morpeth. The following winter Mr. Horsley undertook two more courses of lectures in Newcastle, at Mr. Prior's

summer-house, at the foot of Westgate,—the first on astronomy, in ten lectures, commencing on the 13th of December; the second on natural philosophy, in five, commencing on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1732. The admission to the astronomical course was one guinea, in addition to a payment of half-a-crown to Mr. Prior, "for preparing acontrivance to render the conception of these things easy and clear, by shewing them to the eye." These mechanical contrivances, not yet known by the name of orreries, were then in their infancy, and Mr. Prior, who prepared this, was a man of very great ingenuity. He was assay-master at Newcastle, and when it was proposed to abolish the provincial assay offices, he was examined before a Parliamentary Committee, and very highly commended in their report. The second series exhibited the principal experiments which were comprised in the more extended course delivered the previous summer, and "were chiefly designed for the benefit of some who paid the whole subscription on the last occasion, and yet were necessarily absent from a great part of the course." These, in a spirit of very creditable liberality, were admitted gratis, the charge to others being half-a-guinea for the course, or half-a-crown for a single lecture. There is a melancholy significance, almost prophetic, in the qualification with which Horsley reverently announces his lectures to commence "God willing." He was indeed permitted to commence and to complete both courses, but within a week of their conclusion he had ceased to exist. His last lecture was delivered on the 7th or 8th of January, and he died on the 12th, being, in the words of Professor Ward, "suddenly and unexpectedly taken off by an apoplexy." Hodgson notices that Mr. Turner erroneously ascribes his death to the 12th of the previous December, whereas the dedication to the "Britannia Romana" is dated January 2, 1731. The original error, however, does not rest with Mr. Turner, but is found in the contemporary record of his death in the Newcastle Courant of January 15, as follows:- "Morpeth, December 12. This day, died here, Mr. John Horsley, A.M., and F.R.S. He was a great and eminent mathematician, and much esteemed by all that had the happiness of his acquaintance." Here December 12 is obviously printed in mistake for January 12. seem strange to us that his reputation is here based on his mathematical acquirements, but we must remember that he had distinguished himself as a man of science, not only by his lectures, but by his communications to the Royal Society, whilst the "Britannia Romana" was yet unpublished; and his rare antiquarian learning was known only to a few persons of kindred pursuits, with whom he was in the habit of cor-A few months later, as we learn from Bourne, his fame as responding. a natural philosopher was eclipsed by his celebrity as an antiquarian.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine," for 1732, the "Britannia Romana" is announced as having been published on the 5th of April; but it had been advertised, in the Newcastle Courant of April 1, as "just published," with an intimation that "those who have promised or intend to take books of the author's widow and family, are desired to send notice to Mr. Robert Cay, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. N.B.—There are some printed upon large paper." Horsley's "set of mechanical, hydrostatical, optical, and pneumatical instruments" were never brought home after his last course of lectures, but remained at Mr. Prior's for more than a year, and were advertised to be sold there, together or in parcels, on Thursday, the 29th March, 1733. His books were, at the same time, advertised to be sold by auction at his late dwelling-house in Morpeth, on the 4th of April following. Mrs. Horsley still occupied the house, which was advertised to be let from the following Whitsunday, with a reference to Mr. Thomas Shipley, Morpeth. It is described as containing ten fire rooms, with a good cellar, stable, brewhouse, garden, and other conveniences. It is not to be disputed that Horsley died a victim to his labours in the cause of science, and to his too close application to his great antiquarian work, and this is, no doubt, matter for sorrowful reflection; but I find no evidence that he was subjected, as Mr. Hodgson supposes, to neglect during his lifetime, or his family to penury after his decease. He had a recognition of his high scientific attainments in his admission to the Royal Society; a distinction not then lightly conferred. He enjoyed a good social position. His wife was the daughter of an eminent professor of his own university; and he was admitted to the correspondence of Mr. Gale, of Scruton, and Professor Ward, and the friendship of such men as Mr. Collingwood, the Recorder of Newcastle. His school seems to have been a flourishing one, and little prejudiced by his position as a dissenting minister, numbering as he did amongst his pupils at least one who was intended for the ministry of the Established Church, and destined to attain no mean rank in it. We may attach what weight we please to Mr. Spearman's assertion that he died possessed of a good fortune. The publication of the "Britannia Romana" may have pressed heavily on his finances, and the sale of copies of so large a work may have been an object to his widow and family; but, undoubtedly, they were never in circumstances of difficulty or destitution. Had such been the case, the books and philosophical apparatus, which were no longer required, would at once have been turned into money; and the large house, no longer used as an academy, would at once have been vacated. But all were retained considerably more than a year after his decease. Neither, if he had lived, would he have had cause for disappointment with that reception given to the

work on which his fame rests. Such a work, even at the present day, cannot pretend to the sort of popularity which waits on the fashionable novelist or the brilliant historian; but if to be at once received as the highest authority on antiquarian subjects is the legitimate ambition of an antiquarian writer, such certainly was the success of the "Britannia Romana."

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

The Editor was in hopes that Horsley's statement, at p. 207 of his great work, that John Cosyn, of Newcastle, was his great uncle, might have led to his ancestry. This puritanic alderman's will has been examined, and search made for those of his two nephews of the name of Horsley, but without success. The double connection is provoking, and no certain pedigree can yet be constructed. The truth will, perhaps, be elicited through the Ledgards. If the Cays took under that family, there is probably another double alliance, as Cosyn's daughter Ann was the wife of Robert Kay. Another, named Peace, was the spouse of George Morton, whose name was placed below Cosyn's in the monumental inscriptions at All Saints' Church. Something of the faith and politics of the old draper may be seen in Bourne; and Horsley's opinion that he had arranged the Roman remains at his new mansion of Cousins's house, (hodie Carville, near Wallsend), will be found in the passage of the "Britannia Romana" already referred to. Although the paternal spring of the author may yet illude us, it is satisfactory to be acquainted with some means of his instruction in the phases of religion and archæology to which he attached himself.

It may assist the future enquirer if the result of the present investigations are given in tables below. It has not been thought necessary to give the York Horsleys, to whom Mr. Hunter thought our antiquary was related. Some collections as to them have been made, but the current of their names gives no colour to the Yorkshire antiquary's theory—and the school of theology in which John Horsley was educated is sufficient reason for his participation in Lady Horsley's liberality, even from the commencement in 1708. Had the names been more favourable, the relationship to Cosyn would not have been adverse to Mr. Hunter's theory, as Edward Cosyn, his father, appears to have been connected with the West Riding of Yorkshire, John leaving a legacy to the poor of Bradford, his "native place." Edward Cosyn—(this is the autographic orthography)— was apprenticed, obviously late in life, to a Newcastle baker and brewer. After setting up in that

business himself, and standing by the popular party, he died, and was buried at All Saints' in 1645. Among his contemporaries was George Horsley, a barber chirurgeon, among whose issue was Jane, baptized at All Saints' in 1614, Peter in 1623, and two Georges in 1630 and 1635. Jane was married in 1632 at the same church to the above John Cosyn, and in the same year Peter entered the Barber Chirurgeons' Company by patrimony. In 1647 and 1648 Mary and George, the children of Peter Horsley, master and mariner, were baptized at All Saints. In 1662 John Cosyn died, and his gravestone gave the impalement of three horse's heads for Horsley. His will was made in the preceding year. His wife was still living, and her relations seem to have exercised considerable influence over him, as George the son of Peter Horsley, "my wife's brother," ranks next to the testator's own issue and before his

		I. THE TAILORS.	[See next po	ıge.]	
John Hore Newcas		By Ho Mi	a coincide orsley's son	y of Button, co. l nce, Mr. Hallow -in-law, married f Newcastle for	ell,
Charles, bap. 18 Sept. 1608. Charles H apprentichis fath June, 16	presuleay Hall 1627 freed Robe vice good oraley, eed to er, 14	s Horsley, bap. 7 April, 1607, amed to be the Thomas Horswho was apprenticed to John, barber chirurgeon, 19 June, He was admitted to his om, 13 May, 1633. In 1650, at Harbottle departed his serand stole his indenture and part of 15t. John Horsley, son of Thos. Horsley of Newcastle, [N.B. Another Thomas Horsley, distinct from the barber, as it seemeth, was married to Jane Moore in April, 1651, and on 22 March, 1651-2, Peter, son of Thomas Horsley, miller, was baptized.] He was apprenticed to James Purvis of Newcastle, tailor, 5 December, 1671, admitted to his freedom, 3 October, 1681, and buried 4 July, 1708. (Tailors' Books.)	daught ward, a of John Newca mentio	er of Ed-ley and sister tic n Cosyn of ph stle, who ter ns her and S n in his 16	rold Horsey, apprended to Humber, 1, tailor, 29 eptember, 124.— Charles Horsley, apprenticed to his father, 6 May, 1656.
J	OHN H	PRSLEY, the antiquary, stated	to have be	en born in 1685.	=

George Horaley, apprenticed to Samuel Halliwell, barber chirurgeon, 23 Dec. 1732.

Charles Horsley and Mary Wouldbave, married at St. Andrew's, 7 Sept. 1679.
 Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Hersley, baptized there 20 Aug., 1694.
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own relations. Mary, Peter's other child is also mentioned. But he also lear is a couple of shillings per week to his sister Elizabeth Horsley, and £: 0. to her son Jonas Horsley, in case of the testator's nephew Edward Cosyn dying under age, according to the will of his (Edward's) father Thomas Cosyn. So that John Cosyn's sister also married a Horsley, and he would be great uncle in blood to any issue of her children, and great uncle by marriage to those of George, his wife's nephew.

Jonas has not been traced. If it is considered that the sole mention of him leads to the inference that he was the only child, there is an end of the matter. But this conclusion is hardly justified. George and barber chirurgeon, the name and occupation of Horsley's son, are found in two families of Horsley in Newcastle. To one we may tack what Mr. Hinde heard from a person entitled to be heard, that our antiquary was the son of a tailor, and the name of John. With this premise, I have given the two schemes below the text under the heads of "the Tailors" and "Barber Chirurgeons." The registers indicated are all at All Saints', except where otherwise noted.

	THE	BARBEI	CHIRT	rgeons.			
George Horsley of New-	Anne	Andrew,	married	to == Isabell	Dodds,	married	to

castle-on-Tyne, barber chirurgeon.	George Horsley, 2	24 Oct., George Ho 1627.—	George Horsley, 12 Aug., 1627.	
bap 10 of Newcas- tle. draper, 1614, died 21 married March, 30 Oct. 1661, M. 1632. All Saints. Arms, Er- mine, a	Apr. 1615. Ame, bap. 20 Oct. 1616, bu. 9 July, 1618. Ralph, bap. 19, bur. 21 April, 1618. Robert, bap. 24 Mar. 1621-2, bur. 24 May, 1622.	had two iren, Geo. Mary un- r age in il, being mention- n Cosyn's	Ann, bap, June, 1628. George, bap. 25 Nov. 1630. Mary, bap. 30 April, 1633. George, bap. 9 July, 1635, all mentioned as children of the barber chirur- geon.	
			-	

JOHN HORSLEY the Antiquary, born c. 1685, died at Morpeth, 12 Jan., 1731-2.-

George Horsley, bap. 17 Mar., 1647-8.

church, 15th Jan., 1698-9.

George Horsley, bur in St. Andrew's

George Horaley, apprenticed to Samuel Halliwell, Barber Chirurgeon, Others. 28 Dec. 1732.

Margaret Horsley, widdow, bur. in the North Alle, St. Andrew's,

7 Nov. 1699.

MONTHLY MEETING, 1 APRIL, 1863.

Thomas Baker, Esq., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Their Transactions, Vol. xiv., session, 1861-2. — From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, N. S., No. 43.

NEW MENBER.—Mr. Michael Thomas Morrall, Balmoral House, Matlock Bank, Derbyshire.

ROMAN DOVER.

Mr. CLEMENT TATE, of Dover, through Mr. Radford, of Gateshead, has presented a large piece of Roman tile, and exhibited explanatory drawings and a photogram of the locus. The tile was of the kind found in hypocausts, but larger and much more elaborately scored than similar objects found in the North. But whatever its original purpose might be, it came from one of the horizontal courses of tiles which occured in a counterpart, on the Western Heights, Dover, of the well-known Pharos. This spot was formerly called the Devil's Drop. and on it stood a large stone or conglomerated mass, called the Breden Stone or Kissing Stone. On it the Lords Warden of the Cinque Ports were sworn into office. Mr. Knocker, the Town Clerk of Dover, in a lecture delivered in 1857, considered, very properly, that it formed a remnant of the destroyed duplicate Pharos, and stated from the testimony of one of the workmen employed on the construction of the Drop Redoubt, that they buried it in their earth-work. In excavating on this redoubt (now called, after the Duke of Cambridge, Fort George). Mr. Tate came, on 24 May, 1861, to the Roman foundation of the Pharos, and hence the tile. Mr. Knocker was of course a frequent visitor at the works, and was rewarded by the discovery of the missing Breden Stone. Mr. Tate had it laid bare, and preserved from the general deposit of excavated material, and thinks that the finding of it was one cause of the holding in situ of the installation of Lord Palmerston as Warden, in wonted royal splendour.

ROMAN WALKER.

THE REV. J. BEWICK, of Shields, has presented a few Roman bronze objects lately discovered in debris of the Roman Wall at Walker, viz., a fibula of the usual form, four coins of the higher empire, and a non-descript crown-like article which had probably been sewn on leather. The Society has purchased a fine quern from the same locality.

THE ORKNEY RUNES.

Dr. Charlton submits Professor Munch's and his own views as matured since the publication of the article at p. 127 of this volume.

The Professor, it appears, abandons all idea of the tomb at Maeshow being Norse, and is convinced that many of the tombs of the Norse kings in Norway and Sweden were really the relics of a pre-existing race, but were occasionally used as burial places by the Northmen.

The reader will please to revert to the article mentioned—the numbers below coinciding with those employed therein for the several inscriptions.

III. BRAE NÖH THANA. This Dr. Charlton had, with Professor Stephens, rendered as "Brake hewed this." Professor Munch states this reading to be "grammatically impossible." This, Dr. Charlton now thinks, is probably the case. Munch, to make his own reading, "Broke this tumulus," perfect, supposes that the inscription was imperfect. It appears to be complete. He also supposes the existence of a verb, BREKA, BROKIN, analogous to the Gothic BRIKAN, Anglice to break, and suggests that the real reading may be BRK for BRAK. Dr. Charlton admits that this may be the case, but the name is wanting, and the huge stone on which the inscription is so clearly cut shews no trace of erasure and is in situ. He can only suggest that No. I. may contain the wanting name. "That is the Viking came out hereto (and) broke this tumulus."

In No. XIV. the word BRAR is not employed to signify the opening of the tumulus, but BURTU.

VII. Munch objects to the reading owors, as it would certainly in that case have been written oworse.

XI. The Professor adheres to his reading of OFRAME SIGURTHSONE. Dr. Charlton will accept it, and believes that the four letters he endeavoured to embrace were the beginning of an inscription which scaled off during the operation of cutting the letters, and then the second inscription was begun. The whole of the inscription is now gone.

XIII. The first words are now quite clear to Munch:—THAT MAN ER EK SAEHI; i. e. "That is true what I say."

XIX. XX. Professor Munch adheres to his reading HAELE (sorcery hall) instead of Dr. Charlton's HAELTE. Dr. C., though finding great difficulty in reading this line, insists that the word in question is plainly and distinctly HAELTE. The T was full of earth, and missed by the draughtsman, but it was distinctly cut as any letter in the whole tomb. But he acknowledges that HAELTE means only before, previously, as is to be seen in No. XIII., and not hero or heroine.

MONTHLY MEETING, 6 MAY, 1863.

J. Hodgson Hinds, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—By the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, No. 44, March 1863. — By the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Their proceedings, vol. iv., part 1.

CUNNINGHAM'S HOUSE.—Mr. Edward Thompson presents two photographic views of the old houses in Bigg Market, lately destroyed. In one of these John Cunningham, the pastoral poet, resided. He died in 1773, and was buried in St. John's churchyard, where Mr. Slack, the publisher of the Newcastle Chronicle, placed a table-monument over his remains.

BOOKS ORDERED.—Raine's 'Fasti Eboracenses'. Thorpe's 'Diplomatoricum Anglicum'.

Rules.—A Committee is appointed to revise the General Rules of the Society, and it is resolved that no diplomas shall be issued until the members claiming them shall pay their subscriptions.

MUSEUM.—Resolved, that the conveyance of the ground purchased from the Corporation for the proposed museum shall be proceeded with, and be made subject to the approval of the Corporation to any buildings to be erected on the site.

ILLUMINATED MSS.—Numerous specimens of these are exhibited by Dr. Charlton.

MONTHLY MEETING, 3 JUNE, 1863.

Richard Cail, Esq., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Kilkenny Archeological Society. Their Proceedings, Jan. 1863. — From the Author. On the Scarcity of Home Grown Fruits in Great Britain, by C. R. Smith. Liverpool, 1863. — From M. Boucher de Perthes. L'Abbevillois, 15 May, 1863.

BOOKS PURCHASED.—Dixon's Fasti Eboracenses, by Raine.

COUNTRY MEETING, 1 JULY, 1863.

THE Society on this occasion visits Houghton-le-Spring, where they are hospitably refreshed with lunch by Capt. T. W. U. Robinson. The members proceed thence to Lumley Castle and Chester-le-Street, where they end the day with a comfortable dinner.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

It is presumed that this vill passed to the church of Durham, in the grant of the former possessions of the bishoprick of Hexham, between Tyne and Tees, to that of Chester-le-Street, as no specific gift of it to the church appears. A rector of it occurs in Hutchinson's list, as early as 1131; and, from the wide range of country doing service by mowing the Bishop's meadows here, it seems probable that long before 1184, the date of Boldon Buke, there was an episcopal residence at Hocton, as the record has it, which had disappeared.

The foundations of earlier walls have been discovered within those of the present chancel, which presents in its north wall the oldest architectural features of the present cruciform church.

This north wall presents us with a Norman light, with two small chamfers, and a little square doorway, narrow and tall, under a tympanum, surrounded by the indented ornament, and presenting on the south two interlacing dragons, the backs of which have a line of beads, and the tails a termination of stiff crisp foliage. The other side has similar work, but the darkness of an organ chamber alike prevents destruction and study. The character is more rude than early. A curious caryatide-like stone in the churchyard, soulptured with figures

whose arms interlace, may be of about the same date. We are strongly reminded of the peculiar details of the Chapter House at Durham 1133-1140) and of Shobdon Church (1141-1150.)

The Early-English remains at Houghton are also peculiar. The long lancet lights in the south wall of the chancel, and the arcade in which they are placed, have the nail-headed ornament and a clumsiness of treatment, but the western windows of the transepts have two lancets and quatrefoils in the top, the cuspings being knobbed and the general treatment more like bar tracery than plate tracery. In those of the south transept there are, however, no circumscribing arches, the hood moulding creeping round the outer half of the lancet-heads and thence continously round the quatrefoils, following their form in a very unique and curious fashion; but in the north transept the moulding also pursues the lancet heads until their meeting in the centre. The mullions or pillars dividing the lights in these singular windows are spurious. The capitals in both the tower and nave (in the latter they are mostly unfinished) have the scroll moulding, and altogether the variety of the Early-English style here must be considered as late and rough.

There is a piscina in the east wall of the north transept, and another in the south wall of the south transept, near the east wall. In the same south wall is a niche for a sepulchral effigy, apparently coæval with the Early-English features of the building. Two early effigies (one the famous one confounded with the Springs of Houghton in the Side) lie in and near it. The tracery of the window above this niche, judging from the representation in Surtees's Durham, appears to have consisted of the common form of two mullions running into intersecting arches in the head. The terminal windows of both transepts are now spurious.

Before leaving this period, a small tomb in the churchyard should be noticed. It is a single block of stone, but is divided into two grave-covers by a channel down the centre. The sides have an arcade of plain pointed arches, and the head end of each cover has a floriated cross, the south one being in saltire. Two infants, twins perhaps, may be recorded. There is a very similar monument in Pittingdon churchyard. In the latter example each cover has a sword, the emblem of a male.

Surfees shows an elliptically-headed Decorated window, in the eastern portion of the south wall of the chancel. This has given way to a continuation of the arcade in the Early-English style, which originally extended to the east end, as is plain from a string moulding.

At present the original Decorated features to be observed are the great eastern and western windows. The former is a pleasing reduction

of Prior Forcer's fine western window of Durham Cathedral. The latter is a monotonous succession of waves, forming ogeod quatrefoiled compartments.

The later objects of interest are a double-storied vestry on the south of the chancel (on which it was once proposed—horresco referens—to place a high-pitched roof) and Bernard Gilpin's tomb. The stunted spire upon the tower seen in the old plates has given way to a huge upper story, and the whole church now presents much anachronistic work of the style peculiar to the destructive period of English architecture.

The patron saint of the place is, of course, the great "Apostle of the North." Capt. Robinson is the fortunate possessor of a book having Sum Gilpini in the bold hand familiar to the inspectors of Surtees's facsimile of the reformer's autograph.

The singularly ugly hall of the Huttons does not escape observation.

LUMLEY CASTLE

is the next object of attraction. As is well known, it presents much that is interesting in connection with three epochs, those of Richard II., Elizabeth, and George I.

Some of the Elizabethan detail is identical with that of the Bellasis tomb against the south wall of Houghton chancel, dated 1587.

On each side of the doorway of Picton House, Newcastle, was a large stone parroquet, bearing a fanciful shield of the Lumley arms, surmounted by an earl's coronet. On an escutcheon of pretence was the coat of Jones, a buck passant. These insignia fix the date to the period (1690-1721) when Frances, the heiress of Sir Henry Jones, of Aston, in Oxfordshire, was the countess of Macaulay's Earl of Scarborough. On the appropriation of the site of Picton House in 1864 for the purposes of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Station, the two birds were removed to the front of Mr. Richard Cail's residence, Fell Cottage, Gateshead.

CHESTER-LE-STREET CHURCH.

The tall spire of this church, soaring from the limits of the Roman station, forms an agreeable feature in the landscape. In the porch are some memorials of the Saxon period, crosses of differing knotwork, bearing traces of red pigment. The shell of the church is Early-English, late in the style, incipient tracery being presented by some of the windows of the church. The tower is engaged, and the portions of the aisles attached to it are divided both from it and the eastern portions by pointed arches. From the western portion of the north aisle a small porch projects to the north. It has two rooms. The upper one

has narrow slits opening to the west, to the east, and to the south into the church. The ground floor has a door to the east, and, being quite distinct from the church, was formerly used by christening parties in waiting. The resemblance of this little building to other lodgings of recluses, though the position is unusual, seems to identify it with the Anchorage, in connection with which one of the incumbents, Master Robert Willis, appears to little advantage:—"1627. Payd to Ezabell Carr, for watchinge with the poore widowes in the Ancharidge, for feare of some displeasure done them by Mr Willis, 8d.—Payd when the churchwardens wente to Durham, when Mr. Willis procured a warrant to ducke the poore wydowes, 6d.—Payd when Mr. Willis made a seconde entrie into the Ancharidge, put out the widowes, &c., \$s.' They were, it seems (says Surtees), in despite of Mr. Willis, put in again, with three men to assist them, the aid of Ezabel Carr being all too weak.

More easterly, the north aisle retains three arches in its wall. Of these, two front the nave, and one the chancel. There would thus be formerly a double aisle, and the alteration, judging from the debased window in the westernmost of the arches (a blocked one), was made by John Lord Lumley, when he arranged his well-known aisle of tombs. Since Surtees wrote, the central arch was opened into a northern porch built for the Lambtons.

There are three level sedilia and a piscina, Rarly-English, in the chancel.

The windows of the south aisle are Decorated, as is also a window in the north aisle, westward of the arches already mentioned. The shields of Old France quartering England, and of Percy recent, in the east window of the south aisle, are contemporaneous with the masonry.

Some little alterations have lately been made in Lord Lumley's Elizabethan arrangements, which, with other published details, need not be copied from other works

East of the Lumley aisle, a late vestry, perhaps of the 16th or 17th century, is approached from the exterior on the east, and from the church through the north wall of the latter.

The Victorian alterations and additions will be readily discernible, and are not serious.

The Visitation of 1575 gives the brass of Wm. Lambton, esq., 1430, and Alice (Salcock) his wife, in the south aisle. Perhaps here was the effigy of a female discovered under the pews there a few years ago. An accompanying male figure and the arms had been torn away.

MONTHLY MEETING, 5 AUGUST, 1863.

Martin Dunn, Esq., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Society of Antiquaries of London. Archeologia, Vol. xxxix., Pt. 1. — From the Archeological Institute. The Archeological Journal, No. 76. — From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 45.

Purchased by Subscription.—Tonge's Visitation in 1530, with other Heraldic Documents, Surtees Society.

THE DAGMAR CROSS.—Dr. Charlton exhibits a most beautiful Danish chromo-lithograph of this national treasure.

THE BECKERMONT CROSS.—Professor Stephens has received the duplicate cast of the inscription on this monument, which was so kindly furnished by Mr. Dixon, of Whitehaven, for the purpose of transmission. He is unable to find Mr. Haigh's reading, but promises a note on the subject.

Budrûn.—Captain Waddilove, of Beacon Grange, Hexham, has presented some fragments of marble from Budrûn, in Asia Minor, exhibiting early and peculiar examples of the honeysuckle and echinus ornaments.

Double Key.—Mr. Goold, of Gateshead, has presented a curious key, with quatrefoiled bore and wards at both ends, each serving as a handle when the reverse end is used. Each bore has a slit, reminding one of those in the Bramah keys; and the two sets of wards are diverse.

Mr. White's Note-Book.—Mr. White has given to the Society some of his observations made on a recent tour beyond Northumbrian limits, including the recent Roman discoveries at Chester.

MONTHLY MEETING, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1863.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From Publishing Societies. Sussex Archeeological Collections, Vol. xv., 1863; The Canadian Journal, July, 1863; Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archeeological Society, April, 1863; Archeeological Journal, No. 77.—From the Rev. S. F. Creswell. His Collections towards the History of Printing in Nottinghamshire, 1863.

PRIMEVAL ANTIQUITIES.—Dr. Grierson, of Dumfrieshire, exhibits a number of celts and other implements of stone. A slingstone of flint from Yorkshire is also exhibited by Dr. Embleton. Dr. Grierson explains the collection by a paper which the British Association (now sitting at Newcastle) have judged inadmissible, that Association apparently confining itself to matters remotely ancient or perfectly modern, Pre-adamite as the phrase is, or Victorian. Dr. Grierson remarks, that as the Manchester chafflinch builds with cotton, and the Scotch one with wool, so man will make his implements of what he can get. Some Polynesians use shells. Here is a heater-shaped celt, with a hole through the blunt end, from Canada West, exactly like the Doctor's No. 10. The syenitic porphyry of the Cheviots was abundantly used, but there is no rock there of the material found in our beautiful hammer-head from the Wear. A paper on bronze implements, read before the Boyal Society when Sir Isaac Newton was President, is mentioned.

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 OCTOBER, 1863.

Robert White, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

GREEK COIN OF TRAJAN FOUND AT NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Thornhill, Surgeon, has presented a Greek colonial coin of Trajan, with the reverse of Jupiter Ammon's head, found, singularly enough, in digging a garden at Bulman's Village, Newcastle. The Chairman observed that the old north road passed along the foot of those gardens, and that its hollow may still be traced.

LIBRARY CATALOGUE.—Ordered, that 125 be bound in limp cloth, for distribution gratis among the present members, and that similar copies shall be sold at 5s. to non-members, and 2s. 6d. to new members.

INDEX TO VOL. 1. OF THE ARCHEOLOGIA ÆLIANA, O. S.—Ordered that it be issued at 1s. 6d. to all persons, without distinction as to membership.

THE BECKERMONT INSCRIPTION.

By PROFESSOR STEPHENS.

FIRST, I have to thank you in my own name, and also by their particular request, in that of the chief officers of the Old Northern Museum, in this city, for the great favour you have conferred on us all by your kind gift! to the museum of the cast from the Beckermont stone. Owing to some inexplicable cause, it was six months on its way. It appears to have been landed at the custom-house here, without the least information or announcement by the captain, while all the time we

¹ Furnished by our obliging member, Mr. Dixon, of Whitehaven, for the purpose.

were perpetually enquiring for it. However, at last it was dug out, and I have examined it repeatedly and carefully; but I soon found that I could make nothing of it, so I requested that admirable antiquary, the museum archivary, Mr. C. F. Herbst, whose immense numismatic studies have given him such mastery over old alphabets, to examine the cast for himself; this he did, quite independently of me. I therefore enclose our two readings, and copies made without the knowledge of what the other was doing. Of course, they do not pretend to be mechanically exact as to the position of the one letter under the other. We have merely sketched the letters as we could make them out in various lights, moving the cast from time to time, as we thought it might help.

The result is in few words :-

- 1. That our readings of the cast very nearly agree.
- 2. That Mr. Haigh's copy, which was taken from very bad rubbings, not from a cast, is not correct.
- 3. That neither I nor Mr. Herbst can make any pretence to a reasonable guess at the meaning.

Is this inscription in some old Pictish or Keltic dialect?

I scarcely think it is old English, or Runic, or Latin.

Doubtless the greater part will one day be read, when it happens to fall into the hands of a scholar who has the key—that is, who hits upon and is master of the characters and the dialect, whatever that may be. Most of the letters are clear enough.

Cheaping haven.

THE ARMS OF WYCLIFFE.

By W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE.

THE beautiful seal of Robert Wycliffe, who, twenty-two years before the death of John Wickliffe, was appointed to be the rector of the little church on the Tees which had doubtless afforded chrism to the mighty Reformer, is now, by the kindness of the possessor of the Arncliffe muniments, before the Society. In the absence of any proper armory for the North, I propose to introduce it among a few other genuine evidences of the insignia attaching to the family whose name bears so much interest! Let me premise that what are cross-crosslets now, were generally small crosses patonce in old times, and intermediately occur as crosses botonnee.

The Beckermont Inscription



Prof. G. Stephens

hMEILEAUT PUMEL-MIET FOP PIL-PERE TXII: 1111111

Archivary. C.F Herbst

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ROBERT WYCLIFF port d'argent ove une chevron et trois croicelets de goules.—Roll not later than temp. Edw. III., say 1337, but containing many earlier pennons. (Coll. Top., ii, 328.)

Sigilly . roberti . De . Wipelif . cl'i., 5 Apr. 22 Ric. II. (1399). A chevron between three crosses patones. It is remarkable that the diaper on the chevron is the succession of perpendicular strokes now used as the mark of gules. The seal is circular, and the shield hangs from foliage among delicate tracery. (Mauleverer archives at Arneliffe, per Douglas Brown, Esq.) This Robert, who is conjectured to have been a nephew of the Reformer, was collated to the probend of West Witton, in Auckland collegiate church, in 1375, but resigned it in exchange in 1380. He was Bishop Skirlaw's constable of Durham Castle, temporal chancellor, receiver-general, and executor. He also became master of Kepier Hospital before 1405. Skirlaw died in 1406. At his death the cloister of Durham, begun by him, was unfinished, and was continued by his executors.

Argent, a chevron between three crosses-crosslet sable. This coat occurs in Dugdale's drawings of the arms on the roof of the cloister in question (according to Surtees's plate), and is a very probable and honest difference of the paternal coat for the bishop's executor, but Raine (Test. Dunelm., i. 66) tinctures the arms on the roof as Argent, a chevron sable between three crosses-crosslet gules. The alteration was, perhaps, made in inadvertence on the re-painting, under an idea of propriety derived from the arms of the heads of the house.

ROBERTUS DE WYCLYF, Rector Ecclesiæ parochialis de Rudby, 8 Sep. Testamentum datum apud Kepier. The same Robert as he of Datur Johanni Wyclyff [conjectured to be the squire], unus 1399. ciphus coopertus et anulatus in summitate cum armis de Wycliff. Datur Roberto filio Johannis Langton unus lectus integer de rubeo worsted cum armis de Wycliff imbrawdatus. Datur Willelmo Herlsay unus lectus de albo worsted cum horthodys intextis. ["An early unrecorded Wycliffe, of Wycliffe, had married an heiress, whose armorial bearings were Argent, on a chevron sable three stag's heads of the first, and hence the hert hedys which ornamented the curtains of this bed. The coat is ascribed to the family of Ellerton."] (Test. Dunelm., i., 66; Test. Ebor., i., 405.) Datur Roberto Thesewyk unus lectus laneus cum rede birds. There are also legacies of coverlets de blodie worsted cum avibus intextis—cum parvis avibus de lyght blew—cum avibus viridis. Still, it is worth observing that in Burke's General Armory, we have: -- WYCLIFF. Argent, a fesse lozengy axure between three birds sable. - WYCLIFF. Argent. five fusils in fees azure, between four birds gules, three in chief and one in base. - WICKLIFFE. Argent, five fueils in fees axure (var. sable) between three crows sable (var. three Cornish choughs proper). Crest:—An anchor and cable proper.

WYCLIFFE CHURCH.—On the south wall are the following arms:—

1. Wycliffe quartering Ellerton as above, but of course untinctured. The crosses are patonce.

2. The same quartered coat, impaling a chorron charged with a flour-de-lys. The two shields probably indicate a husband and wife, according to the custom of ancient heraldry.

ROGERUS DE WYCLIF, dominus istius villæ, et Katerina uxor ejus. A brass of the 15th century in Wycliffe Church. Whitaker engraves it, and gives a shield of the usual arms, a chevron between three crosses-crosslet, between it and an inscription of 1611, not stating to which the coat belongs.

JOHN WICLIFFE (the first in the pedigree of 1575). Argent, between three crosses-crosslet gules, a chevron sable charged with five stag's heads caboshed argent.—Glover's Ordinary.

RAUFF WYCLYFF, of Wyclyf, esquire. Argent, between three crossescrosslet botonnes gules, a chevron sable, charged with six stag's heads caboshed of the first.—Tonge's Visitation, 1530. (Surfees Soc., p. 40.) A compound of Wycliffe and Ellerton. He had two daughters and coheirs, married to Mauleverer and Brakenbury, and an uncle John, who carried on the male line, and had a son and heir William, mentioned below.

RAUFF WYCLYFF. Argent; on a chevron sable, between three crosses botonness gules, seven stag's heads caboshed argent.—Constable's Roll, 1558. (Lansdowne MSS., 205.)

BRACKENBURY OF SKILLABY.—Quarterly of six. 5. Argent, a cheoron between three crosses-crosslet sable, for Wicliffe. 6. Argent, on a cheoron sable three stag's heads caboshed of the first, for Ellerton.—Visit. Dunelm. 1575.

WILLIAM WICKLIFF, Esq. These arms allowed to—by William Flower, Norroy, and Robert Glover, Somersett, anno 1575. Argent, a chevron sable between three crosses-crosslet gules, quartering Ellerton as in Brackenbury's coat. (Harl. MS., 1487, 118, which for the earlier Wycliffes gives the coat of Tonge, but the stag's heads are five instead of six.)

WILLIAM WYCLIFFE OF WYCLIFFE, Esq. (The Baliwicke of Gillinge West.) Argent, a chevron sable between three crosses botonnes gules.—Henry Wicliffe, Esq. (The Baliwicke of Hange East.) Argent, a chevron sable between three crosses botonnes, the two in chief gules, the one in base or. (False heraldry, or a mere slip.)—WYCLIFF, GENTL. (Easington Ward.) (OF OFFERTON, added). Argent, a chevron sable between three crosses botonnes gules. Elizabethan Roll, circa 1592 (penes Rev. James Raine). In Glover's Ordinary, the first and last coat is

entered for "Wickliffe de Ebor, of Wicliffs in Richmondshire," and the same with the crosses-crosslet of the modern form for Wicliffs. (J. B. Taylor's copy.)

Wickoliffe. Asure, a cross-crosslet or.—Glover's Ordinary. (J. B. Taylor's copy.)

RADULFUS WIGHT, the only son of William Wiclif. MS. in Wycliffe Church, 1606. Quarterly. 1 and 4. Wycliffe as usual. 2. Ellerton as usual. 3. Surtees, *Ermine*, on a canton an escutcheon [an orle is probably meant]. A label goes over all. Engraved by Whitaker. His great-grandmother was Dorothy Place, coheir of her mother, a Surtees of Dinsdale.

WILLIAM WYCLIFFE OF OFFERTON, co-pal. Argent, between three cross-crosslets, a chevron sable, charged with three buck's heads caboshed of the first; in chief a mullet for difference.—Visit. Dunelm., 1615. Pedigree commences temp. Eliz.

JOHN WYCLIFFE OF THORPE, co. Ebor. Argent, a chevron between three crosses-crosslet sable. Quartering. Argent, a chevron sable, charged with three stag's heads caboshed of the field. Crest. A stag's head caboshed, between the attires a cross-crosslet.—Visit. Ebor., 1665. Pedigree commences 1638. See an earlier generation in 1 Sur. 61.

WIGKLIFF OF WYCLIFFE. Argent, a chevron sable between three crossesorosslet fitches gules. Crost:—A buck's head proper, between the attires a cross-crosslet fitches. General Armory.

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 NOVEMBER, 1863.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From Publishing Societies. Wiltshire Archeeological Magazine, June, 1863. Archeeological Journal, No. 78.—From The Rev. Dr. Hume. His Ancient Meols, or some Account of the Antiquities found near Dove Point on the Sea Coast of Cheshire, 1863.

BOOKS PURCHASED.—Memorials of Fountains Abbey, Vol. i., Surtees Society (by subscription to the Society). Columna Cochlis M. Aurelio Antonino Augusto dicata, 1794. Colonna Traiana, uniform.

RUNIC RING FROM COQUET ISLAND.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND has sent for exhibition a ring found on the finger of a skeleton at Coquet Island, and engraved with Runic characters, to the irritatingly simple effect that "This is silver," (THIS IS SIELFERN.)

RUNIC LEGEND FROM MONKWEARMOUTH.

DE. CHARLTON also mentions the recent acquisition by the Rev. Wm. Greenwell, Minor Canon, Durham, of a headstone traced to Monkwearmouth, and inscribed in Runes with the name of Tidferth, which the last Bishop of Hexham bore. He died on his journey to Rome, and would probably shape his course to the Monastery of Wearmouth with the intention of taking ship at the then capacious harbour which evoked Malmsbury's admiration. The stone is, however, somewhat minor for an episcopal dignitary and there is no evidence of identity.

THE MATFEN UMBO.

THE Roman character of this relic, so absurdly like the barber's basin of Don Quixote, has been confirmed by a similar boss with a Roman pounced inscription, engraved in Engelhardt's Thorsbjerg Mosefund, pl. viii., fig. 11. That boss reads:—AEL. AELIANVS. Ours presents:—D RYSPI QVINTI.

FIND OF ROMAN COINS AT CRACKENTHORPE.

Mr. CLAYTON, by the kind permission of William Crackenthorpe, Esq., of Newbiggen Hall, in Westmereland, exhibts 157 Roman silver coins found together on the estate of that gentleman in Westmereland, in close proximity to the Roman Road leading southward from the Wall, usually styled the Maiden Way, and near to the Roman station of Brovonacæ (the modern Kirkby-thore.) The coins are all denarii; 2 of them of Nero, 1 Galba, 1 Otho, 2 Vitellius, 11 Vespasian, 4 Titus, 4 Domitian, 1 Nerva, 27 Trajan, 35 Hadrian, 29 Antoninus Pius, 3 Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius (the head of Marcus Aurelius being on the reverse), 13 Marcus Aurelius, and 6 Verus, the colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire. In addition to these coins of the emperors, are the following of imperial females, viz:-6 of Sabina, the wife of Hadrian; 13 Faustina, senior, the wife of Antoninus; 5 Faustina, junior, the daughter of Antoninus Pius, and the wife of Marcus Aurelius; 3 Lucilla, the daughter of Marcus Aurelius, and the wife of Verus; and 1 Crispina, the wife of Commodus, the son of Marcus Aurelius.

The date of the deposit of these coins would be late in the reign of Marcus Aurelius or early in that of Commodus, about the year 180 of the Christian era. They are all in excellent condition, but having lain for nearly 1700 years in a peaty soil, in which sulphur is to some extent always present, they are covered with a dark crust, which the application of sulphur to silver inevitably produces. By placing the coins in a mixture of cyanide of potassium and water, this crust is removed, and a strong odour of sulphur proceeds from the liquor in which they have been immersed.

THE BENWELL ALTARS.

MR. CLAYTON observes, that the last number of the Gentleman's Magazine records a discussion on the Benwell altars at a meeting of the Oxford Historical Society. The President of that Society is Dr. Scott, the Master of Baliol College; and the opinion of so distinguished a scholar on the difficult inscription on the second of those altars is most valuable. His reading seems to be more satisfactory than any yet attempted. He connects "judiciis" with "exornatus," and thus Tineius Longus is described as decorated with the senator's broad clasp or stripe, by the decrees of the best and greatest of the emperors, probably Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius (whose heads we have seen on the same coin to-night), or, Marcus Aurelius and Verus, or Marcus Aurelius and his son Commodus, when they reigned together.

The Oxonians do not seem to have had much experience of Roman inscriptions. A doubt is expressed of the meaning of the centurial mark, of which we have hundreds of examples, and as to which there can be no doubt; and it is said, that a dedication, "Numinibus Augustorum," cannot be of the reign of Hadrian, because he reigned alone. We have many instances of similar dedications which apply to the "Numina," not only of the reigning Augustus, but of all the Augusti who had preceded, and might follow him.

It is vain to conjecture what were the attributes of Antenociticus, or Anociticus, or of any other British god. The most popular god amongst the Brigantes and Ottadini seems to have been Cocidius. A dozen altars, at least, have been found dedicated to him. Mr. Clayton has in his own possession three of these altars, all found in his own time. No one has been able to guess at the attributes of Cocidius.

MONTHLY MEETING, 2 DECEMBER, 1863.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From Richard Sainthill, Esq., F.S.A. His inquiry as to the Old Countess of Desmond, Vol. ii, 1863. — From Publishing Societies. The Archæological Journal, No. 78; The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 47; The Wiltshire Archæological Magazine, No. 23. — From the Society of Antiquaries of London. The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1843-1846.—From Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A. Catalogue of the Museum formed at Gloucester during the Meeting of the Archæological Institute, 1860; The like of that at Worcester.

Mr. Longstaffe reports that some one had made him acquainted with the fact of an old minute book of the Custom House of Newcastle being advertised at a bookseller's in London. He made the suggestion to the bookseller of sending it down, in order that it might be seen by the Society. Resolved, that it shall be bought at the price advertised—two guineas. The book contains the whole of the instructions from the head-quarters of the Custom House in London, in 1691, to the authorities in Newcastle at that date. There is also considerable information about the progress of trade in Newcastle at that time.

ROMAN CARICATURE OF CHRISTIANITY.

By Edward Charlton, M.D.

THE caricature we exhibit to-night was found on the western angle of the Palatine, near to the church of St. Anastasia In making excavations there, in the ancient palace of the Cæsars, two walls of a room were disinterred, all covered over with inscriptions scratched with the stylus. Most of the visitors to Pompeii will remember to have seen such writing on the plastered walls of that buried city. The present interesting caricature was discovered as far back as the year 1856, but it has attracted little or no attention in England, although a full notice of it appeared in the Italian newspapers of that day. The tracing we exhibit is of one third of the original size. It represents a human figure, with outstretched arms and an ass's or horse's head, attached to a cross of the shape of the Greek letter T. On the top of this, and a little to one side of the medium line, is a piece of wood which supports a small board. The figure attached to the cross is not naked, as were



Graffito caricaturing Christianity.

From the Palace of the Cæsars, Rome.

(3 of original size)

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those crucified by the Romans, but it is clothed in a vest of the kind called interula, and on the legs we observe the crurales or greaves. On the left-hand-side of the figure there is another entirely human, which appears to be conversing with the monstrous figure on the cross, and is clothed also in the tunic and crurales. On the right-hand-side, and above the cross, is the letter Y, and beneath is this legend in the Greek language and in Greek letters—

"AAEEAMENOE EBETE(TAI) OEON." "Alexamenos adores God."

The whole group will immediately suggest its meaning when taken with the inscription; it is evidently intended to ridicule the Christian religion and Alexamenos, who professes that faith. It is, in fact, an exemplification of the old Pagan calumny, that the Jews and Christians adored an ass's head in their religious assemblies.

"Somniastis caput asininum esse Deum nostrum"—"Thou hast dreamed," says Tertullian (Apologet., c. xvi.), "that the head of an ass was our God."

And again, Minucius Felix makes Cecilius the Pagan say to Octavius the Christian, "Audio eos turpissimæ pecudis caput asini consecratum inepta qua persuasione venerari."—"I hear that they (the Christians), by some most foolish conceit, adore the head of an ass, the vilest of domestic animals." (c. ix.) Tertullian quotes the passage from Tacitus, which we find in that author's work (Historiarum, lib. v., cap. v.), wherein the calumny is first fixed upon the Jews, in consequence of Moses having been led to find water by a troop of wild asses in the desert. Plutarch repeats the story (Sympos. i. iv.), and Democritus adds, that "they adore the golden head of an ass."—" χρυσην ονου κέφαλην προσεκυνουν."

St. Epiphanius tells us that the Gnostics held the Hebrew God to be a deity in human shape, but with an ass's head. From Tertullian's statement quoted above we see that the same calumny was fixed on the Christians. The form of the cross is interesting, as it corresponds with the very early Christian tradition that the cross of our Lord was in the form of the Greek τav (τ), and that four nails, and not three, were used in affixing our Lord to the cross. The building in which this graffito was discovered is certainly not earlier than the time of Hadrian, and the inscription may with good justice be ascribed to the time of Tertullian (320), as it is only during that century that the calumny seems to have been laid upon the Christians. At least, it is only during that century that the Christian apologists for the faith take any notice of such a report.

¹ All the very early crucifixes, as well as those of this country in Anglo-Saxon times, were clothed.

The orthography of the inscription is quite of the above-named period, and some other Greek inscriptions are to be found on the same wall. The posture of the figure on the left-hand is remarkable; it has not the hands outstretched, as was the custom of the early Christians when they prayed, but one hand, the right, is unemployed, and hangs by the side of the figure, while the other is outstretched towards the figure on the cross. It has been ingeniously suggested that the Pagan tormentor of Alexamenos has here represented the Pagan act of worship, of placing the hand on the lips, and moving it thence towards the figure worshipped. It would be difficult, we think, to assign any other meaning to the graffito than that which we have here given. We have condensed our notice from a pamphlet published by Dom Raphael Garrucci, S.J., one of the most learned archæologists of Rome, and the author of a special work on the Graffiti of Pompeii.

Within the last few months many interesting "graffiti" have been discovered, while excavating more of these chambers in the Palatine. It has been thought that these chambers were intended for the pages in the imperial service. In one are the words "Corinthus? exiit de pædagogio." "He went out of the page's apartment." Another proper name is followed by the word "Verna," a bondman, and after another is the title "Episcopus," which may possibly be also intended as a slight upon some page who had recently embraced Christianity.

[A drawing, made with some difficulty by Captain Dunbar of this graffito, described by Dr. C., has been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London, on 16 June, 1864. The relic is preserved in the Museum of the Collegio Romano at Rome.]

ROMAN COINS FOUND AT BORCOVICUS.

ME. CLAYTON exhibits two Roman coins, which have been discovered at Borcovicus within the last few days. The first is a much-worn specimen of one of Mark Antony's legionary coins, reading on the galloy side ANT...III VIR TEP, and beside the eagle and standards Leg XXIII. This legion is of less common occurrence than some of the others. The other coin is of greater interest. It is a Third Brass coin reading IM ATELE...., and must be referred to Attalus, who was proclaimed Emperor by Alaric, the Gothic trampler of Rome, in opposition to Honorius; or to Ateula or Atila, King of the Huns. The coins of both are rare.

THE WORKS OF PRIOR CASTELL.

By W. H. D. LONGSTAFFR.

Above the chancel arch of the church of Brancepeth is affixed a portion of the crowning member of some screen. It is slightly coved and surmounted by a foliated border. Though it is only ten feet long, it contains, in exceedingly minute carving, no less than twenty-seven different patterns of diaper panelling, of geometrical tracery, and it has been very ably illustrated by Mr. Billings, who has reduced to their elements forms of the most complicated and apparently fanciful design. I refer to his work on the subject for the resemblances to some tracery at Carlisle, and will only call attention to the fact that we are again led to Durham by an identity of design between some of the work of Carlisle and the skilful manipulation of the woodwork of Jarrow. Midway we have a little of the same work at Hexham, with very much of differing detail, which will bear separate treatment, and there are two stallends at Sherburn of somewhat similar, but much inferior art.

The work at Carlisle is attributed, I dare say very correctly, to Prior Gondibour, (1484-1507.) The work at Hexham, which, though differing, is equally an attempt at a renewal of Decorated tracery, owes, as we know from its devices, its existence to Priors Lechman (1479-99) and Smithson (1499-1524.) Smithson's work is evidently derived from the tracery of the great west window of York. Billings thought that this wonderful reappearance in the North of the lines of a departed style in the decadence of its successor were the results of one master mind, or at least must be ascribed to individuals guided by the same rules of art. He considered the former conjecture the true one, because from 1485 to 1496 Gondibour's priorate at Carlisle was contemporaneous with a portion of the episcopacy of Bishop Bell, who had acceded in 1478 and had been prior of Durham. It is, however, very observable that Bell left no works of art at all at Durham, and that no trace of the complicated conceits in question occur on his handsome brass at Carlisle.

Under these circumstances, it was clear that if the authorship of the Durham examples could be found, some light might be thrown upon the question. It was, therefore, with no small pleasure that, on one of the

¹ One of the Jarrow stallends is founded on a Decorated window, such as that in the west end of Houghton-le-Spring church.

unpublished sides of a stall at Jarrow, a cell of the priory of Durham, I descried, beautifully adapted to the finial, the well-known bearing of Prior Thomas Castell, of Durham (1494-1594), a winged heart transfixed by a sword. I immediately remembered that many years ago I had, without much critical notice of its accompaniments, observed the same bearing in the south chapel at Brancepeth, the very church where the unique work already mentioned is preserved. And I have lately, in company with our friend, Mr. Edward Thompson, re-inspected it, and found that it occurs on screen-work of the same character as the other examples of the anomaly. This screen-work well deserves the same careful engraving as its fellows have received, presenting, as it does, not only rich geometrical tracery, but thistles and other flowers and foliage of the most charming freedom and elegance, for which the rich work which Mr. Rippon procured from Jarrow prepared me. The thistle is not a very usual ornament in England, and perhaps some of the trophies of Floddon reminded Castell of its fitness for conventional foliage.

Castell was the very man to promulgate such work. Whether the peculiar work of Lechman at Hexham, who died in 1499, five years after Castell's accession, led to, or was derived from it or not, we may never know. It is enough to learn that of the more refined geometry observable in Castell's work we have no specimens but what may well be contemporary with him. It would be very interesting to know his previous history. I do not wish to assert any claim for him unduly, but tust let us consider his known tastes. If not a poet himself (on this subject see Raine's St. Cuthbert, p. 166), he was at least of a poetical bent, and what is more, he was "structuris probe notus," and more than that, they were far removed from the stiffness of his period. Look at the east gate of Durham Abbey. There is no mistake about that, even were Chambre the chronicler less precise about his total demolition of the former edifice and his building the new one, for the roof shows his winged heart and sword. If it were not for the accompanying Tudor arches and the tracery above, one would hardly believe that this noble portel was a Perpendicular erection. A still more remarkable work was his renewal of both stonework and glasswork of the great window which Prior Forcer had placed in the north transept of the Cathedral only some century and a half before, the decay of which

² Since this was written, these relics were bought by me at the sale of some of his effects. It is not worth while to enter into the absurdities of the well-known plate of it or the sale catalogue. There are two classes of art. The fine pierced work, of which a rough idea is given in the front of the imaginary pulpit, is clearly part of the rood-screen or loft described by Hutchinson. The real remains of the pulpit are of a very flat and peculiar treatment. The tracery introduced in the lower part of them on the plate will not fit, and is in the more robust style used by Castell.

appeared almost incredible until the startling evidences in Raine's volume of York Fabric Rolls, derived from visitation presentments, were published. The window, and a smaller one at its side, are quite different from Forcer's other known works. The larger one has just a trace of Perpendicular tendency which might happen in his time, but otherwise is Decorated, the principal characteristic being three cusped cinquefoiled flowers, if I may so speak. Had we any authority for Castell's renovation of the smaller window, or had it been like Forcer's other windows. I should have affirmed that the large one was of Castell's design. As it is, we may never, perhaps, be quite certain whether he copied Forcer's window or not. Forcer's was of six lights. Castell's is described as of twelve, but the difference is only occasioned by an internal transom. Forcer might for his funeral chapel adopt a style differing from that of the works of his prime. On the other hand, for Castell it may be argued that if that were so, the east or altar window of Forcer's chapel would correspond with that on the north, whereas it does not; and that there is something in the design of the debateable windows which leads us almost against our will to recognize a feeling cognate to that which inspired the wonderful work at Brancepeth.

His love of minute and subtile woodwork is apparent in the description of the fittings of the Frater House, which is now represented by the old chapter library. Here the great feast of St. Cuthbert's Day in Lent was holden. This hall is described as being finely wainscotted on the north, south, and west sides, the east end having a communication with the great kitchen and cellar. More particularly "on either part of the Frater House there was a fair long bench of stonemason work, from the cellar door to the pantry or covey door. Above the bench was wainscot 21 yards in height, finely carved and set with embroidery work; and above the wainscot [probably at the west end] there was a fair large picture of our Saviour Christ, the B. V. Mary, and S. John, in fine gilt work, and excellent colours. This wainscot work had engraven on the top of it-Thomas Castell, Prior, Anno Domini 1518, mensis Julii. so that Prior Castell wainscotted the Frater House round about." Some of the sumbries there were curious. One, on the left hand of the entrance, contained all the chief plate. It had "a fine work of carved wainscot before it, and a strong lock, yet so as none could perceive that there was any ambrie at all; for the key hole was under the carved work of the wainscot." Another fair one, on the right hand of the cellar entrance, was "of wainscot, having divers ambries within it, finely wrought and varnished over with red varnish," for dinner nappery and vessels, among which there was one for the superior, which will remind you of the figure engraved by Mr. Scott, "a fair basin and ewer of latten,

the ewer portrayed like a man on horseback," only in this example the man was "as he had been riding or hunting," and therefore I presume that he was not in armour.

Castell slept before Jesus' altar, which stood against a stone screen which traversed the cathedral nave in somewhat the same way that a stone screen does that of Tynemouth. The enclosure of the altar was bounded on the north by a loft for the performance of Jesus' mass; on the south by the enclosure of the Nevil's altar, where there was a seat or a pew where the prior sat in to hear Jesus' mass; on the west by the rest of the nave, from which the enclosure was separated by a low door with two broad leaves to open from side to side, all of fine joined and thorough-carved work, which were thrown open on principal days. the east, behind the altar was a high stone wall, at each end of which was a rood door for the procession to go forth and come in at. Either end of the altar was closed up with fine wainscot, like unto a porch, adjoining to either rood door, very finely varnished with fine red varnish.* In the wainscot, at the south end of the altar, there was four fair almeries-and, at the north end of the altar, in the wainscot there was a door to come into the said porch. On the height of the wall were the histories of the Saviour and his apostles wrought in stone, and above them was a work truly reminding one of Castell. "On the height, above all these foresaid stones, from pillar to pillar, was set up a border very artificially wrought in stone, with marvellous fine colours, very curiously and excellent finely gilt, with branches and flowers, the more that a man did look on it the more was his affection to behold it, the work was so finely and curiously wrought in the said stone that it could not be finelier wrought in any kind of other metal." And above this was "the most goodly and famous rood that was in all this land."

On the back of the rood before the choir door there was a loft, and in the south end of that loft the clock stood, and under the loft along the wall there was a long form, which reached from one rood door to the other. Men sat thereon to rest themselves, and say their prayers and hear divine service.

So matters stood until the dissolution, and, judging from the number of parcloses still existing, we have no reason to believe that the old arrangements were immediately swept away. At all events, we find that in the rising in the north of 1569, Mr. Cuthbert Neville and one Holmes, Mr. Grey, and the priest of Brancepeth, ordered five altars to be set up. Of the rolling into the church of two of the old altar stones and setting of them up we have minute evidence. "The which priest (says a deposition) was the overseer of all their workings, first and last,

³ The back of the pierced work from Jarrow is covered with red pigment.

to the altars was finished; one of them being the high altar in the quire, and the other altar set besides the clock." It can hardly be doubted that this secondary altar represented the famous altar of Jesus.

The priest of Brancepeth was one Nicholas Forster, whose death caused the succession of George Cliffe in 1571. Cliffe had been brought up a monk of Durham and was one of the prebendaries in the Cathedral, had been collated by Queen Mary, and had been brought into trouble for attending the restored cathedral service in 1569. He deposes to being in one of the east chapels of the south transept, and "the pulpit standing by the clock, and he, this examinate, sitting in Th. Gibson stall, behind the Lady [of] Bowlton altar, and by reason that the press of people was very great, he heard his voice, but understood not one sentence of that which was said by the preacher."

Now I am strongly inclined to think that this old monk affords the explanation of the otherwise inexplicable circumstance of Prior Castell's work and arms being found at Brancepeth church. The convent had nothing to do with that cure. When the accompaniments of Jesus altar were finally swept away, what more probable than that the incumbent should remove some memorials of his early days to a place of safety, and where they would still gladden his eyes.

Reverting to Castell's wonderful work of stone, which "could not be finelier wrought in any kind of other metal," I may remark that although the 27 panels at Brancepeth are seemingly of wood, (indeed Billings speaks of the corrosions of the worm), yet so minute they are, that, in an able paper on Brancepeth Church written by an importation to the county, the following passage occurs:—"It is said to be carved in ivory or bone."

Brancepeth Church, as it at present exists, is like a genuine coin, a source of infinite gratification.⁴ It exists very nearly as it did in Cosin's time, and is a true illustration of the quaint rich appearance the churches then presented. But I venture not to go into its detail, except to say that its other coved carving has Nevil insignia, and was perhaps always there, unless it came from the Nevil's altar in the Durham Cathedral.

On the whole, Castell and Gondibour are thoroughly identified with the use of an elegant and peculiar school of art. Which of them had the priority we cannot with certainty say. Let us bless both their memories for their love of the beautiful in a debased period of architecture. In Yorkshire, at the same time, there was a harder, but delicate and imposing class of work of which the woodwork from Easby in Richmond Church and that dated 1519 in Leake Church are fine examples.

⁴ This is no longer to be the case. 1864.

MONTHLY MEETING, 6 JANUARY, 1864.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

CONDERCUM.—Mr. Robert Eadis, of Blagdon, has presented a portion of an altar found at this Roman station (Benwell Hill). Dr. Bruce thinks it was dedicated for the welfare of a centurion named Justus, and his family.

AGLA.—The Duke of Northumberland has exhibited a silver cross, found on the low land near Greaves Ash, sent to him by the Rev. Mr. Parker. It has, in letters of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, the common charm against wounds and fire, AGLA, made up of the initials of four Hebrew words signifying "Thou art strong in the eternal God."

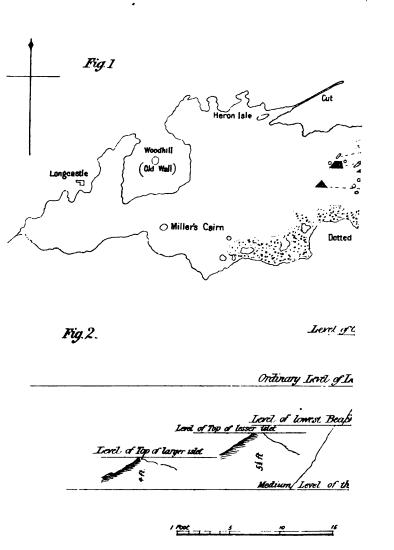
GUTTA PERCHA IMPRESSIONS FROM STONE.—Dr. Bruce explains the modus operandi of placing on any sculptured stone of flat treatment a thin sheet of gutta percha, upon which is super-imposed a blanket, wrung out of warm water, and pressed upon the gutta percha. The latter very soon takes the impression of the stone, and in the most perfect manner, even to the tool marks.

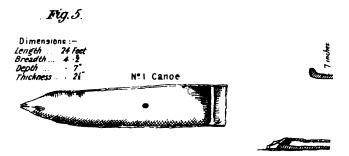
LACUSTRINE SETTLEMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

By LORD LOVAINE.

Dowalton Lock, in which the structures about to be described were discovered, is a sheet of water of very irregular form, about two miles long, and half-a-mile broad, situated in the county of Wigton, on the west coast of Scotland, at the end of a narrow valley five miles in extent, the whole of which is occupied by a moss, part of whose waters flow into the loch, and the remainder into the sca, near Monreith; the elevation of the water-shed, near the middle of the valley, being almost imperceptible.

Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, has effected the drainage of this loch at his own heavy expense, to the great benefit of his neighbours as well as himself, by a cutting, at its southern extremity no less than 25 feet deep, for a considerable distance through the wall of whinstone and slate that closes the valley. The water having been partially drawn off, the bed of the loch exhibits the appearance of an immense sheet of mud, surrounded by beaches of different elevations, covered with large rolled stones and angular blocks of slate. It contains a few small islets, composed apparently of the same materials as the beaches. Sir William



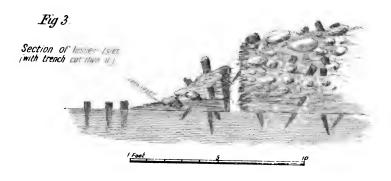


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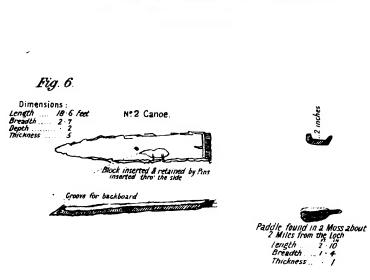
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PURLIC LINES AND







Lacustrine Settlements, Dowalton Loch.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Maxwell having heard that a bronze vessel had been found in the mud near the southern shore, succeeded in obtaining it, but could not trace other articles of the same description reported to have been found near it. On visiting the spot, August 19th, 1863, to obtain further information, I observed some timbers standing on an island near the centre of the loch, and was told that some one had been there in a boat when it first appeared above water, and had found bones, a small granite quern, and piles, and a spot was pointed out to me at the extremity of one of the little promontories where similar piles were observable, which, on inspection, I found to be true. These piles varied, from a foot to 18 inches in circumference.

Sir William Maxwell's bailiff, Mr. Chalmers, who displayed great zeal and intelligence throughout these researches, having proceeded to the spot to secure labourers for the next day's search, reported that, though it was not possible to reach the larger island, a smaller one was accessible, and that a canoe lay near it. On reaching the island, over about 40 yards of mud, I found it nearly circular, about 38 yards in circumference and 13 in diameter. It was elevated about 51 feet above the mud, and on each side of it were two patches of stone, nearly touching it. On the north side of it lay a canoe of oak, between the two patches, and surrounded by piles, the heads just appearing above the surface of the mud. It was 24 feet long, 4 feet 2 inches broad in the middle, and 7 inches deep, the thickness of the bottom being 2 On removing the stones which covered the surface, several teeth, apparently of swine and oxen, were found; and I proceeded to cut a trench round the islet, and upon coming to the southern end a small quantity of ashes turned up, in which were teeth and burnt bones, a piece of a fine earthenware armlet of a vellow colour, and a large broken earthenware bead, striped blue and white, together with a small metal ornament, apparently gilt. Two other pieces of armlet of the same material, one striped with blue and white, were also found on the surface.

On cutting deeper into the structure (the foregoing objects having been found on the outside, about 2 feet from the top), it proved to be wholly artificial, resting on the soft bottom of the loch. The uppermost layer was a mass of brushwood, about 2 feet thick. Beneath it were large branches and stems of small trees, mostly hazel and birch, mingled with large stones, evidently added to compress the mass. Below that were layers of heather and brushwood intermingled with stones and soil, the whole resting upon a bed of fern about 1 foot thick, which appeared in all the structures examined to form the foundation. The whole mass was pinned together by piles and stakes of oak and

willow (some of them driven 2½ feet into the bottom of the loch), similar to those above mentioned. The islet was surrounded by an immense number of these, extending to a distance of 20 yards around it, and the masses of stone, which apparently were meant to act as breakwaters, were laid amongst them.

The next islet examined stood about 60 yards off, at the extremity of a rocky projection into the loch, but separated from it by the now hardened mud. It was smaller, and the layers not so distinctly marked, and some of the timbers inserted in it, under the first layer of brushwood, were large, and either split or cut to a face. A stake with two holes bored in it about the size of a finger, a thin piece of wood, in which mortices had been cut, and a sort of box, the interior of which was about 6 inches cube, with a ledge to receive the cover, very rudely cut out of a block of wood, were found.

I succeeded, two days afterwards, in reaching the largest islet in a boat. It appeared by measurement to be 3 feet below the level of the other islets, but it was much larger, and several depressions on its surface shewed that it had sunk. Wherever the soil was not covered with stones and silt, teeth were scattered all over it. We found quantities of bones at different depths in the mass, but always below the upper layer of the faggots, and towards the outside. The progress of the excavation was very soon stopped by the oozing in of the water. but a workman, plunging his arm up to the shoulder into the soft material, brought up handfuls of the fern layer, mingled with sticks and hazel nuts, and large bones, believed to be those of oxen. Near the spot lumps of sand and stones fused together were picked up. On the south side of the island extraordinary pains had been taken to secure the structure. Heavy slabs of oak, 5 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 2 inches thick, were laid one upon another in a sloping direction, bolted together by stakes inserted in mortices 8 inches by 10 inches in size, and connected by squared pieces of timber 3 feet 8 inches in length. This arrangement extended to the length of 23 yards, and its base, about 5 yards beyond the surface of the mud, was formed of stems of trees laid horizontally and secured by stakes; in other respects, the foundation resembled that of the other islet, but it was far larger, measuring 100 yards round, by about 36 across. No building of any sort was discovered, but a large plank of oak, 12 feet long, 14 inches broad, and seven inches thick, lay covered with stones on the north The sinking of the mud had, by this time, laid bare a second cance between the islet first examined and the shore; it was 184 feet long, 2 feet 7 inches wide, and barely 2 inches deep. A block of wood. cut to fit a hole left probably by a rotten branch, was inserted in the side, 2 feet long, 7 inches wide, and $5\frac{1}{8}$ thick, and had there been secured by pegs driven through the side. Across the stern was cut a deep groove to admit a back board. A hole 2 inches in diameter was bored at about one-third of the length of both canoes, in the bottom; this was so rotten that it would not bear my weight without breaking.

The next day, being unable to reach the last-mentioned island, I found, upon the spot which had been indicated to me on my first inquiry, no less than six structures similar to those before described, in a semicircle. They were, however, much smaller, apparently single dwellings. Though upon some of them charred wood was found, nothing else was discovered except a morticed piece of timber (which might have drifted there), and in one, inserted under the upper layer of brushwood, a large oak timber, measuring 8 feet long by 3 feet in circumference.

Throughout these investigations no tool, nor weapon of any sort, has come to light. In the layers the leaves and nuts were perfectly fresh and distinct, and the bark was as plainly distinguishable on the stems and timbers as the day they were laid down, as were also the heather and the fern.

It is difficult to conjucture the state of the loch when these edifices were formed, and whether they were completed at one period. This finding of the large bones in the lower layer of fern might lead to the belief that they were gradually raised as the waters of the loch increased, and the necessity of strengthening them by breakwaters would seem to prove that the loch must have risen considerably before they were abandoned.

No other sort of building has been discovered on them, but the great number of teeth scattered over the surface of the larger island, and even on the mud surrounding, and the immense expenditure of labour indicated in the shaping and hewing of the large timbers with tools, which must have been, from the work produced, of the rudest description, betoken apparently a considerable population.

The loch must have remained for a considerable period at each of the different levels before mentioned; at one time 6 or 7 feet above its last level (i. c. before its drainage was effected), to which it was reduced by three cuts made to feed neighbouring mills, one certainly of great antiquity. At 3½ feet below the ordinary level there are unmistakable appearances of a former beach, with which the top of the first-mentioned islet almost exactly coincides. It is remarkable that, though there are many rocky eminences in the bed of the loch, none bear token of ever having been used for the erection of these dwellings, which seem to have invariably been based upon the soft bottom of the loch where the intervening mud and water may have afforded the inhabitants a greater

security from attacks from the shore. I had not time to examine fully the shores of the loch, but I was assured by Mr. Chalmers that he had examined them carefully without finding traces of other structures. On a hill to the south there are remains of a "Danish fort," i. e. a circular intrenchment, and the very ancient ruin called Long Castle is on an adjacent promontory on the north side.

Since writing the above, a very old man, in Sir William Maxwell's service, told me that in clearing out a channel between a small wooded island in Myrton Loch, close to Monreith House and the beach, he remembers there being found layers of timbers, piles, and flat stones laid in circles. I have also obtained, from a farmer living near Ravenstone Moss, a paddle of black oak 3 feet long, 14 inches broad, and 1 inch thick, which, with four or five others, he had found in that moss, lying close to a mass of timbers about 6 feet from the surface. This I have every reason to believe formed part of a structure similar to those described.

I should have mentioned that, though retaining its shape, the timber is for the most part completely decayed, except where it has been protected from the action of the mud.

LOVAINE.

Monrieth, August 27, 1868.

ADDENDUM BY PROFE. OWEN —The bones and teeth from the lake dwellings, submitted to my examination by Lord Lovaine, included parts of the ox, hog, and goat. The ox was of the size of the Bos longifrons or Highland kyloe, and was represented by teeth, portions of the lower jaw, and some bones of the limbs and trunk. The remains of the Sus were a lower jaw of a sow, of the size of that of the wild boar, and detached teeth. With the remains of the small ruminant, of the size of the sheep, was a portion of cranium with the base of a horn-core, more resembling in shape that of the he-goat. Not any of these remains had lost the animal matter.—R. O.

^{**} Dowalton Loch lies one mile to the left of the high road, half way between Wigton and Port William. The name of the loch is probably derived from the MacDowals, formerly lords of this part of the country, and possibly of Iriah origin; constant communication having taken place, from the earliest time, with the north of Scotland. Sir William Maxwell suggests, as an easy explanation of the different levels found in the loch, that the waters originally discharged themselves into the sea from the western end of the valley, a portion of them only now finding an exit that way, in consequence of the formation of the moss towards the centre of the valley, which compelled the remainder to flow into the loch. In this case the structures must be supposed to have been formed in the early stage of the growth of the moss, whilst the loch was so shallow as to make it easy to raise the mass above its waters, and yet deep enough to float canoes, and afford the deaired security from an enemy.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Society of Antiquaries meet this day on its fifty-first anniversary. The year that has just elapsed has not been distinguished by any great augmentation in the numbers by election, or decrease by death or resignation, of the members of the Society; three members joined the Society during the past year. The monthly meetings have been tolerably well attended, interesting papers have been read, and some remarkable objects of antiquity have been exhibited or placed in the Society's museum. It had been hoped that the jubilee year would not have been allowed to pass without some important celebration of the effect. The meeting of the British Association, however, in Newcastle, during the past summer, so completely absorded the public attention, that it was deemed unadvisable to attempt any such celebration, and the only event to signalize the attainment of the Fiftieth year of the Society's existence has been the publication of a new Catalogue of the Library. The collection of books, almost all of which are of a strictly archeological character, has been greatly increased of late years, both by purchase and by donations. The new catalogue, which has been carefully prepared by Mr. Dodd, shows that the Society now possesses a library of very considerable value, superior, in all probability, to that of any provincial archeological association in the kingdom. The Council regret to state that the object for which subscriptions were raised and ground purchased, namely the erection of a new Museum for the very valuable collection of Roman and other antiquities, has not as yet been attained. The ground, indeed, has been secured, but no funds are forthcoming for the building. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to wait until the public interest-which has been, and will be, absorbed by the two great meetings of the past and of present year-shall be awakened to the vast importance of having these most interesting antiquities secured in a more accessible locality than that in which they are at present placed. The Council have great pleasure in announcing that plans, drawings, &c , were prepared for the Museum buildings by Mr. Dobson, architect, of this town, and that the cost of these—amounting to upwards of £38.—was generously presented to the Society by that gentlemen. Inquiries have been recently made relative to a catalogue of the British and Mediæval antiquities in the Museum. This catalogue has been long since prepared by the Senior Secretary; but has not been published in consequence of the anticipated removal of the Museum from its present position. The Society's library continues to be further augmented by exchanges with similar institutions, and many valuable works have been thus obtained, both from English and from foreign, and especially from Scandinavian, sources. The financial condition of the Society will be detailed by the Treasurer. In conclusion, the Council would urge upon the members the necessity of constant exertion to keep up the number of members, and also the importance of their attending regularly the monthly meetings of the Society.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 1 FEBRUARY, 1864.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

ANNUAL REPORTS.—The above report was received and adopted, with the Treasurer's statement, which shewed a balance in hand of £35. 10s. 8d.

Arrears of Subscriptions.—Resolved, that members in arrears shall be informed that, in default of payment, their names will be posted.

Officers and Council.—Patron: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. — President: The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth. — Vice-Presidents: Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart., Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., and John Clayton, Esq. — Treasurer: Robert White, Esq. — Secretaries: Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., and the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. — Council: The Rev. E. Hussey Adamson, the Rev. James Raine, and Messrs. Thomas Baker, Richard Cail, Robert Richardson Dees, William Dickson, Martin Dunn, Wm. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe (Editor), J. P. Mulcaster, Wm. Pears, Edward Spoor, and William Woodman.

CHANTRY AT MITFORD.

MR. HENRY TURNER exhibits a copy of a damaged deed originating a chantry in Mitford church. The date, he thinks is circa 1250; the founder, Roger Bertram, he supposes to be the third baron of that name. (see vol. iii., p. 76.) A chaplain was thereby appointed to officiate for ever at the altar of S. John the Baptist, in the church, for the souls of the founder's ancestors and successors, and for the soul of Adam de Northampton, then Rector of Mitford (not in Hodgson's list), and others. The land was bounded by Stanton on the one side and by the Pont on another, and would seem to be in or near Pigdon.

It appears from the certificate of Northumberland Chantries, temp. Edw. VI. (Eccl. Proc., Sur. Soc., vol. xxii., p. lxxxviii), that there were then possessions worth 17s. a year to provide for the salary of one priest in Mitford church. The incumbency of this chantry was vacant, and the churchwardens had received the profits and repaired the church therewith.

BRANCEPETH CHURCH.

This church, rich in the odour of antiquity and unique in the completeness of its post-Reformation fittings, is undergoing the throes of "restoration," which it had so long escaped. Probably there is no architectural drawing of the nave taken before any of the woodwork was removed. The appearance of the chancel may be seen in the plates of Surtees and Billings, and there is an able description of the church in the *Ecclesiologist*, by the Rev. J. T. Fowler. Mr. Salvin is the architect on the occasion. The Early Perpendicular chancel built by the great Earl of Westmerland is of great beauty and interest, and picturesque in its colour and partial decay.

MONTHLY MEETING, 2 MARCH, 1864.

J. Hodgson Hinde, Leq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS — From Publishing Societies. The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Session 1861-2. — The Archspological Journal, No. 79.

OTHER DONATIONS.—From Mr. Francis Jackson. Two old stirrup irons covered with brass, and a horseshoe, found about four feet below the surface, 50 or 60 yards to the east of the Morpeth road, a little past Jesmond Terrace, Newcastle. It is understood that there are or were other indications of the line of road having been moved. — From a policeman. An old key, the handle being of the common pattern formed by three C's.

MONTHLY MEETING, 6 APRIL, 1864.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From Publishing Societies. The Canadian Journal, No. 49. — Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Vol. ii., Part 5. — Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society, Vol. ii., Part 3.

RELIQUARY.— Capt. Robinson exhibits a silver reliquary, stated to have been found round the neck of a skeleton in the churchyard of St.

Dunstan's in the East, and to have been in the collection of the Dean of St. Patrick's until 1842. It is of Eastern design, perhaps of the 16th century, and is of chased silver. On one side is St. George and the Dragon; on the other St. Helena, with a cross in her right hand, a book in her left.

STYCAS. — He also exhibits a fine styca reading ARELEED RX — RANKED, and another with HERETH.

THE CARE MS. or Armorial Roll of Newcastle Mayors and Sheriffs (vide Bourne, p. 121; and Tonge's Visitation, Surtees Society), is exhibited by Mr. Longstaffe.

NEWMINSTER ABBEY.—A spoon of laten from this locality, presenting figures of the Virgin and Child, is exhibited by *Mr. Woodman*, along with a Burgundy great and a sovereign of Henry VIII.

SAXON WORK AT STAMFORDHAM.—Dr. Bruce presents a gutta-percha cast from part of a cross found in Stamfordham Church, exhibiting foliage in character similar to that found in the Hexham crosses.

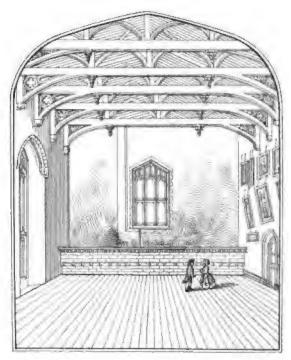
Brand's Collection of Sculptured Stones.—Ordered, that it be purchased from the Executors of Archdeacon Thorpe for £15. This gathering, which is mentioned in Raine's Life of Hodgson, i. 379, contains numerous Roman antiquities, Saxon stones of high interest, among them the Saxon slab from Jarrow mentioned in 2 Brand, 61, bearing a cross of the form called St. Cuthbert's, and the inscription printed in 2 Brand, 64, and presumed to relate to Abbot Huaetberct. [The collection is now in the Society's museum.]

THE MINSTRELS' GALLERY, RABY CASTLE.

BY THOMAS AUSTIN.

An impression being current among those interested in the preservation of our local antiquities, that, in course of the alterations now in progress under my directions at Raby Castle, the Minstrels' Gallery, dating from the 15th century, which forms so interesting a feature in the Baron's Hall, is about to be destroyed or otherwise sacrificed, I think it right to lay the facts of the case before this Society and also before the Durham Architectural Society at its next meeting.

It is now intended to use the Baron's Hall for the general reception and family room, which has not been the case hitherto, and to form a staircase in the empty tower at the north end of the hall to give access from the principal entrance. The other staircases to the Baron's Hall are small and out of the way.



Raby Castle .- View of the North End of the Barons Hall

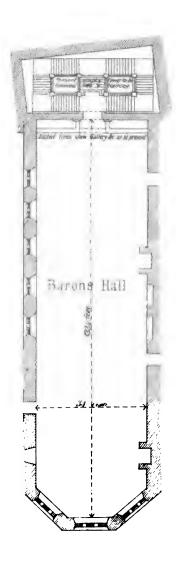


The Minstrels Gallery-Raby Castle View of the North End of the Barons Hall Shewing proposed alteration

PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND

TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



Plan showing proposed Staircase at north end of Hall. _Raby Castle.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

The Minstrels' Gallery occupies the north end of the hall, as will be seen in the accompanying sketch. It is inaccessible but by ladder, its entrance and staircase having been destroyed in the last century alterations. The floor of the Baron's Hall has also been raised so far above the original level that it is impossible to enter the hall below the gallery. It is therefore necessary to pass through the gallery to obtain the required access.

This I propose to effect in the manner shown in the fly-leaf on the sketch, and return the face and cornice of the gallery back to the wall on either side of the proposed entrance door, placing the old cornice removed from the front on these returns, and leave the gallery intact in every other respect.

New Bridge Street,
April 5th, 1864.

• • Plans of the Castle are given in "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages."

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 MAY, 1864.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — From Mr. Geo. Tate. Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 1863, Vol. v., No. 1. — From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal, March 1864.

NEW MENBER. — Thomas H. Bates, Wolsingham.

MONTHLY MEETING, 1 JUNE, 1864.

J. Hodgson Hinds, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

TAPESTRY FROM BYKER. — Mr. G. A. Brumell presents some pieces of old tapestry which had been in the house at Byker associated with the Lawsons, now demolished, and which had been secured through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Green, of Byker. Mr. Clayton remarks that there is some very old and curious tapestry in Stella Hall. Leander swimming the Hellespont seems to be the subject of it.

Brass object.—Dr. Bruce places on the table a plain circular disk of Corinthian brass or bronze, 3 inches in diameter, found in a garden at Haydon Bridge. The poor finder, fancying it to be of inestimable value, had actually walked all the way to Newcastle with it.

INSCRIBED ROCKS AND STONES.—Dr. Bruce states that his observations in Northumberland and Argyleshire (where British interments abound) induce him to think that the peculiar symbols which have recently received so much attention mark interments and have a religious character. He postpones an expression of his opinion of their meaning until he shall have carefully put the facts together.

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 JULY, 1864.

The Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Society of Antiquaries of London. Their Proceedings, Vol. i., No 8, Vol. ii., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. — From John Stuart, Esq. His memoir of Alex. Henry Rhind, of Libster. — From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal. — From the Archæological Institute. The Archæological Journal, No. 80. — From Mr. Andrew Reid. Reid's One Shilling Handbook to Newcastle, by Dr. Bruce.

New Member.—Thomas Young Hall, 11, Eldon Square, Newcastle.

MEDAL PRESENTED. — From Mr. Adolph Leitz. A medal of silver, found in the neighbourhood of Hamburg. Obverse. Two figures uniting their hands under the influence of the Holy Spirit. vasgor zusamnfvg. D. SOLKEIN MENSH SCHEI: Reverse. Christ at the wedding feast of Canalesvs Christys Machet Wasser zvwein. 1: CA: GAL:

THE LONDON FINDS - Mr. William Greene, Junior, presents a bronze dagger purchased from a man who, with one or two more, was offering some Roman coins, pieces of pottery and other matters for sale near some extensive buildings, now going on near London Bridge. The men reported that they had found the articles when excavating. handle seems to consist of a figure of Venus, holding an apple in her left hand, and covering the pudenda with her right. The hilt is formed of two curves towards the point of the dagger. [The Gentleman's Magazine of July has the following paragraph in reporting the proceedings of the Archæological Institute on 6 May, 1864:-"A bronze dagger, the handle in the form of a figure of Venus, and a bronze spoon, both being described as found recently near Allhallows Pier, in the City, were submitted to the meeting, and gave rise to some discussion in regard to the increasing traffic in fictitious objects cast in brass, to which a simulated aspect of antiquity is given by some exposure to acids, so as to beguile, too frequently, the unwary collector."]

Local Customs.—The Rev. James Everett calls attention to the custom at Alnwick of tinkling a bell before a corpse to keep evil spirits away. The Chairman notices the similar custom in the University of Oxford.

COUNTRY MEETING, 14 JULY, 1864.

WARKWORTH AND ALNWICK.

THE usual facilities accorded to learned societies for transit, and inspection of the exterior and interior features of the edifices selected for examination, having been granted, the Society visits on a genial day Warkworth Hermitage, Castle, and Church; Alnwick Castle and Church; Hulne Abbey; and St. Leonard's Hospital. The tourists dine at one of the inns in Alnwick, having at an earlier hour partaken of the hospitality of the Vicar of Warkworth.

The subjects of the day's excursion, ever interesting, have been so often described and have so large a history, that any account of them without excessive detail would be of little utility.

On the subject of Warkworth, the Editor is unable to add much to his essay on the Old Heraldry of the Percys, and to the comprehensive paper by the Rev. J. W. Dunn, the vicar, in the Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, vol. v., p. 42. On this occasion he is disposed to think that the porch of the church is contemporary with the south aisle, and, with the vicar, greatly to doubt whether the tomb in the Hermitage has any immediate connection with the family of Percy, although there is nothing in the architecture inconsistent with the date of Margaret Nevil's death. The lion on the boss of the vault in the Lion Tower (of the same date as the church porch) is sejant guardant, and must be added to the badges of the Fourth Earl of Northumberland on p. 199 of our vol. iv.

Perhaps the following random extracts from the parish books are worth a place here for the use of the editor of a new Chronicon Mirabile.

Anno 1630. John Heslyhead, vicar, turn'd out in the usurpation time. 1650: Archibald Moor was put in till the Restauration of Kg. Charles the Second, at which time Mr. Heslyhead was restor'd, and liv'd till about the year 1667. His body lies interr'd in Warkworth church under the clerk's pew.

1682. Apr. 28. Sepult. Robertus Mushums de Acklington.

1723. Ap. 9. Johannes Lamb (de Warkworth) annos natus 106, et Isabella uxor, annos nata 86, eodem die sepulti. (4 Ant. Rep. 434, where it is added, on the authority of Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, one of the vicars, that Lamb was a husbandman and had a small freehold. The statement succeeds, that two years before his death he had an entire new set of teeth, new hair milk white, and a renewal of his eyesight.)

1725. Rated. John James for 30 farmes, 1l. 10s.: Roger Hudson for 30 farms, 1l. 10s.: Robert Taylor for 43 farms, 2l. 3s.: 8 farms of the

demains, 8s.: The Vicar for 12 deals, 12s.: The Chapelry sess. Ralph Mow, 15s. 8d.: Ditto, more, 1l. 9s. 8d.: more for the 12 penny sess., 11. 8s. 8d.—1727. In full of Chapelry sess at one shill. p. farm, 11 11s. 4d. [This extract is in elucidation of the technical use of the word farm in the North as a definite quantity or division of a district.]

1726. Binding a book of the martyrdom of King Charles, 4s.

1726. January 2d. was interred in this church, under the vicars pew Elizabeth Morley, aged ninety six years, was born at Durrham; and was the youngest sister of three who were all alive we she left Durrham to come to this place, about four months agoe. Their maiden name was Kirby. Their father was an attorney at law in Durrham.

1726. Jan. 2. Elizabetha Morley nuper de Durham, annos nata 96.

De hac consule plura ad initium sepulchrarum.

1728. Aug. 28. Quinque personse quorum tres viri et duse mulieres ad scopulos de Bondicar mersi in cimenterio nostro sepulti. De mulieribus una fuit Anna Mattison de Stamford prope Appleby et generosa, Sep. 5. Georgius Thompson, advena, mersus ad Bondicar.

1728. Holey Bread money to be collected for the year ensueing does beginn at Hauxley for the year 1728.—1738. The Holy bread money ends at Tane Linns in Warkworth.

1728. [The Surplice called] Serplecloth.
1729. To four cheets to the penitents, 8d.—1737. Two penitents, 4d. 1742. Received Mr. Thomas Horsleys Lair Storm, Morwick, 3s. Burials in the church called Lairstone about 1728. In other places the burial is called Lairestall, the placing a stone above one a Laire-Probably the fee really was for the privilege of lifting the Lairestone for the purpose of Lairestall.] 1785. Joseph Fawcus for Grave Leave for the late John Grey, Esqr., 10s.

In Warkworth churchyard on the south side, is a flat stone so worn down that great faith is requisite to induce the belief that anything ever existed upon it. But those who are familiar with the rapid pulverization of the effigy in Warkworth Hermitage will not be startled when they are told that "the Huntsman's Grave," as it is still called, once was marked by sculptured arms and legend. The following is the evidence in 4 Ant. Rep., Edit. 1808, 436:-"In looking into the churchyard [of Warkworth] I also found the following epitaph on a flat tombstone, on which were sculptured three bugle horns. Below, the inscription here copied, viz:

"Here lyeth the body of Edward Dodsworth, of East Chivington, huntsman to King James, who departed to the mercy of God the 30th of May, Anno Domini 1630."

Of the authenticity of this legend there can be little doubt. The will of the very man, Edward Dodsworth of Chevington, with whom Dugdale commences his pedigree of Dodsworth of Barton, in Richmond shire, (now represented by R. H. Allan, Esq., F.S.A., of Blackwell and Barton), was made on 10 Apr., 1630, and was proved the same year, on 27 Oct. In it he desires to be buried in Warkworth churchyard, and seals with a chevron between three bugle horns. The same coat appears in the will of his son Robert Dodsworth of Barton in 1650, but in the Visitation of 1666 three bezants are placed upon the chevron, as a distinction from other Dodsworths. The huntsman's father was Lawrence Dodsworth, Rector of Gateshead, who mentions in his will as his children—Christopher, the said Edward, and a daughter married to William Bytheman, doubtless William Blythman, the ancestor of the Blythmans of Westoe, and of a member of our Council, the Rev. E. H. Adamson.

It is an interesting coincidence that Ambrose Barnes, the non-conformist alderman of Newcastle, had an "uncle Dodsworth," who "was well known to King Charles I., and sometimes appeared at the head of the hounds when his Majesty went to hunt, the gallant old gentleman being always favourably received by his prince. The King making his first progress into Scotland, Mr. Dodsworth, with many gentlemen, and his nephew, Mr. Barnes, waited upon him as he passed through some parts of Yorkshire. He confessed he exceedingly disrelished the court conversation. The King, one day, standing among the nobility and country gentry, pointed to Mr. Dodsworth to come to him. Young Barnes, instead of kissing the King's hand, as a great many did, would not suffer his uncle to mention him to his Majesty, but stood at a greater distance. The whole interview between the King and his uncle passed in talking about some buck-hounds which the King knew Mr. Dodsworth had formerly in his keeping." (Memoir of Barnes, MS., p. 6.) The Dodsworth arms themselves may point to some very early associations with the forests.

Several of the visitors, after seeing the lions of Alnwick (which will, it is hoped, be fully described at such an early period by the local historian, Mr. Tate, as to render any gleanings here out of place and unfitting), take a charming drive through the parks to Hulne Abbey, St. Leonard's Hospital with its remarkable transitional detail, and Alnwick Abbey Gateway, all deserving of more exhaustive treatment than they have received. At an earlier portion of the day considerable interest was excited by the local and other remains preserved by the Duke of Northumberland, in his museum, within the walls of Alnwick Castle, which we need hardly say was thrown open to the Society, of which he is patron.

JOIE SANS FIN.

To the Archeological Institute's meeting of 6 May, 1864, Mr. R. H. Soden Smith is reported to have brought "a motto ring, English, of the fifteenth century, inseribed Jose sams fun."

Referring to our Vol. iii, p. 190, it will be a matter of discussion whether this is again the cheerful motto of the Widdringtons, or whether they only perpetuated what was not originally theirs exclusively.

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1864.

J. Hodgeon Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. - From Publishing Societies. The Wiltshire Magazine, July 1864: Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, April 16, November 26, 1863; The Canadian Journal, July, 1864; Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Vol. xv, Session 1862-3; Sussex Archeological Collections, Vol. xvi; Stjorn. Norsk Bibelhistorie, Christiania, 1853, 1855, 1856, 1860, 1862; Report of the Proceedings of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1858-1862; Norske Fornlevninger, af N. Nicolaysen, Christiania, 1863; Det Kongelige Frederiks Universitets Halvhundredaars-fest, September, 1861; Norske Vægtlodder fa Fjortende Aarhundrede, beskrevne af C. A. Holmboe, 1863; Det Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitets Aarsberetning for 1861; Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkers Bevaring, Aarsberetning for 1862; Peter Andreas Munch, Bed Paul Bolten, Hansen, 1863, (with loose portrait); Ordbog over det gamle Norske Sprog af Johan Frikner, 3. Hefte, 1862. -From Mr. Morris C. Jones. His Reminiscences connected with old oak pannelling now at Gungrog, privately printed, Welshpool, 1864.

EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.—Resolved, that the Society shall exchange publications with the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

MURAL NOTES.

BY THE REV. J. C. BRUCE, LL.D.

Sews matters of mural interest have come under my notice since our last meeting. Mr. Robert Johnson, architect, has called my attention to some things observed in digging the foundations of Mr. Pease's house, on the west side of the station of Condercum. "We have found," says

that gentleman, "at a depth of ten or eleven feet below the surface, a passage or drift-way cut in the solid rock, about fourteen feet wide and two feet deep, running from north-west to south-east, and where most of the remains accompanying this were found. We have also come on what seems to be a shaft or pit, all filled up with soft earth. I have ordered them to put a bore-rod down this." Through the kindness of the clerk of the works, I have been furnished with a plan of the house marking the cutting and the pit. The remains consist of portions of Samian ware, fragments of wine amphoræ, and the upper-leather of a sandal—all of them unmistakably Roman. There is also the jaw-bone of a swine (?) which may or which may not have fed upon the beachmast and acorns of the Roman forests. I cannot conjecture what has been the purpose served by this drift-way. The shaft, I have no doubt, is the shaft of an old coal working. When the lower reservoir of the Whittle Dene Water Company was being formed at Benwell, a few years ago, several such shafts similarly filled up were discovered. The coal had been removed from the foot of each shaft. I drew the attention of this society to the circumstance at the time, and now reproduce the plans and drawings which I then exhibited. the Romans wrought coal is certain, from the frequent occurrence of coal and coal ashes in their stations. Horsley says "that there is a coalry not far from Benwell, a part of which is judged by those who are best skilled in such affairs to have been wrought by the Romans." If the remains found in the drift had been found in the workings. which I have no doubt radiate from the bottom of the shaft, the probability that the workings to which I have referred are Roman would have been heightened. Further investigation may throw more light upon this subject. In going along the western turnpike the other day, I turned aside at West Denton to show a friend who accompanied me the culvert by which the waters of the stream were carried underneath the Roman Wall. This culvert is, as far as I know, the only one remaining along the whole of the line, and it throws considerable light upon the strategy of the Romans. To my horror, I found that it had been buried under a mound of "ballast." thrown down to form a new road to the house. I am in hopes that it has only been buried, not destroyed, and that as soon as the occupant of the mansion knows of the interest attaching to the culvert he will deliver it from its present entombment. There is a woodcut of the Roman as well of General Wade's culvert at page 55 of the Wallet Book. The most interesting event of the interval since our last meeting is the exposure of a long strip of the Wall in the vicinity of the Walbottle Dene. bridge over the Dene having fallen away, it was thought advisable in

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reconstructing it to diminish the descent on both sides of it. Ou cutting down the hill on the east side a strip of the Wall was found 140 yards long. Unfortunately, the Wall stood in the middle of the road, and as it was necessary to leave one-half of the way entire for passenger traffic whilst the other half was being lowered, a longitudinal section of the Wall was made, and its southern face carried off almost before its existence was recognised. It is well known that no road capable of the transmission of artillery existed between Newcastle and Carlisle prior to the rebellion of 1745. After that event a road was made by General Wade. Warburton was the surveyor employed. Hutton, without knowing that every word which he read in the Vallum Romanum, which he used as his vade mecum on his tour of the Wall, was stolen from Horsley, styles him the "judicious Warburton." Warburton being employed to make a road from Newcastle to Carlisle, "judiciously" chose the Roman Wall as the base of his operations. For more than thirteen centuries after the departure of the Romans it resisted the intrusion of the plough, and stood alone in its sullen grandeur. Warburton, the Somerset Herald, and the antiquary, in order to make his military way, had but to destroy the wall which Picts and Scots, Goths and Vandals, time and storm, had spared. The judicious antiquary threw down the Wall, scattering the debris on the right hand and the left, leaving occasionally foundation courses in the centre and highest part of the road. Very often has the traveller along the western turnpike had the pleasure, as he passes along, of recognising the facing stones of the Wall in the road along which he passes. John Wesley, one of England's heroes, had occasion to pass along this road shortly after it was made. Writing in his journal on the 21st of May, 1755, he says:-"I preached at Nafferton, near Horsley, about 13 miles from Newcastle. We rode chiefly on the new western road, which lies on the old Roman Wall. Some part of this is still to be seen, as are the remains of most of the towers, which were built a mile distant from each other, quite from sea to sea." It is nothing wonderful to find, therefore, on lowering the road leading to Walbottle Dene, that a considerable fragment of the Roman Wall was remaining. The Wall was found to be nine feet in width; this probably in the lower courses. In one place it was standing four and a half feet high. The section of the wall presented the following appearances: - First, there was the natural substratum, consisting of the usual clay of the district; next, there were a few inches (four or five) of soil. which was blackened by the vegetation of the pre-Romanic period, and which no doubt represent the surface as the builders of the Wall found it. The foundation of the Wall consists of a mass of clay puddling. varying in thickness, according as the stones press upon it, of from one

to three inches. On this the superstructure was laid. Usually the foundation course of stones is large and flat, but no regularity prevails. The facing stones of the lower courses are large. In one instance, of which Mr. Longstaffe has prepared for us a drawing, the three lower courses measure in height respectively twelve, nine, and ten inches. In this instance the lower course stands out beyond the second, and the second beyond the third course. The stones of the interior of the Wall consist of rubble thrown in promiscuously. For some inches above the clay puddling of the foundation these rubble stones seem to be imbedded in clay, but above that they are bonded together by the usual tenacious mortar of the Romans, of which I produce a specimen. most important discovery on this occasion has been that of the gateway giving an opening through the Wall. The moment that I heard of it I felt sure that it was the north gate of a mile castle. On turning to the Wallet Book-which was written with Mr. MacLauchlan's Survey and Memoir before me-I find the following notice:-" Opposite the farm-house called Walbottle Dene House another castellum has stood; it can be detected only by the elevation of its site." This test of the accuracy of Mr. MacLauchlan's Survey is very gratifying. I have here a drawing of the gateway by Mr. Longstaffe, and one also by Mr. Henry Richardson. The mile castle has been reduced by evil usage to the humblest proportions, but still it vindicates its own native majesty. The gateway is of the usual massive span, about eleven feet. The stones of the piers are of the massive character that we are accustomed to see, though unhappily only two courses remain. The pivot holes of the gates exist, and the check in the floor against which the gates struck. There is no central stone, as in other places. At one time it was thought that the Wall was the northern boundary of the Roman empire. On this theory, no one looked for northern gateways in the stations or the mile castles. Mr. Clayton's instructive explorations, first at Cawfields Mile Castle, and afterwards at Borcovicus, and then at the mile castle to the west of it, and at Castle Nick, showed us how much we were mistaken in this particular. This new discovery confirms the supposition that every mile castle and every station had a portal opening boldly upon the north. The Wall, therefore, was not a fence or boundary line, but a line of military operation. The minor antiquities found in this exploration are not very important. The most interesting is the fragment of a centurial stone, which the quick eye of a sister of mine from Caffre-land detected among a heap of rubbish. We took immediate possession of it, and it is here. As the lower and right hand portion of it is wanting, we cannot read it with certainty. The letters that we have seem to me to read -

and may read Conturia Galli, or Gallerii, or some such name. Centurial stones often occur in duplicate, and though I am not aware that any similar stone has been found in this neighbourhood, one may yet turn up which will enable us to read this with certainty. I have also got the larger part of an upper millstone, the iron fastenings of which show the mode in which it was used. The foreman of the works has kindly sent us a facing stone of the Wall, with a peculiar, though not uncommon, kind of "broaching" upon it. If we could have foreseen that so important a fragment of the Wall would have been disclosed by the recent operations, no efforts would have been spared to have had the whole preserved intact. As it was, the whole southern section of it had been carried away before the existence of any important fragment was suspected. Nearly the whole of the Wall has now been carried away, and the portion which remains, undermined as it is by the lowering of the road, could not, even if allowed to stand, survive the frosts and rains of a single winter. The gateway of the mile castle stands solidly enough, and we are asked to give an opinion as to its eventual disposal. Is the obstruction to traffic likely to arise from its preservation in its present site sufficient to justify its removal to a contiguous spot, where it might be re-erected precisely as it now stands; or would the moral value arising from its retention in the place where Roman hands laid it, and whence the whirlwinds of centuries and the labours of the judicious Warburton have not been able to dislodge it, justify the expense involved in a slight deviation of the road in its immediate vicinity? A careful examination of the spot last night leads me to say, contrary to my previously entertained and expressed opinion,-Let the gateway, by all means, be preserved.

Dr. Bruce, Mr. White, and the Editor are appointed a committee to wait upon the county surveyor, as to the possibility of preserving the

gateway.

Mr. Turner.—The two gates differ 3 inches in width. The two sockets are worn to an oval shape, showing great traffic. The base is irregular and rough, but there are no wheelmarks, leading to the conclusion that the mile-castles were used differently from the stations, probably for foot passage only. The masonry of the gateway was sunk below the original surface, though the adjoining wall might not be so. He observed a stone with a circle divided by lines radiating from the centre, and several arch stones.

FIBULÆ FROM BORCOVICUS.

MR. CLAYTON produces two bronze fibulæ from Housesteads. In the first the usual bow has a longitudinal piercing in the centre, dividing it into two bows as it were. This is curious, but the great interest of the relic consists in its reticence of gilding in nearly all its original freshness on its exterior and of silvering on the parts more hidden. The second fibula is smaller and less elegant. It is silvered both inside and out. The silver is bright and white, without a trace of tarnish. A bronze hollow button, with the usual adjunct for thread, and the beetleshaped bead of jet, with a longitudinal suture along its convex side and two longitudinal apertures, are also exhibited by the same gentleman.

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ON EARLY PRINTING IN NEWCASTLE.

By J. Hodgson Hinds.

THE printing press was introduced into Newcastle at the commencement of the troubles in the reign of Charles I. Although periods of domestic turmoil are not generally favourable to the progress of literature, there is no doubt that the appetite for news, fostered by the stirring incidents of the great rebellion, gave an impetus to the printers' craft, far more rapid than it derived from any other cause during the century and a half which had elapsed since its original introduction.

When Charles established his head quarters at Newcastle, on the occasion of the advance of his rebellious Scottish subjects to the Tweed, in 1639, he took with him his printer, Robert Barker, in order that authentic accounts might be published of the progress of his arms. it happened, the military exploits were few and inglorious, but certain news-sheets were actually distributed from the royal press at Newcastle, being the earliest instances of a newspaper published within these realms out of London. Neither were Barker's labours confined exclusively to his news-sheet. On his journey from York to Newcastle, his Majesty halted over a Sunday at Durham, and attended divine service at the Cathedral. I have in my possession a copy of the sermon preached on the occasion by Bishop Morton, of which I subjoin the title:--"A Sermon preached before the King's Most Excellent Majestie. in the Cathedral Church of Durham, upon Sunday, being the fifth day of May, 1639, by the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas Lord Bishop of Duresme. Published by His Majesty's speciall command. Imprinted at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majestie, and by the Assignees of John Bill, 1639." The sermon is a good orthodox High Prerogative discourse, occupying forty-two pages of clear type, of the small quarto size in which sermons and news pamphlets were alike usually printed at that period.

The only other production of Barker's press in Newcastle of which I am aware, is a thin quarto of 27 pages containing "Lawes and Ordinances of Warre, for the better Government of His Majesties Army Royall, in the present Expedition in the Northern parts, and safety of the Kingdome, Under the Conduct of his Excellence, The Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshall of England, &c., and General of His Majesties Forces. Imprinted at Newcastle by Robert Barker, &c., &c., 1639."

These Ordinances inculcate a severity of discipline, and an attention to moral and religious duties, which we have not been in the habit of connecting with the army of Charles I., and an oath is appended, to be taken by every soldier, pledging himself to their observance. style of the Earl Marshall in the preliminary proclamation is as follows: "Sir Thomas Howard, Cheif of the Howards, Earle of Arundel and Surrey, First Earle, and Earle Marshall of England; Lord Howard, Mowbray, Brews of Gower, Fitz-Allen, Clun, Oswaldesty, Maltravers, and Graystock; Cheif Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesties Forests, Parks, and Chases, beyond Trent; Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Norfolk, Sussex, Surrey, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmerland; Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, One of his Majesties most Honourable Privie Councell in all his Majesties Kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and General of all his Majesties Forces in the present Expedition for the Defence of this Realme, &c."

In the spring of 1642, the King, disgusted with his Parliament, removed his court to York, and (as we are informed by Drake, the indefatigable historian of that city) "gave orders for His Majesty's printers to set up their presses, in order to begin a paper war, which was briskly carried on by both parties till they entered upon a real one." These printers were the same Robert Barker and the assigns of John Bill, but after his Majesty's departure, in the autumn of the same year, Stephen Bulkley remained behind as King's printer, and continued to reside at York after the surrender of the city to the Parliamentary forces. When Charles was again in Newcastle, in 1646, although he was virtually a prisoner in the hands of the Scottish army, many

Loyalists, or, as they are styled by the Republican writers of the day, Malignants, gathered round him, in hopes of finding an opportunity to be of service. By these Bulkley was summoned to Newcastle. first publication which issued from his press, after his arrival, made a considerable sensation throughout the kingdom, and is noticed by Whitelock and others: but the fullest account of it which I have met with is in a contemporary newspaper, 1 from which I make the following extract:-"In the meantime, they have given us a bone to pick in these two kingdoms, called 'An Answer sent to the Ecclesiastical Assembly at London, by the reverend, noble, and learned man, John Diodate, the famous Professor of Divinity, and most vigilant Pastor of Genevah, translated out of Latin into English,' which is in truth a piece of prolatical forgery, a very fiction drawn up by some of their creatures here in England, and (most unworthily) published in the name of that reverend divine, said to be printed at Genevah for the good of Great Britain, 1646, but printed by the new printer that went from York to the Court at Newcastle. And the author of it tells us himself that he is a Protestant Malignant in his last note at the end of it (the profession of the new sect of Newcastle Covetiers)." Then follows an abstract extending to four closely-printed pages. I have not a copy of this publication, but I have by me a second edition, printed the following year, with the addition of some brief notes, written by the King, with the not very intelligible title of "The King's Possessions, written by His Majesty's own hand, annexed by way of notes to a letter sent to the Ecclesiastical Assembly at London, in answer to a letter sent to them. Newcastle: Printed by Stephen Bulkley, Printer to the King's Majesty, 1647." The entire tract only occupies twelve pages, of which less than a page is filled by the King's notes. At the end is a "Copy of a Certificate from one of the scribes of that assembly to a minister in London," to this effect-"That there was never any such letter sent from Dr. Deodate; the whole letter now printed at Newcastle was an abominable forgery. A letter was indeed sent by the Church at Geneva in answer to one from the Assembly, but it was not signed by Dr. Deodate, but by two others, in the name of all the pastors and professors of the Church and University of Geneva; but there is no likeness between the one and the other." I have been somewhat prolix in reference to this document, in consequence of the importance which was attached to it at the time, the very earnestness with which its authenticity was contested affording grounds for suspecting that it did not greatly differ from the genuine letter. In 1649, Grey's Chorographia; or a Survey of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the best

¹ Mercurius Diutinus, Dec. 23, 1646.

known of the productions of Bulkley's press, was published; and in the course of the same year, he printed a sermon by Dr. Jennison, Vicar of Newcastle, extending to upwards of 50 pages.3 Up to the period of the King's death, Bulkley seems to have adhered with loyal constancy to his allegiance to his royal master, but after that fatal catastrophe he did not feel himself precluded from accepting employment from the prevailing powers. Accordingly, in 1650, he printed "A declaration of the Army in England upon their march into Scotland, signed in the name and by the appointment of his Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, and his Councill of Officers, by John Rushworth, secretary." I will append to this paper the titles of such of the later productions of Bulkley's press as are in my possession, from the dates of which it appears that, during the years 1652, 1653, and 1654, he was resident in Gateshead; that, in 1659, he had returned to Newcastle; and that, in 1666, he was following his vocation in his original quarters at York. From the period of his departure a long interval occurs, during which there was no resident printer in Newcastle till the establishment of John White, in 1708. His successful career is beyond the limits within which I have restricted my enquiry, and belongs to the modern history of the typographic art in Newcastle. I may, however, remark that, at its commencement, John White, the elder, at York, and John White, the younger, at Newcastle, divided between them the whole printing business of the North of England, no press then existing in any other locality north of the Trent.3 In 1712, a printer of the name of Terry settled in Liverpool, and even hazarded the publication of a newspaper; but his venture was altogether unsuccessful, and a Book of Hymns and a few numbers of the Leverpoole Courant were all that he left as monuments of his enterprise.

Thomas Gent, the quaint old York printer, informs us, in his amusing autobiography, that in 1714 "there were few printers in England, except in London; none then, I am sure, at Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, Preston, Kendal, Manchester, and Leeds, as, for the most part, now abound."

² The Faithful Depository of Sound Doctrine and Antient Truths, maintained against all oppositions of science, falsely so-called, and against the prophane and vain babblings of unsound teachers; or a Treatise on the 1st Tim., vi. 20. By R. J., Dr. D., with the author's farewell to his hearers, readers, if not to the world. Newcastle, printed by S. B., 1649.

³ It appears that at a very early period a printer of the name of Hugo Goes settled in York, from whence he removed, in 1509, to Beverley, where he set up his press "in the Hyegate." His publications bore the mark of a great H and a goose. He afterwards fixed his abode in London.

BOOKS PRINTED IN GATESHEAD BY STEPHEN BULKLEY.

1652.—The Doctrine and Practice of Renovation, wherein is discovered what the new nature and new creature is; its parts, causes; the manner and means also how it may be attained. Necessary for every Christian to know and practice. By Thomas Wolfall, Master of Arts, and late preacher of the Word of God, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Gateside, printed by S. B., 1652, pp. 246.

1653.—The Doctrine and Practice of Renovation, &c., &c. (The same book with a different title-page.) Gateside, printed by Ste. Bulkley, and are to be sold at his house in Hill Gate, 1653.

1653.—The Quakers shaken, or a Firebrand snatch'd out of the Fire: being a brief relation of God's wonderful mercy extended to John Gilpin, of Kendal, in Westmoreland, who (as will appear by the sequel) was not only deluded by the Quakers, but also possessed by the Devil. If any question the truth of this story, the relator himself is ready to swear it and much more. Gateside, printed by S. B., and are to be sould by Will. London, bookseller, in Newcastle. 1653; pp. 16. (I have another edition of the same date. London, printed for Simon Waterson, and are to be sold at the Crown, in Paul's Churchyard. 1653; pp. 14. I am unable to state whether the Newcastle or London edition is the original.)

1653.—The Perfect Pharisee, under Monkish Holiness, opposing the Fundamental Principles of the Doctrine of the Gospel, and Scripture Practices of Gospel-worship, manifesting himself in the generation of those called Quakers; or a Preservative against the gross blasphemies and horrid delusions of those who, under pretence of perfection, and an immediate call from God, make it their business to revile and disturb the ministers of the Gospel. Published for the establishing of the people of God in the faith once delivered to the saints, and in a speciall manner directed to the believers in Newcastle and Gateside. Printed by S. B., and are to be sold by Will London, bookseller in Newcastle, 1653; pp. 52.

1654.—A Further Discovery of that Generation of men called Quakers, by way of reply to criticisms of James Naylor to the Perfect Pharisee; wherein is more fully laid open their blasphemies, notorious equivocations, lyings, wrestings of the Scripture, raylings, and other detestible principles and practices. And the book called the Perfect Pharisee is convincingly cleared from James Naylor's false aspersions, with many difficult scriptures (by him wrested) opened. Published for the building up of the perseverance of the saints, till they come to the end of their faith, even the salvation of their souls. Gateside: printed by S. B., 1654; pp. 96.

1653.—The Converted Jew, or the substance of the declaration and confession which was made in the publique meeting house at Hexham, the 4th month, the 5th day, 1653. By Joseph Ben Israel. Printed at Gateside by S. B., pp. 12.

at London for a Christian, circumcised at Rome to act a Jew, re-baptized at Hexham for a believer, but found out at Newcastle to be a cheat. Being a true relation of the detection of one Thomas Ramsay, born of Scottish parents at London, sent lately from Rome, by a special unction and benediction of the Pope, who landed at Newcastle under the name of Thomas Horsley, but immediately gave himself out for a Jew, by the name of Rabbi Joseph Ben Israel; soon afterwards baptized at Hexham by Mr. Tillam, and by a special providence of God found out by the magistrates and ministers of Newcastle-upon-Tine to be an impostor and emissary of Rome, and since sent up to the General and Councill of State to be further enquired into. Printed for William London, bookseller in Newcastle: 1653, pp. 14. [This tract was reprinted in London for Richard Tomlins, at the Sun and Bible, 1654.]

PRINTED AT NEWCASTLE

1659.—A conference between two souldiers, meeting on the roade, the one being of the army in England, the other of the army in Scotland; as the one was coming from London, the other from Edinburgh. The first part printed at Newcastle in the year 1659.

PRINTED AT YORK.

During Bulkley's residence in Newcastle and Gateshead we find another printer established at York, by name Thomas Broade; and the business was carried on as late as 1663, by Alice Broade, "living in Stone-gate, over against the Starre." It was probably on her death or retirement that Bulkley returned to the scene of his early labours. In 1666 a prosecution was instituted against him for printing certain "libellos, Anglice Ballads" without affixing his name contra statutum. The indictment however was ignored by the Grand Jury.4

I am indebted for much valuable information relative to the publications of Bulkley and the Broades, at York, to Mr. Davies and the Rev. James Raine, but it is beyond the subject of the present paper.

4 Depositions from York Castle, edited for the Surtees Society by the Rev. James Raine.

MONTHLY MEETING, 5 OCTOBER, 1864. Robert White, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

ROMAN STONE FOUND AT THE WHITE FRIARS', NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Edward Spoor! some few years ago added to the evidences of Newcastle being a Roman station, and consequently the Pons Ælii of the Notitia, by presenting to the Society two altars (one dedicated to Sylvanus) found on the site of the White Friars' Tower. Having occasion recently in altering his property at Clavering Place, within the precincts of the house of the White Friars, to make excavations, he traced, at a depth of 5 inches, several trenches cut parallel to each other in the solid clay from north to south. In these trenches was found a mixture of pottery, human bones, (some apparently burnt), charcoal, clay, and soil, with a slab inscribed

COH . I , TH

The sculls, which were very perfect, have been deposited in St. John's Churchyard. One skeleton appeared to measure 61 feet in length.

Mr. Spoor kindly presents the pottery and inscribed stone to the Society. It is to be regretted that the latter is not more historically interesting. With the Cornovii, who guarded the station at the time of the Notitia, no relic in stone has been identified, and Hodgson could only speak of them as "unnoticed by all the ancient geographers he had access to." "Cohors secunda Thracum is placed in the Notitia at Gabrosentum. And either this or the prima is mentioned in an inscription found near Moresby in Cumberland." (Horsley.) Two or three speculations may doubtless suggest themselves to the ingenious. The Cornovii may have been a regiment of the native Cornavii mentioned by Ptolemy, or they may have been identical with the first cohort of the Thracians, which is not mentioned in Britain by the Notitia. It would be curious if some Thracian ensign with cornua was alike connected with the name of one of the cohorts and with the localities at or close to which the two were placed, Gateshead (ad capræ caput) and Gabrosentum, wherever that may be. "For Gaffr is used by the Britons for a Goat, and Hen in compounds for Pen, which signifies a

¹ It is a coincidence that one Gerald Spor was the last prior of the White Friars in Newcastle.

head: and in this very sense it [Gateshead, confounded with Gabrosentum] is plainly called capra caput, or Goats-head, by our old Latin historians; as Brundusium, in the language of the Messapii, took its name from the head of a stag. And I am apt to fancy that this name was given the place from some inn which had a Goat's head for a sign; like The Cock in Africa, The Three Sisters in Spain, and The Pear in Italy, all of them mentioned by Antoninus; which (as some of the learned think) took their names from such signs." (Camden. Cf. MacLauchlan's Roman Wall, p. 81.)

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF CHRISTOPHER MILBORNE.

(Book Alchin, fol. 137. Prorog. Ct., Canterbury.)
COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D.

WILL of Christopher Milborne, of Overlinackers, dated 11 April, 1646. My body to be buried in my parish church or churchyard of Simon-To my wife all my lands during her widowhood, and at day of her marriage or hour of her death I give my lands to Edward Dod, of the Esh, my "sister's daughter son," and his heirs lawfully begotten, and if he die without heirs, to his sister Jane Dod and her heirs. I wish my wife, at hour of my death, to deliver the deeds of my lands to said Edward Dod; said Edward Dod to give her security for peaceable possession during her widowhood. To wife 6 kyne and 2 oxen. To wife 1 cow more. To wife and Edward Dod 1 gray mare, to be equally divided between them To George Charleton, of the Boughthill 1 brown ox, and another in the custody of John Robson of the Fawstone, and I cow in his own custody. To James Charlton, of the Boughthill son 1 "stote," and his daughter 1 brown "quie." To John Charlton, of Bellingeham, 1 black ridged cow and 1 black garded "stote." To William Charleton, of Healyside, 1 black ox. Leaves 2 "stotes" and 1 "cowed cowe" to prove will and discharge funeral expences. To my sister Isabell Dod, of the Esh, 2 kine. To Edward Dod and his sister 4 kine, and 5 young beasts, 3 "stotes," and 2 "quies." To my wife 1 black "stote," cut eared, and all my crop of corne "sowne" and to "sowe" upon the ground, and all my household stuff, and debts owing me by Edward Dod, of Linack; 20s. of Jack Ellat of the Leak Hill, and William Ellatt of the Water-gate-head, surety, 20s. Appoints wife Margarett Milborne and Edward Dod surety, 20s. joint executors. Witnesses, William Ridley, Henry Dod, Thomas Dod, Thomas Laidley. Proved at Westminster, 24 October, 1654, by oaths of the witnesses and of Edward Dod one of executors. Power reserved to Margarett "Milburne als. Moore" the relict of testator, and other executor to prove when she shall desire it.

COINS OF AELFRED AND BURGRED FOUND AT GAINFORD.

EDWINE or EDA, formerly a leader of the Northumbrians, became an abbot, and dying in 801, was honorably buried in the church of his monastery at Gegenford. (Simeon Dunelm., de Gestis.)

Between 880 and 845, Egred, Bishop of Lindisfarne, a man of noble birth, built a church at the vill which is called Gegaignford, and gave it to St. Cuthbert, with all that pertained to it, from the river Tese to that of Wheor, and from the way called Decrestrete to a mountain in the west. (Hist. S. Cuthberti.)

Aelfred the Great ascended the throne in 872, and about 883 joined the York King Guthred in a gift to St. Cuthbert of all the land between Tyne and Teise in augmentation of the episcopate. (Simeon Dunelm., De Gestis.)

The present church of Gainford has yielded Roman and Saxon stones, and the Rev. J. Edleston, the vicar, has submitted to the Editor four silver pennies of Aelfred's time, which have been lately discovered together outside of the north-west angle of the chancel, during an excavation for the purposes of heating the renovated fabric. They are tender and defaced with a green excrescence, which does not surprise us in money so base as is that of the earlier years of the minstrel warrior. It improved in his later years.

- 1. +AELBRED REX—SIGERIC MON-ETA.—Type given in Ruding's pl. 15, Aelfred, fig. 5, but instead of a dot under the E of MONETA, there are two after that word.
- 2. A similar coin, without any dots visible, but broken, . . ILDESE-ED MO. . . . ETA.
- 3. +AELBRE-D REX.... REBAL-D MO-NETA. Type given in Ruding's pl. 15, Aelfred, fig. 4, but differing in the division of the king's name. None of these moneyers are in Ruding's list under Aelfred, but probably the Herebeald of his predecessor Aethelred is intended by No. 3. All the above bear the rude face which collectors fondly receive as a portrait of the patriot king.
- 4. EVEGRED REX—EADNOD MONETA. Type given in Hawkin's fig. 86, but there is no cross before the moneyer's name, nor dots before moneta. There are three after mon, three before ETA, and three or five after it. The coin is damaged to the right, and it is not certain whether there

were any dots after EADNOD. Hawkins's fig. 86 is identical in all its leading features with his fig. 173 of Aelfred, bearing the remarkable legend ELFERED M'X.

These types (which, with one or two more form a class) are, we believe, only found among the sole monarchs on the coins of Aethelred 866-871, and Aelfred 872-901. Those of Aelfred locate themselves early in his reign. Burgred's years range from 852 to 874, and the independence of Mercia terminated with Ciolwulf in the same year, But while the class and distinctions of such coins are readily ascertained, there is a difficulty in marshalling them in chronological order. The varieties were possibly used contemporaneously or alternately. The Saxon patterns are apt to reappear. The general design occurs on the coins of Archbishop Ceolnoth, 830-870, and on some Mercian pennies of Ceovvllf, (Rud. pl. viii., figs. 1, 2,) which appear from the moneyers to be correctly ascribed to the first king of that name (819). The design would seem to have been temporarily abandoned.

The most interesting specimen of it is a unique coin found within Corbridge Church, and now in the possession of Mr. Fairless of Hexham. It is of the type of No. 4, and reads BARNEED RE—CERED MON-ETA. Beornred of Mercin was deposed as early as 755. Haigh supposes that Barnred is a second name (s. g. Edwine and Eda,) of Buern, an injured husband, who joined the Danes against Osbert and Aella, and might be raised by them to a short-lived sovereignty over some part of Northumbria after the death of Aella in 867.

THE EARLIEST COINS OF DURHAM.

BY W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE.

THE acquisition of the Pax penny of one of the Williams by Capt. Robinson, affords a suitable opportunity of recapitulating the scanty evidences of the palatine mint before Henry II.'s days.

No coins that can be with certainty ascribed to the land between the Tyne and Tees before the Conquest have yet been discovered. The stycas of King Ecgfrid (670-685) found at Heworth, with the remarkable legend LVX round the equally remarkable device of rays proceeding from the cross, have the best claim to the honour, seeing that Jarrow, the capital of the parish in which they were found, is identified by Simeon (b. ii., c. 5) with *Portus Ecgfridi Regie*.

It is difficult to understand what is meant in the curious passage at p. 246 of 2 Nicholson and Burn's Cumberland. "In the city of Carlisle are two parish churches. The first and more ancient is that of St. Cuthbert, founded in honour of that holy man, who was made Bishop of Durham in 685, in whose diocese Carlisle then was. When the steeple of this church was rebuilt in the time of Queen Elizabeth, there was found a large parcel of small silver coins, to the quantity of near a Winchester bushel, called St. Cuthbert's pence, such as that bishop and some of his successors, Bishops of Durham, had a privilege to coin, and which were supposed to have been oblations at the building." This, says Brockett in his notes to Bartlett, may be pronounced as one of the greatest of absurdities—just such as that contained in the Legend of St. Cuthbert, where, in giving a coin of Alfred with the Saxon name Cudberht on the reverse, the humble moneyer has been exalted into the mighty saint. The recent little find of Alfred's coins at Gainford does not present this moneyer.

Sainthill (1 Olla Podrida, 384,) asks whether a penny of Eadred Rex, found in Ireland, and reading on the reverse + DVNIALNENDO, with a crescent before the first D, could be a coin of the mint of Durham. But we have no reason to doubt Simeon's account of the wild state of the site before the arrival of its sainted guest, when Eadred was in his grave. The coins reading DE, DOR, of Ethelred II., DOR, D, DEO, of Cnut, DOR, DOWER, of Edward Confessor, and DO of Harold, are attributed by numismatists to Dorobernia (Canterbury), Derby, Dorchester, and Dover. The settlement at Durham was in the reign of the first-named monarch.

Without venturing to impeach any previous conclusions, we cannot rashly come to any negative ones ourselves, considering the tardy appearance of any very certain Williams for Durham, and the possibility that the Carlisle find (which, after all must have been remarkable) may turn out to be coins bearing the saint's name, like the pennics bearing the names of St. Peter and St. Martin. The general rarity of coins north of York must always be remembered in connection with the subject, which, from first to last, possesses a very considerable interest in relation to the palatine rights of early Northumberland and its brave offshoot between the two waters of Tyne and Tees.

After the Conquest we tread on more firm ground. As the most undoubted Durham pennies bearing the name of a William belong to a type the appropriation of which has been in dispute, and other disputed types may turn up, I think it well to state that, after much consideration, I incline to the opinion of Mr. Lindsay as to the point of severance. (See Hawkins, p. 76.) By this arrangement No. 237 of

Hawkins with two sceptres is the last coin of the Conqueror, and No. 238 with two stars the first of Rufus. Minute discussion of the question is out of place in a purely local paper.

Ruding mentions a penny of William I. reading DVRRI, and in 8 Num. Chron., 123, two specimens occur from the York find of silver pennies reading +PILLEMYS REX.—+COLBRAN ON DVRRI. This moneyer is not in Ruding's list. The type is Hawkins's No. 234, presenting a full face, but still retaining the tassels or pendants from the crown which occur on the earlier side faces, and known to collectors as the bonnet type. No other Durham pennies of the Conqueror have occurred to me.

Those of William II. are of the Paxs types, which, since the Beaworth find, have become as common as they were rare before. Hawkins attributes them to the Conqueror. Four Durham examples are enumerated by him as occurring in that find. The reading is +PILLELM REX—+CYTDBEHT ON DYNE—PAXS. One of Captain Robinson's pennies agrees. It is of the type numbered 241 in Hawkins's plates. The reading, however, is DVN, and the D in CYTDBEHT is the Saxon TH. Our friend's other coin may admit of a doubt as to locality. It is Hawkins's No. 242, and the moneyer is +GODPINEONNDNEI. There were 18 specimens in the find, and as the forms LYNDNEI and VNDNI occurred for London, and one Godwine was certainly striking there, Hawkins gives this particular form to the same city. The NN are however conjoined.

Henry 1. was a blank in the Durham series until a large find at Watford in Essex (12 Numism. Chron. p. 151) produced two specimens for that mint of Hawkins's No. 262, which was by the same occurrence proved to be the king's last coinage. The obverse of this type reads +HENRICVS R OF RE. The reverse of the Durham examples presents us with +ORDPI: ON: DVRHAM. It is curious to find the present orthography at so early a date.

The observations of Mr. Rashleigh are of value with reference to the mint of Carlisle, the first known coin of that city being one formerly in the Martin collection, and recently catalogued in Capt. R. M. Murchison's, as "Hawkins, 262, full-face, sceptre and star, rev. +DVRANT. ON. CARLI=Carlisle, extremely fine, and unique for the mint." We have already seen that this type was Henry's last. He died in 1135. Now, Robert de Monte chronicles that in 1133, only two years before the king's death, "veins of silver ore were discovered at Carlisle [meaning the mine of that name about Alston], and the miners, who

¹ See a coin of this sort, Ruding, Supp. Part II., pl. ii., fig. 7. In Hawkins's figure there are four pellets instead of the star, and there is a general difference between these varieties.

dug for it in the bowels of the earth, paid 500l. yearly to King Henry." This seems greatly to have increased the value of the mining district, which was in existence in 1129, and in 1130 had been rented by William and Hildret, at the yearly rent of 40l. The name of Durant is new, and his coinage unquestionably presents us with part of the new yield of silver.

Ruding includes CARD in his list of places on the reverse of Stephen's coins, so that he or some one using his effigies, coined there.

The tardy appearance of all these pieces may reconcile us to the present want of any coins of Stephen which may with certainty be ascribed to Durham; and we cannot from the lack of them venture to deny their existence. The circumstance is the more striking, as Bishop Pudsey received in that reign a grant of the Weardale silver, and one might suppose that he would extensively work the acquisition. We even know the name of his moneyer from Reginald. He was called Christian, and as he does not occur on the Durham coins of Henry II., we may presume that he officiated in the earlier days of the prelate.

While the palatinate mint of the earldom was in operation, the calls upon that of the bishoprick might be limited in extent. The coins struck by Henry, the son of King David, as Earl, possess considerable interest. There are two types: one like David's (his father); the other with a large cross-crosslet on the reverse, and the lettering peculiarly extended in the horizontal strokes. The formula is peculiar: -+ N': ENCI CON. for Norhumberland. Enrici Consulis. The reverses generally present the said large cross-crosslet, with the name of WILELM as moneyer, and some letters which I hardly dare quote from the plates, but which, in three specimens which I have seen, are clearly on ci : B. There is a truly remarkable penny of King Stephen with the same device on the reverse, engraved by Lindsay (Scotland pl. xviii. 21), where the same moneyer occurs with the termination orci or onci. In the pennies of Henry there is a marked colon between ci, or ic as it occasionally appears, and the final letter. There is another before the m of WILELM, as if it stood for Monetarius or Minter. As to the CI: B, the only explanation that I can offer is that it refers to the civitas or city of Bebba, our Bambrough, the old castle of the earldom, where Henry certainly ought to have coined, and if this solution is correct, a

² The only approximate coins are those reading wereric on the obverse, and those on which some may fancy they see St. Cuthbert's banner in the royal hand. Hawkin's figure (271) seems to read STIEFNE R—(4 annulets conjoined) PTI. BTS N (crescent) D. The lettering on the obverse strongly resembles that on the coins of Henry Earl of Northumberland. Mr. Bergne's specimen presents us with the regal name in the shape of STIENE. The reverse has (4 annulets conjoined) α (pierced star) w ...se (crescent) (cross) (pierced star) w

new and interesting addition to our places of minting is afforded. Stephen's coin must follow Henry's locality, and bearing in mind an opinion, for which much may be said, that most of the coins of the barons in his time bore his own image and superscription, it does not follow that the coin in question was actually struck by him. It will be remembered that obverses of the coins of the subsequent bishops of Durham, although struck by palatine authority, did not differ in any material respect from the ordinary coins of the realm.

NOTICE OF A FIND OF COINS AT THE SHAW MOSS, NEAR HESLEYSIDE.

BY THE EDITOR.

W. H. CHARLTON, Esq., the respected owner of Hesleyside, having entrusted to me, for examination, a number of coins of the Edwards which were found at the Shaw, they have been carefully arranged, and a synoptical catalogue, distinguishing the types, prepared. The Archæologia Æliana appears to be the proper medium for the publication of the list, but not for the minute collation with the similar finds at Tutbury, Wyke, and River Green, which is essential to a proper understanding of the coins of the Edwards. Such a survey is a work of time, and should be given in the Numismatic Journal. The coins, therefore, are catalogued in the order of their lettering. With the view, however, of aiding research, a few remarks may be permitted.

The whole of the finds are remarkably similar in the character of their range. The date of deposit must have been after the third year of Edward III., 1329, when Louis of Bavaria (whose penny occurred at Wyke) was crowned Emperor at Rome, and before 1344, when the English penny was reduced from 22 grains to 20\frac{1}{4}, no coins of that weight occurring in the hoards.

From the fact that none of the heavy coins struck at Durham and reading Edw have any episcopal mark other than Bishop Bek's, coupled with a comparison of the types of the Excter and Kingston mints which were brought into play in 1300, we may without hesitation, assent to the position that all heavy coins with Edw belong to Edward I. They nearly all read DVREME.

The coins with similar spelling of the city and Bek's cross moline, but reading Edwa and Edwar, are, with every appearance of certainty, placed in the three first years of the second Edward, 1307-1310. It is

certain that in 1311 the type was Edwa, for we have in Captain Robinson's collection a transitional penny with that reading and Bek's cross on the obverse, and on the reverse the crosier of his successor Kellaw and the new reading DVNELM. Coins reading EDWA and EDWAR, with DVNELM, evidently continued for some time, and I confess that I do not see my way so clear as my predecessors in their application of them. I am not disposed, without further enquiry, to conclude absolutely that all those marked with a crosier belong to Kellaw, that all those distinguished by the lion of his successor Beaumont were coined in Edward II.'s time, and that no heavy pennies belong to the first eighteen years of Edward III. during the episcopacies of Beaumont and Bury, a period, be it remembered, within two years of the whole term of Edward II.'s reign.

The usually quoted distinctions of Edward III.'s coinage, the reading EDWARDVS and the nakedness of the bust, only apply to his lightest pennies, those of 18 grains, after 1351. Those of 20½ and 20 grains, between 1344 and 1351, have drapery, and read EDWAR.

Then there are some minor questions. Hawkins's large type of Edward I., his No. 1, divides itself into two phases, one with a short compact face and thick centred S., like that on the long-cross pennies of Henry III., and the other with a long lanky visage and an S composed, as it were, of two C's (one being reversed), or, as one may call it, insected or articulated. The relative dates of these varieties and the two small types, one with the estoile, the other without, being Hawkins's Nos. 2 and 3, and the reign and places of the heavy pennies reading EDWARD, are surely not unworthy of the attention of the student of numismatic art. I was of course inclined to place the heavy pennies with the unarticulated S next to the Henry pennies, but I have since seen reason to conclude that neither form of S was persistent, and the worn state of the pennies with the articulated S, and the absence of episcopal marks upon them, induce the opinion that they are the earlier. And this is in spite of a well-preserved penny in the Hesleyside find with the articulated S, and a pierced estoile upon the king's breast. The treatment is rather smaller than that of the old pennies, but larger than those which usually have the estoile. The coin is fresh in condition, but so are many others of Edward I. in the find, and presuming that it belongs to him, it follows that the small pennies which have not the estoile follow those which have. In other respects the two last varieties are identical, and agree in generally presenting a peculiarly clumsy n formed by two thick strokes, which do not unite. In the Hesleyside find we have a London penny which has this feature on the reverse, the obverse reading EDWAR, but with the peculiar letters and

face characterizing the EDWARD pennies, from which we get a clear passage to the ordinary EDWA type. It is a remarkable coincidence with the mere intrinsic evidence of the succession that the pennies of the peculiar EDWARD types just mentioned seldom, if ever, present the cross moline of Bishop Bek. We know that, at the accession of Edward II., he was under the deprivation of Edward I., and this is the very period of the pennics in question. I have myself never seen a single EDWARD one with the bishop's mark, but if Noble really saw one, and was not merely drawing conclusions, it would be a support to localizing the reading of EDWARD to the early days of Edward II., in preference to the later ones of Edward I. Such a conclusion is also aided by the sudden change of countenance from that on the EDW coins which are admittedly the father's.

BERWICK.

EDW.

Large size. With the S as in type A (see Canterbury), face and other letters more like type D. On the reverse, the Roman E is used, as is usually the case on Berwick coins. One specimen, although not doubly struck, has a double-cross as a mm. On this and another of the three coins there is 'after HYB.

VILL-A BE-REV-VICI.

EDWA.

Same reading, and class letter on reverse. One reads VILL-A BE-REV-VICV. The obverse savours of barbarism in comparison with English coins of the type.

BRISTOL.

EDW.

Large size. Type C of Canterbury (one piece is perhaps type B).

Small size. One has the estoile on the breast; the other two may have it, but one is in poor condition.

CANTERBURY.

EDW.

Large size. Broad round face. Full bodied S, or with a pellet on the body.

· 1

8

- A With a pellet at commencement of legend on both sides.
- B Without.
 C' Narrow face, articulated S.
- D The same, but lettering smaller, though of same character; the
- In my own meagre gathering there is another transitional type. Obverse, KDW, &c., with the two old clumsy strokes for N. Reverse, VILL NOVI CAS TRI with the ettering of the heavy EDWARD pennies.
 - ⁴ It has already been stated that C is probably anterior to A and B.

E	N with two diagonal lines; limbs of crown greatly developed and touching each other; on the breast a pierced estoile. (Seemingly Hawkins's No. 292). Small size. Estoile on breast.	1 3
		U
G H I	No mark after Hyb. Same, cross with patonce terminations. Same, civi-tas can-tas. With: after Hyb. With' after Hyb.	26 .1 1 1 3
edw K	AR. No mark after HYB. Style resembling L.	1
L	YARD. With 'after HYB. Without.	2
	CHESTER.	
EDW	Large size. S insected, but, like most of Chester coins, not so decidedly so as usual.	
	DUR HAM.	
EDW	With Bp. Bek's cross moline as mm. on obverse. Reverse DVNELM, double struck, and obverse blundered:—EDW ANGL DNS HYB HYB	.1
EDW	AR. Apparently with Bp. Bek's cross moline, but mm very obscure. DVREME	1
	ST. EDMOND'S BURY.	
EDW	Large size. Insected S. Rev. Robert De Hadeleie (much worn.)	1
EDW	78.	
	VILL SCI EDMVNDI (ordinary type).	4
10 TO 100	KINGESTON-	
EDW	Small type. Estoile on breast.	2
RDW	LINCOLN.	
41 U	Large size. Insected S.	5
R DW	LONDON.	
▲	Large sise. Plain S. Ordinary type.	26

 B Three dots on bust. C Ditto, dot before LONDON. D No dots on bust, but a dot before the commencement of the legend at both sides. Large size. Articulated S. 	1 3 4						
E Ordinary type.	21						
F Small lettering, with the S articulated. Workmanship neat.	1						
RDW. R.							
Small size. G Estoile on breast. H Without. I Same, a 'after B, ANGL, and HYB.	13 14 3						
EDWA- R.							
K Ordinary type. L With: after hyb. M With' after hyb.	35 1 1						
EDWAR, R.	8						
N Ordinary types, letters like K.L.M. No neck, the chin close on the legend. Letters of reverse more like those of Edw. R. small size, the N being two awkward strokes without junction.							
EDWARD. R	1						
P Letters on reverse like K.L.M., 'after HYB; dot after EDWARD. Q Letters on reverse like O; 'after HYB; no dot after king's name. R Similar to Q, but no 'after HYB							
NEWCASTLE.							
Large size. (B of Canterbury.) VILL-A NO-VI CA-STRI. Small size. With estoile. VILL NOV CAS-TRI. Without. VILL NOV CAS-TRI. VILL NOVI CAS-TRI.							
EDWARD. (The R much resembling the last type.) Not well struck, but clean and new. VILL NOVI CAS-TEL.							
YORK.							
Narrow face. Large size. Same, sunk quatrefoil in centre of cross. Pellet on breast.							
IRISH.							
WATERFORD.							
Usual triangular type. Two pellets under the bust.	3						

DUBLIN.

EDW.

A Usual triangular type. Two pellets under the bust.

B Similar, but some of the letters have a later appearance. On the obverse the bust is higher, forcing the crown into the legend; there is a quatrefoil before EDW, the E of which is Roman. On the reverse the English N is used and the later character altogether more striking.

SCOTTISH.

ALEXANDER III.

	The whole read ALEXANDER DET GRA. It may be presumed, therefore, that this reading was his last.					
A B	4 pierced mullets of 6 points. R ending in a point. Ditto. R ending in a broad face.	4 2				
Č	2 pierced mullets of 6 and 2 close mullets of 7 points, with R ending in a broad face.					
D						
	JOHN BALIOL.					
4 pierced mullets of 6 points.						

FOREIGN STERLINGS.

MONETA MONTES. Imitating Type C mentioned under Canterbury. Very poor.

MONTHLY MEETING, 2 NOVEMBER, 1864.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From the Author. Dr. Wm. Reeves's Essay on the Culdees, published by the Royal Irish Academy, 1864. — From Miss Richardson, of Albion Street. An Arabic Book of Prayers, with glosses in Turkish.

NEW MEMBER.—John Fetherston, Esq., F.S.A., Packwood House, Hockley-on-the-Heath, and Maxstoke Castle, Coleshill, Warwickshire.

MICHAEL TEMPEST, ATTAINTED. (Vide vol. i., 34.)—Miss Richardson presents a document, of which the following is the substance:—Lease under the Exchequer Seal of Elizabeth, 20 Dec., anno regni 39. Recital of former letters patent dated 27 Feb., anno regni 30, demising for 21 years to Wm. Rutter and Wm. Watson, inter alia, a tenement and three oxgangs of arable, meadow, and pasture land to the same

tenement belonging, with the appartenances in Broughton, co. Ebor., the premises being parcel of the Queen's manor of Great Broughton, and lately parcel of the possessions of Michael Tempest, of high treason attainted. Rutter's estate has become Watson's property, and the latter surrenders the lease, and pays a fine for a renewed lease to himself, John his brother, and Simon Tipladie, successively for their respective lives. Rent 20s. Reservation in both leases of great trees, woods, underwoods, minerals, and quarries.

The supporters on the seal are an antelope and stag, both gorged with a coronet and chained. The same occur on the exchequer seal of

Charles I.

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 DECEMBER, 1864.

J. Hodgeon Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—From Publishing Societies. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Soctland, Vol. v., Part 1.— The Wiltshire Archæological Magazine, No. 25.— The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 53.— Quarterly Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, No. 44.

BOOKS PURCHASED.—Evans's Ancient British Coins. — Raine's Priory of Hexham, Vol. i., (by subscription to the Surtees Society).

ROMAN TESSELATED PAVEMENT FROM LONDON.—Captain Robinson presented a portion of Roman pavement from a depth of 24 feet, in Thames Street, London. There is a substratum of concrete and pebbles, above it another of pure concrete, and in this is set plain reddish tesserse, about an inch square, by three-quarters of an inch deep.

TRUSTEES OF THE GROUND FOR A MUSEUM.—John Hodgson Hinds, Esq., V.P., Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., The Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., and Mr. William Hylton Dyer Longstaffs.

Unguert Bottles.—Captain Robinson exhibits two fine examples obtained from London, the lip of one being much wider than is usual, and the other being very beautiful in form and charmingly tinged with a brilliant green tint.

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 JANUARY, 1865.

Robert White, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

New Member — The Rev. George Rome Hall, Birtley, North Tyne.

Auditors. — Messra. Mulcaster and Longstaffe.

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